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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

INVESTIGATION OF

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

HEARINGS

Before the ^{U.S.} President's Commission
on the Assassination
of President Kennedy

PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 11130, an Executive order creating a Commission to ascertain, evaluate, and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination and S.J. RES. 137, 88TH CONGRESS, a concurrent resolution conferring upon the Commission the power to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, receive evidence, and issue subpoenas

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XVI



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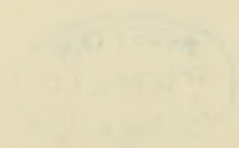
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A54
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HEARINGS
Before the President's Commission
on the Assassination
of President Kennedy

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March 1, 1965
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XVI



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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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Biographical information on the Commissioners and the staff can be found in the Commission's *Report*.

*Mr. Willens also acted as liaison between the Commission and the Department of Justice.

Preface

The succeeding volumes, XVI–XXVI, contain reproductions of exhibits received into evidence by the Commission. The exhibits received in connection with testimony before the Commission are printed first, arranged in numerical order from 1 to 1053. Next are printed exhibits received in connection with depositions or affidavits, arranged alphabetically by name of witness, and then numerically—e.g., Adams Exhibits Nos. 1–7, Baker Exhibits Nos. 1–22. Finally are printed other materials relied upon by the Commission, consisting principally of investigative reports by law enforcement agencies, arranged in numerical order beginning with 1054. Each volume begins with a table of contents—a descriptive listing of the exhibits in the volume and the page or pages on which each exhibit is printed. The numbering of the exhibits received in testimony before the Commission is not completely consecutive; the unused numbers are noted in the table of contents. Also, various systems of designation were used in connection with deposition and affidavit exhibits, so that the designation of some of these exhibits begins either with a letter or a number higher than 1—e.g., Jones Exhibits A–C, Smith Exhibits Nos. 5000–5006.

Almost all of the reproductions contained in the exhibit volumes consist of photographs of the exhibits. The legibility of many documentary exhibits is poor, because some exhibits were copies rather than originals and many others were discolored when tested for fingerprints. In some cases where legibility was particularly bad, the contents of the document have been typed out, and reproduced together with a miniature photograph of the exhibit. A few exhibits of negligible relevance were not reproduced because of their length or for reasons of taste. The omissions are described in the tables of contents. In a very small number of cases, names, dates, or numbers have been deleted from exhibits for security reasons or for the protection of named individuals.

The majority of the reproductions are based upon photographs of the exhibits taken for the Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and most of the translations of foreign language exhibits were also prepared by the FBI. This assistance was invaluable in the preparation of the exhibit volumes and is gratefully acknowledged.

Documents bearing the classification TOP SECRET, SECRET, CONFIDENTIAL, OFFICIAL USE ONLY, and LIMITED OFFICIAL USE appear in these volumes. The originals of these documents in the files of the Commission have been declassified in accordance with Executive Order 10501, and the stamped classifications on them are therefore canceled.

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¹ These numbers were not used.

² This number was not used.

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Copy of letter from V. Harwood Blocker, Department of State, to Marguerite Oswald, dated June 22, 1960.	
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² This number was not used.

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¹ These numbers were not used.

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277	Copy of an agreement between Marina Oswald and Robert Oswald, dated December 9, 1963.	778-779
278	Copy of an investment agency agreement between John Thorne and James Martin, cotrustees, and the First National Bank of Fort Worth, dated December 30, 1963.	780-784
279	Copy of an agreement between Marina Oswald and the firm of Thorne and Leech, dated December 5, 1963.	785-786
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282	Page 69 of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	802
283	Page 68A of the February 21, 1964, issue of Life magazine.	803
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² This number was not used.

1. - эта КЛУЧ ПОЧТОВЫЙ ЯЩИК
 ПОЧТАМ НАВИВЕР, НАХОДИТСЯ ГОРОДУ,
 На улице ERVAY МАМ НЕ УЛИЦЕ ГО
ОРЕКА ГО ТАК ВЕСА СПАКА. 4 БЛОКОВ
ОТ ОРЕКА НА ЭТОЙ УЛИЦЕ, И ПОЧТАМ,
МАМ НАУДИЛИ НАМ ЯЩИК. А ПЛАТИЛ
ЗА ЯЩИК ПРОШЕН МЕСЯЦ ТАК ЖЕ
НЕ ПЕРЕКЛАДИЛ ОБ ЭТОМ.

2. ПОСЛАИ ПОСЛОВИЩЕ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ
ЧТО СО МНОИ СЛУЧАЕВ И МНЕ
ОТ РЕДАКЦИИ ИЗ ГОЗЕТА, (ЕДИН В ГОЗЕТА
ЧТО-НИБУДЬ О МНЕ НАШЕЛ) А
ДУМАЮ ЧТО ПОСЛОВИЩЕ СТЕПЫЕ
МНЕ ПОМОЖУТ КОГДА ЭТО
ВСЁ.

3. А ПЛАТИЛ ЗА ДОМ НА 20 УЛИЦЕ
ТАК ЖЕ НЕ ПЕРЕКЛАДИЛ ОБ ЭТОМ

4. ЗА ВОДУ И ГОЗ ТОЖЕ ПЛАТИЛ НАШЕЛ

5. ВОЗМОЖНО ЧТО ДЕЛА С РАБОТОЙ
БЫДУТ, ОНИ ПОСЛАДУТ НАМ ЯЩИК
НА ПОЧТАМ. НАУДИЛИ ТАК ЖЕ И

1. This is the key to the mailbox which is located in the main post office in the city on Ervay Street. This is the same street where the drugstore, in which you always waited is located. You will find the mailbox in the post office which is located 4 blocks from the drugstore on that street. I paid for the box last month so don't worry about it.

2. Send the information as to what has happened to me to the Embassy and include newspaper clippings (should there be anything about me in the newspapers). I believe that the Embassy will come quickly to your assistance on learning everything.

3. I paid the house rent on the 2d so don't worry about it.

4. Recently I also paid for water and gas.

5. The money from work will possibly be coming. The money will be sent to our post office box. Go to the bank and cash the check.

по-менше шек на ден

6. ~~ма~~ Одежда т.е. то ~~моя~~
Въпросът или отдам не ~~сохраня~~ и
то мой бумаги лични (военни, забавка
и т.д. Я предпочитам тот ден.

7. Некоторые мои документы
находятся в маленькой
чемодане,

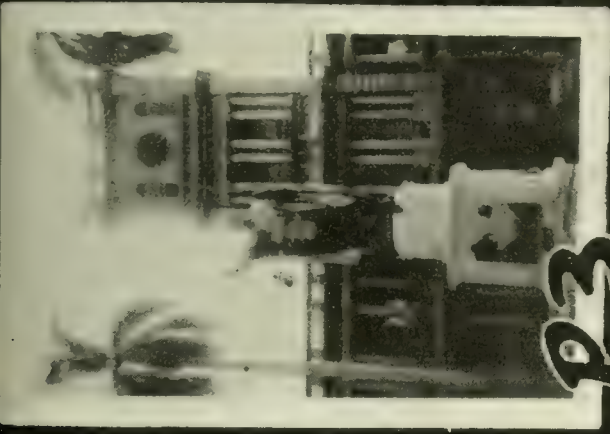
8. адреса ва я книга на мой
столе кабинету. и на тебе
на

9. Тут есть у нас друзья
и Красный Крест также может
помогать. (Red Cross (по-английски))

10. Я оставил тебе денег как
много так я мог, 60 на 2
неделю, и ты и Акули можете
жить на 10 неделю. еще
2 недели

11. Если я буду и взят ли
я в тюрьму, городской тюрьмы
находится на конце того моста
через который мы всегда проходили,
когда шествовали к городу на Чана
горы через мост.

6. You can either throw out or give my clothing etc. away. Do not keep these. However, I prefer that you hold on to my personal papers (military, civil etc.).
7. Certain of my documents are in the small blue valise.
8. The address book can be found on my table in the study should you need same.
9. We have friends here. The Red Cross also will help you. (Red Cross (in English). [sic])
10. I left you as much money as I could, \$60 on the second of the month. You and the baby [apparently] [translator's note—illegible—possibly baby's name] can live for another 2 months using \$10 per week.
11. If I am alive and taken prisoner, the city jail is located at the end of the bridge through which we always passed on going to the city (right in the beginning of the city after crossing the bridge).



P3



P1



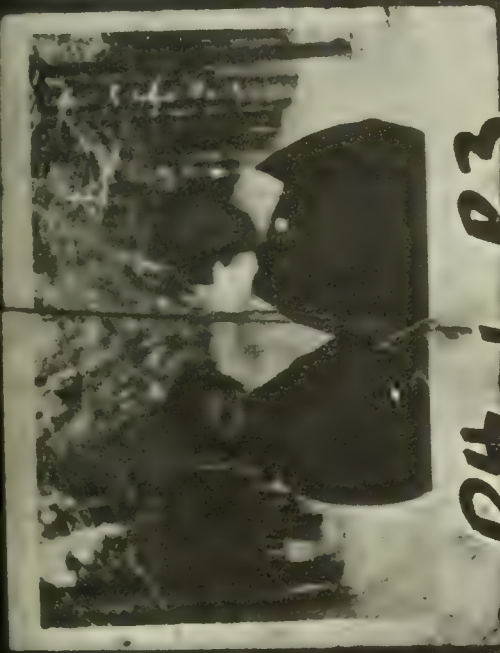
P4



P2



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2—Continued



P4, P3



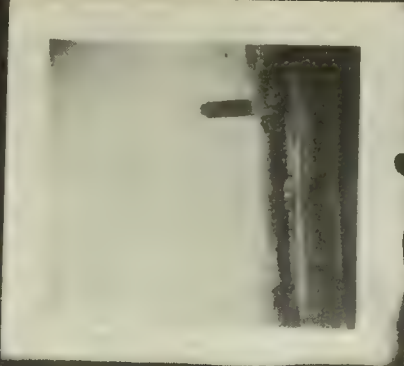
P5



P1



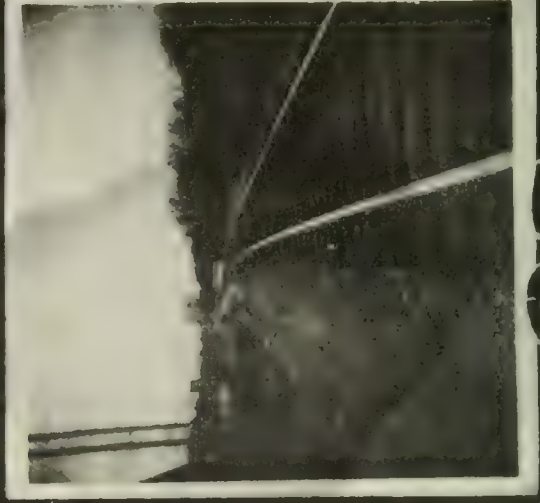
P2



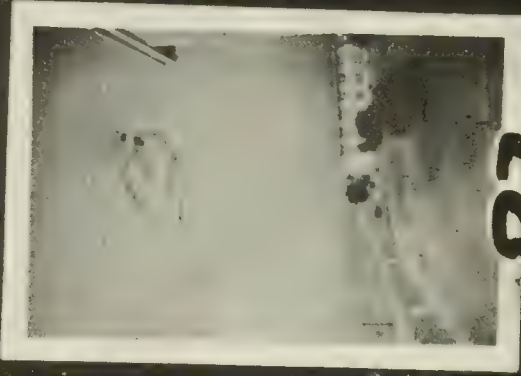
P6



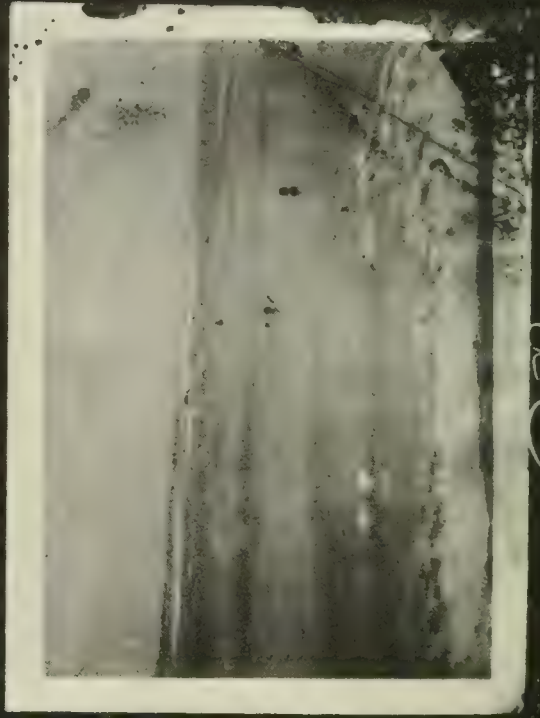
P3



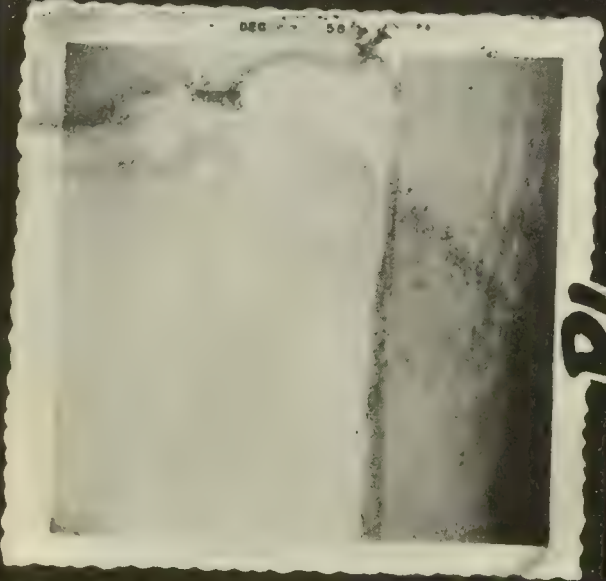
P5



P2



P4



P1



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 5



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 5—Continued

Уважаемый
26.6

14639 / 7 февр 13.
26.1.63 Dallas.

Уважаемый тов. Ремизенко!

Безмерно благодарен Вам за содействие
для того, чтобы помочь мне
вернуться на родину в СССР, где
я снова смогу реализовать свои
научно-исследовательские интересы.

Спасибо за помощь и за то, что
я сейчас должен сделать, и в мо-
мент когда мне нужно закончить спе-
циальную форму зачисления.

П.к. В настоящее время я не
работаю / вследствие нехватки
денег. Жена и малолетний ребенок /
поэтому не возможности оказать
стабильную помощь для переезда.
Мне очень хочется здесь, и я
ам американист по специальности.
Буду рад помочь по отпуску
в моей профессии.

С уважением

Варвара Овоща.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

(Written on top):

"Comrade Gerasimov

--- (illegible initials)

2(?) / 25"

vx639

1/26/63"

February 17, 1963

Dallas

Dear Comrade Reznichenko!

I beg your assistance to help me to return to the Homeland in the USSR where I will again feel myself a full-fledged citizen. Please let me know what I should do for this, i. e., perhaps it will be necessary to fill out a special application form. Since I am not working at present (because of my lack of knowledge of the English language and a small child), I am requesting you to extend to me a possible material aid for the trip. My husband remains here, since he is an American by nationality. I beg you once more not to refuse my request.

Respectfully,

/s/ Marina Oswald.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963

Mrs. Marina Oswald
Box 2915 Dallas
Texas, USA

March 8, 1963

Уважаемая Мария Николаевна!

В ответ на Ваше письмо сообщаем, что для рассмотрения
Вашего ходатайства о возвращении на Родину Вам необходимо:

заполнить 3 экз. прилагаемой при этом анкеты,

представить 3 экз. своей подробной биографии,

написать заявление на имя Посла СССР в США /3 экз./

о Вашем добровольном желании возвратиться на Родину с
указанием специальности, по которой Вы желали бы работать,
а также места проживания,

приложить 3 фотокарточки паспортного размера, подпи-
санных на лицевой стороне / а также фотокарточки Вашего
ребенка/,

приложить одно или два письма от Ваших родственников,
живущих в СССР и приглашающих Вас к себе на жительство.

После получения от Вас указанных документов, мы напре-
вим Ваше ходатайство на рассмотрение местных советских
властей. Срок рассмотрения - 5-6 месяцев.

В случае возникновения каких-либо вопросов или затруд-
нений, пишите нам или звоните по телефону. Наш адрес:

С уважением,

Н. Резниченко
Зав. Консульским отделом

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 8

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALISTS REPUBLICS
Consular Division
1609 Decatur Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TRANSLATION

Mrs. Marina Oswald
Box 2915 Dallas
Texas, USA

March 8, 1963

Dear Marina Nicolaevna!

In reply to your letter we inform you that for purpose of examining your request concerning your return to the homeland it is necessary for you:

To fill out an application in 3 copies,
Furnish 3 copies of your detailed biography,
Write a request in the name of our Ambassador
to USSR in 3 copies.

About your voluntary wishes to return to your homeland with indication of your profession in which you would wish to work and also of the place of residence:

Furnish 3 photos of passport size signed on the face of the photograph and also photographs of your child. Furnish one or two letters from your relatives residing in the USSR who are inviting you to live with them.

After receiving from you above-mentioned documents we will forward your request for processing to the local Soviet authorities. Time of processing requires 5 to 6 months.

In event of any questions or difficulties please write to us or call us on the telephone. Our address is

Decatur Street, 1609, N. W., Washington, D. C.,
telephone TU 2-58-29.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ V. Gerasimov

N. Reznichenko
In Charge of the Consulate
Section of the Soviet
Embassy in United States

Exhibit 9 for identification

Пашинин
Товарищ Советско-
го Союза в США.
Товару СССР в
Советских Штатах.

Завещание

Товарищ Павел Павлович
на предложение мне
жить на Восток в СССР

Мария Сидорова

17 марта 1963г.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of one-page handwritten letter

City of Washington
Embassy of the Soviet
Union in the U. S. A.
To the Ambassador of the
USSR in the United States

APPLICATION — *DECLARATION*

I request your permission for granting me a visa for
entry in the USSR.

/s/ Marina Oswald

March 17, 1963

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 9—Continued

АНКЕТА QUESTIONNAIRE

для лиц, желающих получить визу для въезда в СССР
for persons desiring a visa for entry into the USSR

или транзитного проезда через СССР
or transit through the USSR

(Писать четко, обязательно чернилами или на машинке. Не секрет: давать ответы полностью)
Please write clearly in ink or type and reply fully to all questions

ВОПРОСЫ Questions	ОТВЕТЫ Answers
1. Фамилия, имя и отчество. (Лицо, имеющее несколько фамилий или псевдонимов, должно указать их полностью; замужняя или вдова должны указать девичью фамилию и фамилию мужа) 1. Surname, first name and patronymic (persons who has several surnames or pseudonyms must give them all; married woman or widow must give her maiden name and her husband's name)	Сидорова Мария Николаевна Трушкова " " " " " " " " " " " "
2. Число, месяц, год и место рождения 2. Day, month, year and place of birth	11 июня 1941 г. в Ленинграде (Ленинград) Александровский район
3. Национальность 3. Nationality at birth	Русская
4. Гражданство или подданство в настоящее время. Если ранее имели другое гражданство или подданство, то укажите, какое 4. Present and former citizenship	Гражданство советское. других не имели.
5. Место работы в настоящее время, занимаемая должность и основная профессия 5. Where do you work at present, what type of work do you do and what is your profession	В настоящее время работаю статистом, бухгалтером и экономистом в фирме.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of a two-page Questionnaire for persons desiring a visa for entry into the USSR

Translator's Note: Since printed "Questions" are given both in Russian and in English translation, only the "Answers" portion of the document is being translated.

* * *

1. Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna
Prusakova, " " "
- maiden name.
2. July 17, 1941, in Severo-Dvinsk (Molotovsk),
Arkhangelskaya Oblast.
3. Russian
4. Soviet citizenship,
had no others.
5. Housewife at present, in view of a small child and the lack
of knowledge of the English language.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 9—Continued

ВОПРОСЫ Questions	ОТВЕТЫ Answers
<p>1. Цель поездки в СССР целью поездки в СССР для податейст- венной визы через государственную границу страны, в ко- торую следует выехать из СССР и/или и expected in the USSR</p>	<p>По податейст- венной визе</p>
<p>2. Если с Вами следуют дети до 16 лет, то укажите фамилию, имя, отчество и возраст каждого из них 3. Give surnames, names, patronymics and age of children under 16 years travelling with you</p>	<p>Дочь Анна 10 лет - 13 месяцев</p>
<p>4. Были ли ранее в СССР (если были, то укажите, когда, где и чем занима- лись) 5. Have you been to the USSR before? (If so, where and what was your busi- ness?)</p>	<p>В 1962 году в Ленин- град в СССР. В г. Ленинграде работал в качестве инженера</p>
<p>6. Фамилии, имена, отчества и адреса близких родственников в СССР 7. Names and addresses of relatives in the USSR (if any)</p>	<p>Супруга Анна Ивановна - г. Ленин- град, пр. Ленинский, д. 10, кв. 10 Сестра Мария Ивановна - г. Ленин- град, пр. Ленинский, д. 10, кв. 10 Брат Александр Иванович - г. Ленин- град, пр. Ленинский, д. 10, кв. 10</p>
<p>10. Адрес Вашего постоянного место- жительства 10. Your permanent address</p>	<p>г. Ленинград, пр. Ленинский, д. 10, кв. 10 Лен. обл. Ленинск. р-н. д. 10, кв. 10</p>

Дата заполнения анкеты
Date of filling

15 апреля 1963 г.

(число, месяц, год)
(date, month, year)

Личная подпись заявителя
Signature of applicant

И. И. Иванов

6. For a permanent stay.
7. Daughter June Lee Oswald -
13 months.
8. Up to June, 1962, lived in the USSR, in Leningrad and Minsk. Worked as a pharmacist.
9. Prusakov, Ilya Vasilevich - maternal uncle,
residing in Minsk, ul. Kommunisticheskaya, house 39,
apt. 20

Medvedev, Aleksandr Ivanovich, stepfather, residing
in Leningrad, Obvodny Canal, house 86, apt. 43.
10. Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas.

Date of filing:

/s/ M. Oswald

March 17, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 9—Continued

V. Автобиография

Я, Освальд Марино Николаевич,
урожденная Трусаклова №14, роди-
лась 17 июля 1941г. в г. Свердловске,
18 Молодцовск/Пржевальской обл.,
Наша с матерью и отцом
в г. Ленинграде, где окончил сред-
нюю школу и поступил в Ленин-
градский Форминский институт
Войны моя умерла в 1957 году.
По окончании года моя осталась
на год расст. в г. Ленинграде.
По семейным обстоятельствам
после 2 год (до 62г) работала
ассистентом англ. языка в
литературной библиотеке, пржи-
вала у моего дяди по материнской
линии (Васильева) забере-
вела 30 июля. В феврале 1962 года
у нас родился сын Джонни Освальд
Мой муж по национальности
американец - и так мы оста-
лись в Америке. По своему роду
и подал заявление на получение
визы на въезд в СССР и просил
не отказывать в моей просьбе.
Мой муж находится в США

Освальд

17 марта 1963г.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of one-page handwritten document

V (sic)

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

I, Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna, born Prusakova, M. N., was born July 17, 1941, in Severo-Dvinsk (former Molotovsk), Arkhangelskaya Oblast. I lived with my mother and stepfather in Leningrad, where I graduated from the secondary school and entered the Leningrad Pharmaceutical School. My mother died in 1957. On graduation from school, I was retained for work in Leningrad. Due to family circumstances, I worked for the last 2 years (up to 1962) as an assistant at the pharmacy of the 3rd Clinical Hospital in Minsk, residing at the home of my maternal uncle (Prusakov, Ilya Vasilevich), and subsequently was married. In February, 1962, a daughter, June Lee Oswald, was born to us. My husband is an American by nationality, and so we found ourselves in America. But a year later, I am applying for a visa for entry into the USSR and beg you not to deny my request. My husband remains in the U. S. A.

/s/ Marina Oswald.

March 17, 1963

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 9—Continued

April 18, 1963

Mrs. M. Oswald
Box 2015 Dallas
Texas

Уважаемая Мария Николаевна!

В связи с Вашим ходатайством было бы желательно, чтобы Вы приехали в Вашингтон и посетили Консульский отдел нашего Посольства. Консульский отдел открыт ежедневно за исключением воскресенья с 9 часов утра до 5 часов вечера и в субботу - с 9 часов утра до 12 часов дня.

Если же для Вас затруднительно приехать к нам в Вашингтон в настоящее время, просим Вас сообщить нам причины, побуждающие Вас возбудить ходатайство о въезде в Советский Союз на постоянное жительство.

С уважением,

Н. Развигачко
Зав. Консульским отделом

В. Гур

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Consular Division
1609 Decatur Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TRANSLATION

Mrs. M. Oswald
Box 2915 Dallas
Texas

April 18, 1963

Dear Marina Nicolaevna!

In connection with your request it would be desirable for you to come to Washington in order to visit the Consulate Section of our Embassy. The Consulate Section is open daily except Sundays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

If it is difficult for you to come to us to Washington at the present time we request you to give us reasons which made you start proceedings for permission to enter the Soviet Union for permanent residence.

Respectfully yours,

(signature illegible)

N. Reznichenko
In Charge of the Consulate
Section of the Soviet
Embassy in United States

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 10—Continued

June 4, 1963

Mr. M. Oswald
4907 Magazine Str.
New Orleans, La.

Уважаемая Марина Николаевна,

В связи с Вашим ходатайством о въезде в Советский Союз на постоянное жительство, в нашем письме от 18 апреля мы просили Вас по возможности приехать в Вашингтон и посетить Консульский отдел нашего Посольства.

Если Вам трудно приехать к нам, просим Вас сообщать письмом причины, побудившие Вас просить разрешения на въезд в СССР на постоянное жительство.

С уважением

Н. Резниченко
Ваш. Консульским отделом

В. Зуев

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 11

EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Consular Division
1609 Decatur Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

TRANSLATION

June 4, 1963

Mr.(sic) M.Oswald
4907 Magazine Str.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Marina Nicolaevna,

In connection with your request for entrance to the Soviet Union for permanent residence, in our letter of April 18th we requested you if possible to come to Washington and visit the Consulate Section of our Embassy.

If it is difficult for you to visit us we request you to advise us by letter concerning reasons which made you request this permission for entering the USSR for permanent residence.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ V. Gerasimov

N. Reznichenko
In Charge of the Consulate
Section of the Soviet Embassy
in United States

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 11—Continued

The above is a copy of the
 original, and is not a
 copy of the original.

Знамені наш. Республіки!

Тысяча от Баг 2 тысячи, 3 тысячи
 Ан. пропуск усадьбы, пропуск усадьбы
 усадьбы, пропуск усадьбы 6 СССР.

[illegible]

Это в середине. Концы октября и ноября
рождения 2^{го} ребенка. Это выражает
полностью от себя дело, так как родители
первое время и не смогли от. А именно
после рождения, и к рождению у меня
нет. Рождения не был при этом
откуда в Америку и поэтому обратил
к нему с просьбой дать от себя.
Вот почему нужно от себя
Всего, кроме тех от себя на
Ваше письмо

*. Это прекрасное дело, это мой
лучший и самый интересный момент -

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of a three-page handwritten letter

To the Embassy of the USSR
in the U. S. A., Washington,
Consular Section,
Comrade Reznichenko

from Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna

Dear Comrade Reznichenko!

I received two letters from you in which you requested me to indicate the reason for my wish to return to the USSR.

But first of all, permit me to apologize for such a long silence on my part and to thank you for a considerate attitude toward me on the part of the Embassy. The reasons for my silence were certain family "problems" (if one can express it this way) which stood in the way. That is also one of the reasons why I wish to return to the Homeland. The main reason, "of course" (sic), is homesickness, regarding which much is written and spoken, but one learns it only in a foreign land.

I count among family "problems" the fact that in the middle or the end of October, I expect the birth of my second child. This would have probably complicated matters for me, because I would not be able to work during the first few months. And yet, I have no one from whom I could expect help, for I have no parents. My relatives were against my going to America and, therefore, I would be ashamed to appeal to them. That is why I had to weigh everything once more before replying to your letter.

But things are improving due to the fact that my husband expresses a sincere wish

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 12—Continued

не вернувшись вместе со мной в СССР.
Очень прошу помочь мне в этом.
Для нас здесь мало возможностей и
ничего не делаем. Я временно работаю
на мою долю если бы и могла рабо-
ту. А мой муж, как без работы
жизнь здесь нам очень трудно. У нас
нет денег даже и моего прихода в
Толкосте, но только на оплату одес-
ских и т.д. при рождении ребенка
мы с ней очень очень плохо. Выходит со-
рваться даже и мой вернувшись и
поступить в СССР.
В своем изложении я не указала много
материальных нужностей в советское
время. Уверенно, что много нам нужно
покупать вещи здесь в Ленинграде, где
я живу. Училась. Жила у мамы сестры
и брат от другого маленького брата.
Знаю, что Вам не надо беспокоиться
мне много материальных нужностей в
этом городе. Он сам за себя говорит.
Пожалуйста написать себе что не много
успевать достигнуть других научных городов.
А потому же в Л-де мне очень трудно
жить на работу, т.к. там только
аптека и там только одна аптека.
Итак, когда я пришла в Л-де в
Академию, то довольно долго не могла
найти работу по своей специальности,
т.к. там довольно трудно.
Вот основные причины почему я и
мой муж хотим вернуться в СССР.
Прошу не отказывать нам. Сделайте нас
снова счастливыми, помогите нам вернуть
то, что мы полностью потеряли. Мы
хотим жить и быть с моим ребенком ра-
дом в СССР.
Искренне и с уважением М. Давидов.

to return together with me to the USSR. I earnestly beg you to help him in this. There is not much that is encouraging for us here and nothing to hold us. I would not be able to work for the time being, even if I did find work. And my husband is often unemployed. It is very difficult for us to live here. We have no money to enable me to come to the Embassy, not even to pay for hospital and other expenses connected with the birth of a child. We both urgently solicit your assistance to enable us to return and work in the USSR.

In my application I did not specify the place in which I would like to live in the Soviet Union. I earnestly beg you to help us to obtain permission to live in Leningrad where I grew up and went to school. I have a sister and a brother of my mother's second marriage there. I know that I do not have to explain to you the reason for my wish to live precisely in that city. It speaks for itself. I permit myself to write this without any desire to belittle the merits of our other cities. Moreover, it would be easier for me to find employment in Leningrad, since there are more pharmacies there and additional personnel are needed. For instance, when I came to Minsk from Leningrad, I could not find work in my specialty for quite a long time, because they had sufficient personnel.

These are the basic reasons why I and my husband wish to return to the USSR. Please do not deny our request. Make us happy again, help us to return that which we lost because of our foolishness. I would like to have my second child, too, to be born in the USSR.

Sincerely and respectfully,

/s/ M. Oswald

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 12—Continued

P. S. *Прилагаю к письму письмо
мое мужа с просьбой
о предоставлении визы ему в СССР.*

M. Oswald

P. S. I enclose with this letter an application of my husband for permission to enter into the USSR.

/s/ M. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 12—Continued

Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30081
New Orleans, La.
July 1, 1963

Embassy of the
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics
409 Lexington St NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

Please rush the entrance
visa for the return of Soviet
citizens named as enclosed.

She is going to have a
baby in October, therefore you
must grant the entrance visa
and make the transportation
arrangements before then.

As for my return entrance
visa please consider it urgent.

Thank you
Lee H. Oswald
(husband of Marina Nikolayevna)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 13

V

В Ташкенте СССР
в США, в Вашингтон,
Кемпбеллский центр.
мн. Раммиско
от Савалд НН

Уважаемый мн. Раммиско!

Вам давно не писал, потому что
я не мог найти времени и потому что
моя жизнь была так занята, что
я не мог найти времени. Я
получил от вас письмо с результатами
исследования на мои пробы в
отношении вашей новой книги
в СССР и проживаю в Ленин-
граде. Очень прошу вас извинить-
ся за задержку этого дела, но
я не могу из-за этого в предыду-
щем письме.

С уважением

М. Савалд

8 июля 1953г.

Из Савалд

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Copy of one-page handwritten letter

V (sic)

To the Embassy of the USSR
in the U. S. A. , Washington
Consular Section
Comrade Reznichenko

from Oswald, M. N.

Dear Comrade Reznichenko!

You should understand our impatience and, therefore, by this letter, I beg you to inform us of the result of replies (sic) to my appeals with regard to the departure of our family to the USSR and residence in Leningrad. I urgently beg you to facilitate the expediting of this matter for the reason stated in a previous letter.

Respectfully,

/s/ M. Oswald

July 8, 1963
New Orleans

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
November 30, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 14—Continued

FROM: LEE H. OSWALD, P.O. BOX 6225, DALLAS, TEXAS
MARINA NICHILAYEVA OSWALD, SOVIET CITIZEN

TO: CONSULAR DIVISION
EMBASSY U.S.S.R.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
NOV. 9, 1963

612515
20.XI.63

Dear sire;

This is to inform you of recent events since my meetings with comrade Koston in the Embassy Of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico.

I was unable to remain in Mexico indefinitely because of my Mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. I could not take a chance on requesting a new visa unless I used my real name, so I returned to the United States.

I had not planned to contact the Soviet embassy in Mexico so they were unprepared, had I been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana as planned, the embassy there would have had time to complete our business.

Of course the Soviet embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban consulate was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replaced.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not now interested in my activities in the progressive organization "Fair Play For Cuba Committee", of which I was secretary in New Orleans (state Louisiana) since I no longer reside in that state. However, the F.B.I. has visited us here in Dallas, Texas, on November 1st. Agent James P. Mastly warned me that if I engaged in F.P.C.C. activities in Texas the F.B.I. will again take an "interest" in me.

This agent also "suggested" to Marina Nichilayeva that she could remain in the United States under F.B.I. "protection", that is, she could defect from the Soviet Union, of course, I and my wife strongly protested these tactics by the notorious F.B.I..

Please inform us of the arrival of our Soviet entrance visa's as soon as they come.

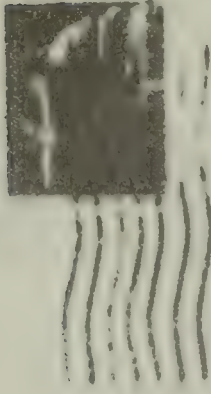
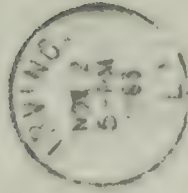
Also, this is to inform you of the birth, on October 20, 1963 of a DAUGHTER, AUDREY MARINA OSWALD in DALLAS, TEXAS, to my wife.

Respectfully,

L.H. Oswald

P.O. BOX 4245

DALLAS, TEXAS



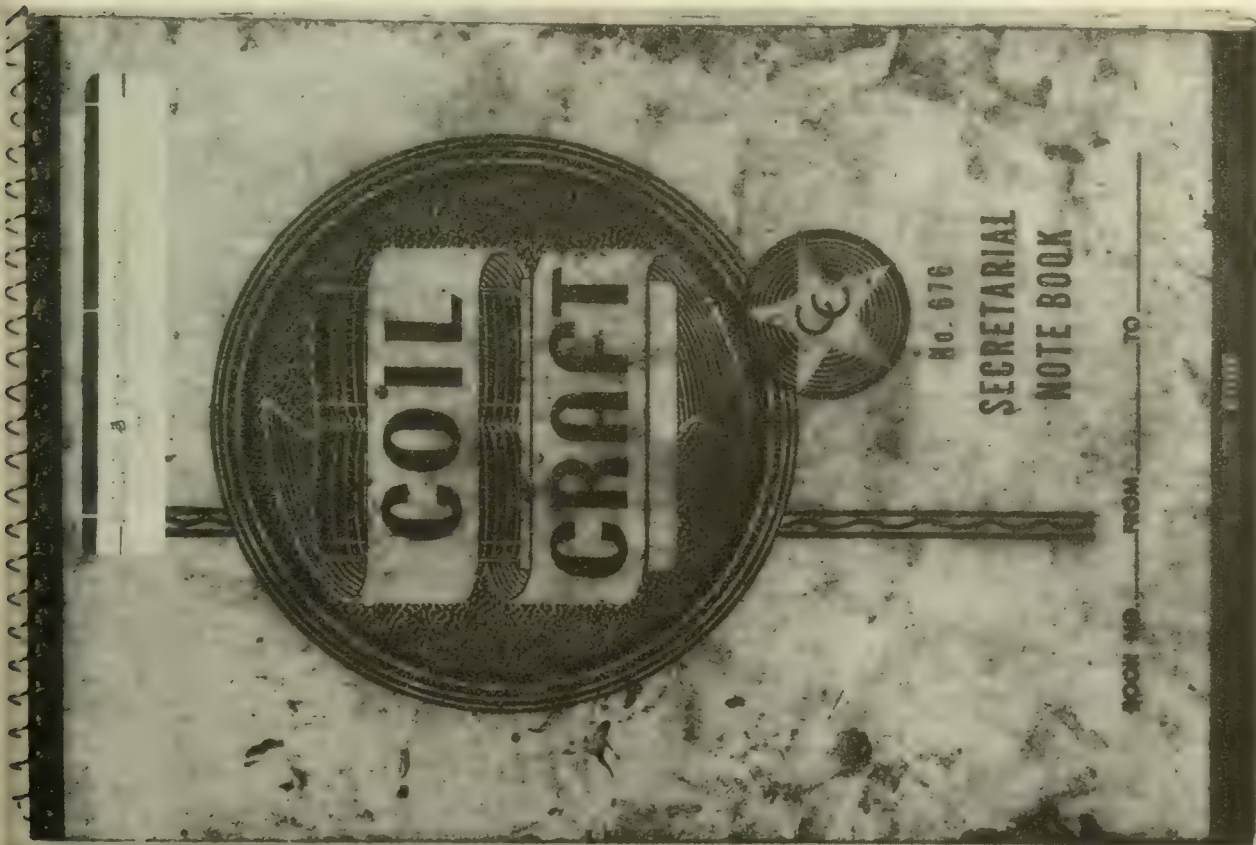
CONSULAR DIVISION, TOVARISH REZNEBOHYENKO, N.

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST

REPUBLICS

1609 DECATUR ST., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C.



[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

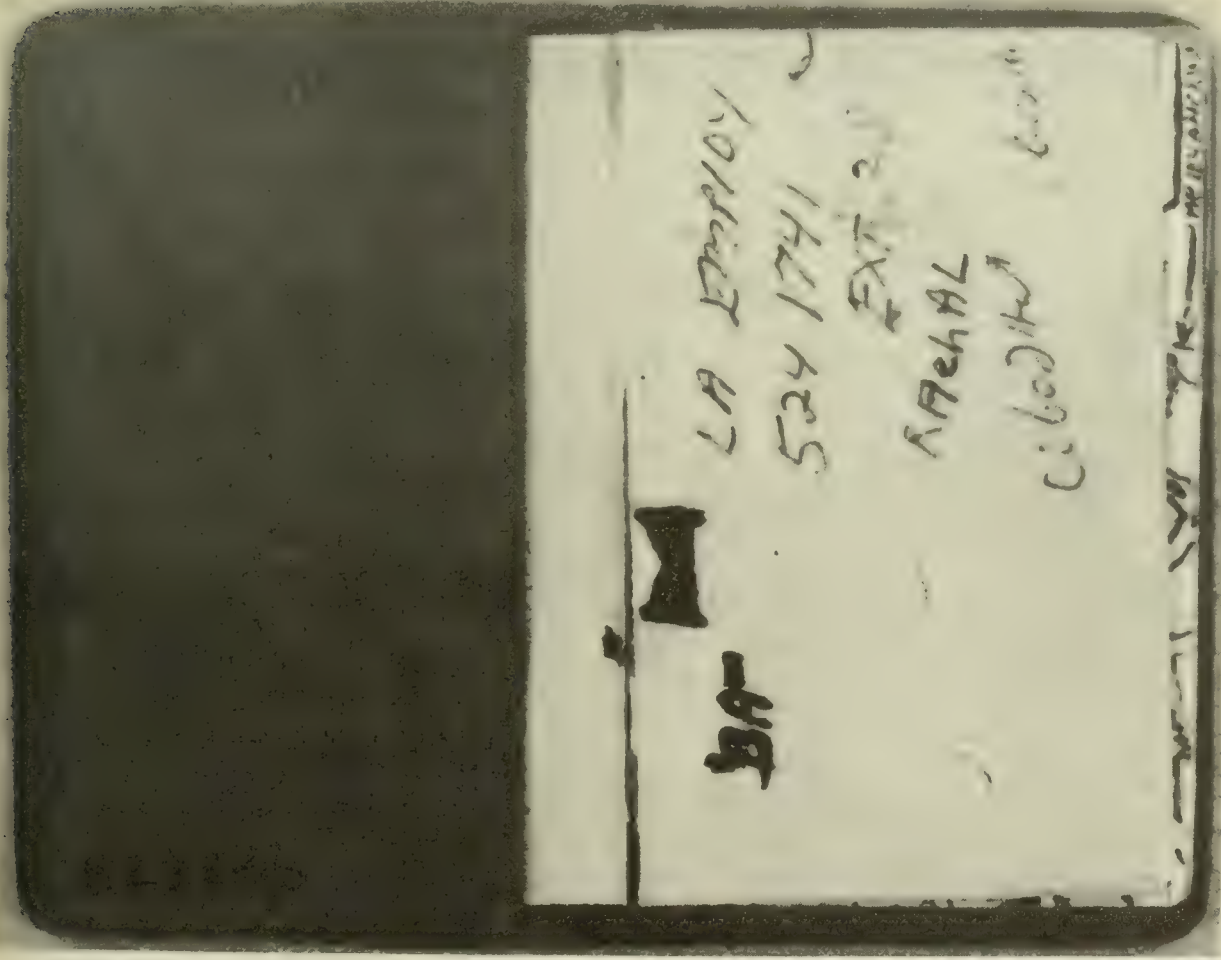
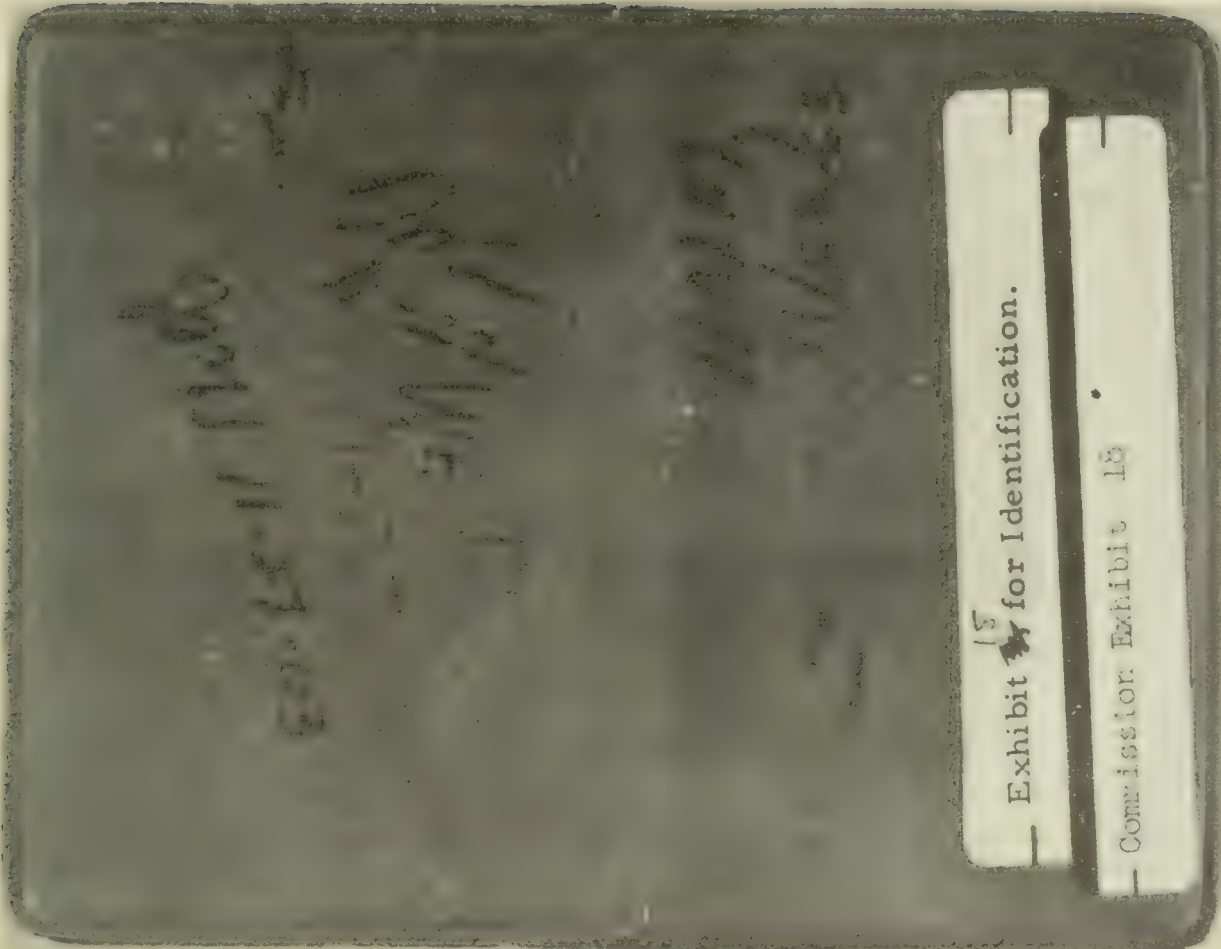
Secretarial Note Book containing columns of Russian words and columns of their Spanish equivalents, as follows :

to lunch	dining room		
there	to eat, to dine		
there	dinner, meal		
year	rabbit (crossed out)		
*room	broth		
here	conversation		
he, she (here is)	courier, mail		
matter	to cost		How much does it cost?
attention	damp, raw, hard, tough (crossed out)		1—one
help, assistance	spoon		2—two
sugar	knife		3—three
bath tub, bathhouse	small child, kid		4—four
cheap	breakfast		5
pumpkin	rest (repose)		6
bedstead, bed	to wish, to desire		7—seven
*room, cabin	money		8—eight
ram (sheep)	after, thereupon (later on)		9—nine
house	size		10—ten
onion	sweet		11—eleven
to sup	embassy		12—twelve
near, close	entrance		13—thirteen
match	she, they (feminine)		14—fourteen
cinema	how much		15—fifteen
meeting, tryst	beer		16—sixteen
			17—seventeen

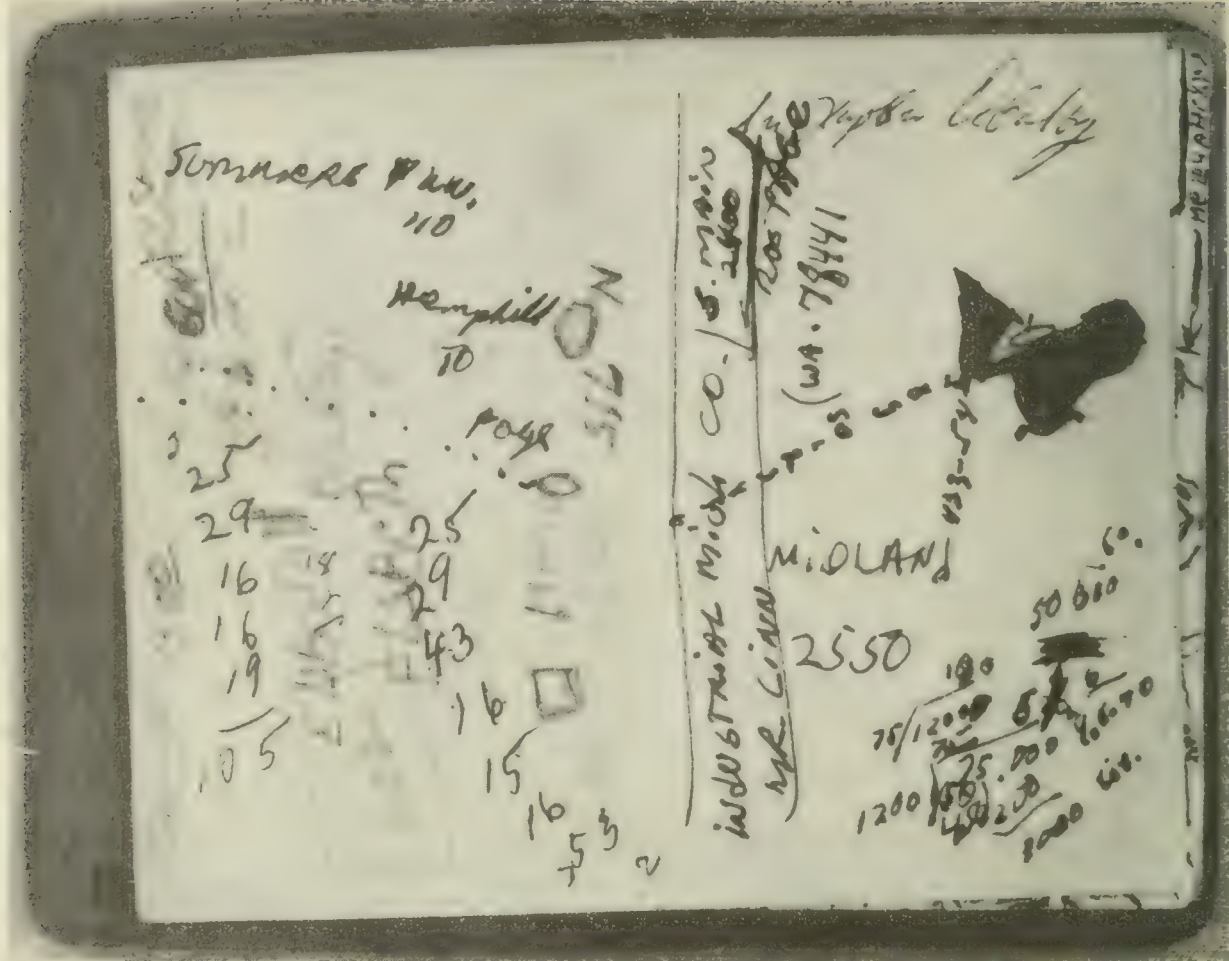
How much does it cost?

1—one
2—two
3—three
4—four
5
6
7—seven
8—eight
9—nine
10—ten
11—eleven
12—twelve
13—thirteen
14—fourteen
15—fifteen
16—sixteen
17—seventeen

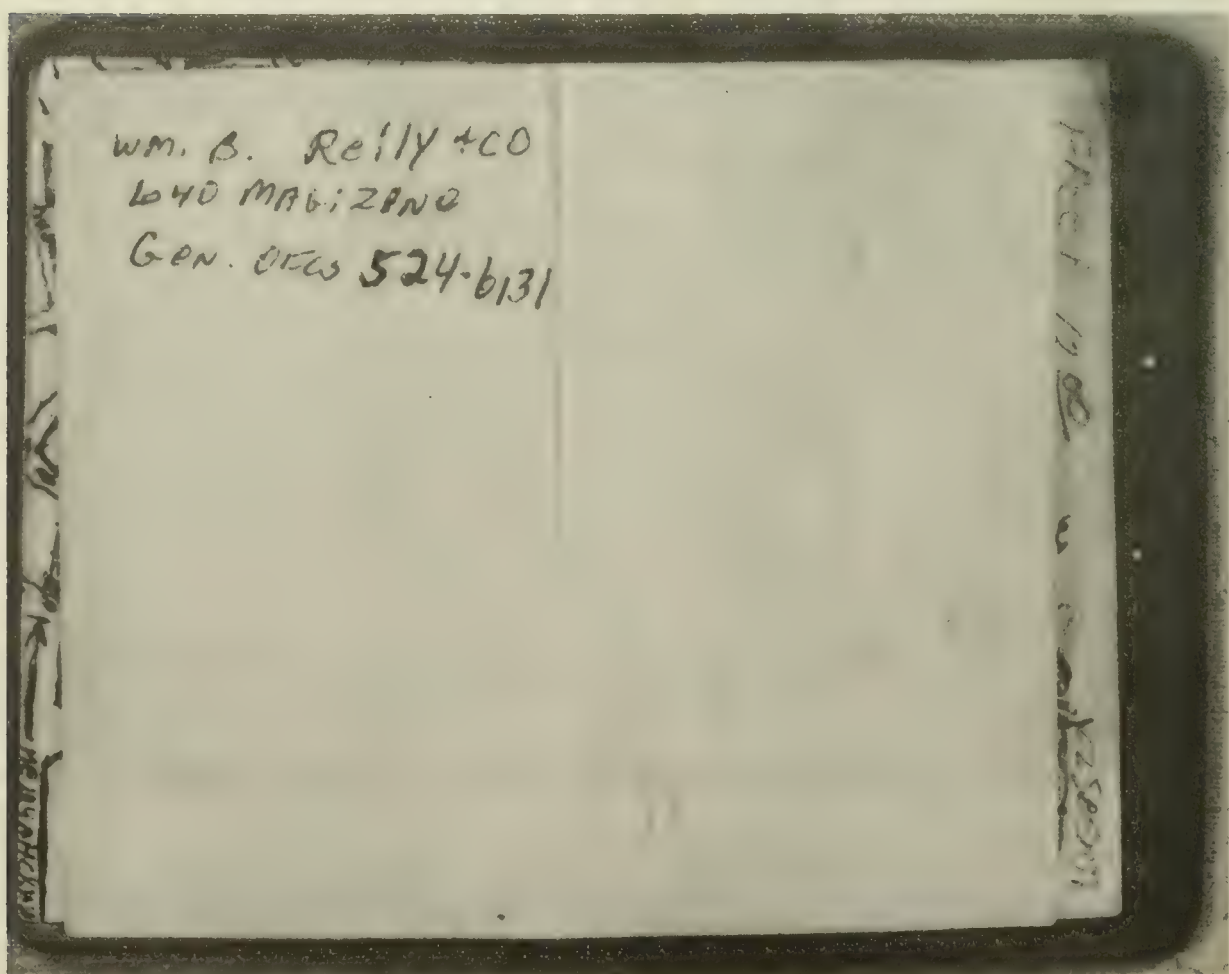
[illegible]

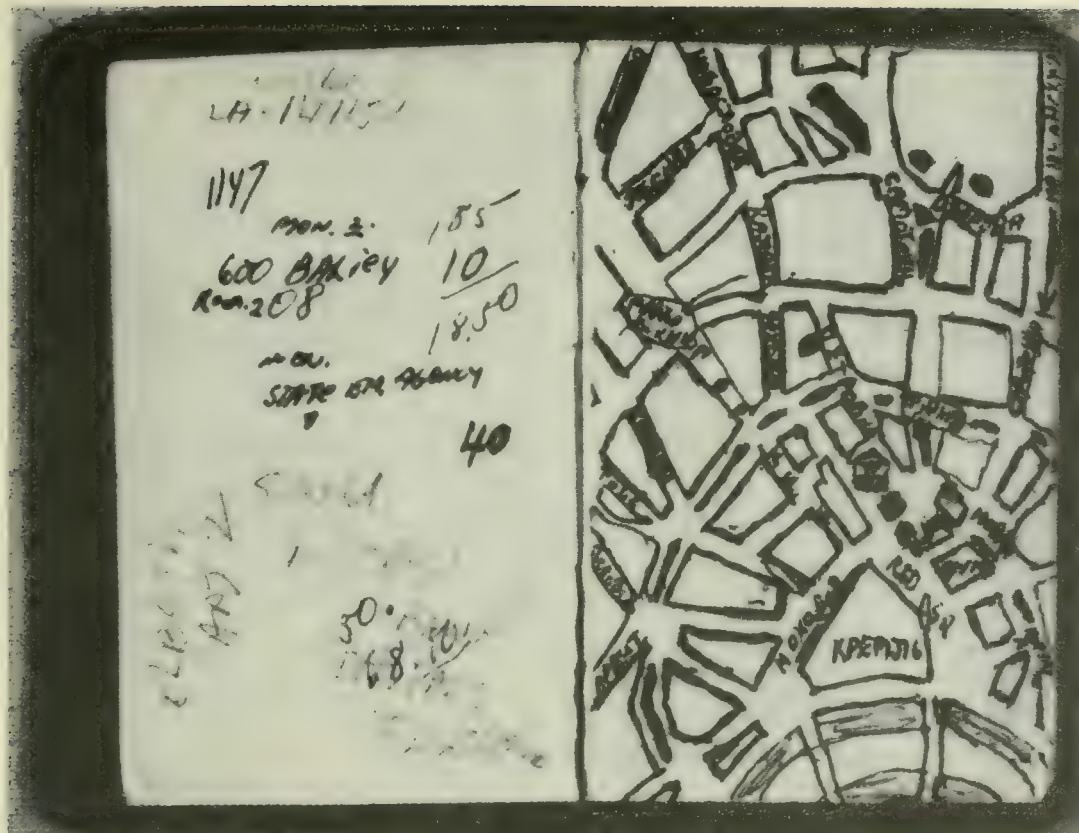


Flyleaf 1: Next to the name "Rachal": Today Wedding (?)

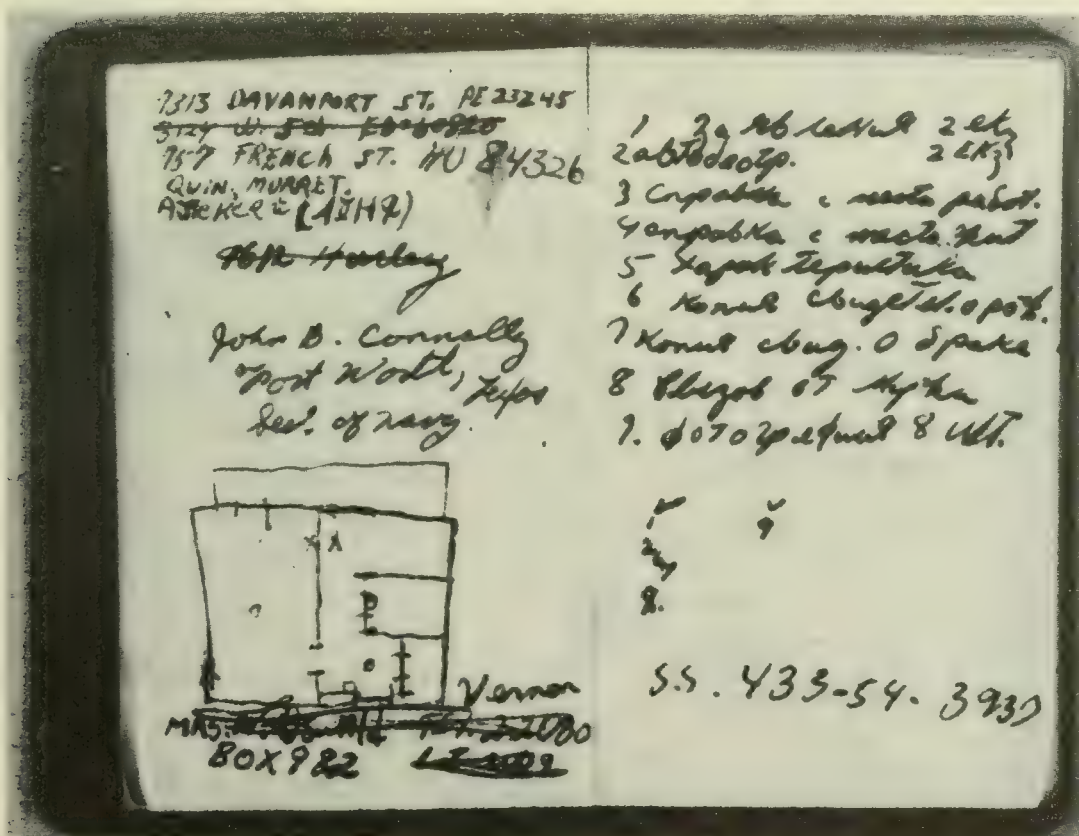


Flyleaf 3: Top of page: Lee Harvey Oswald (in Russian transliteration).





Page 3: Rough street plan of Moscow, Russia, with the Kremlin in the center.

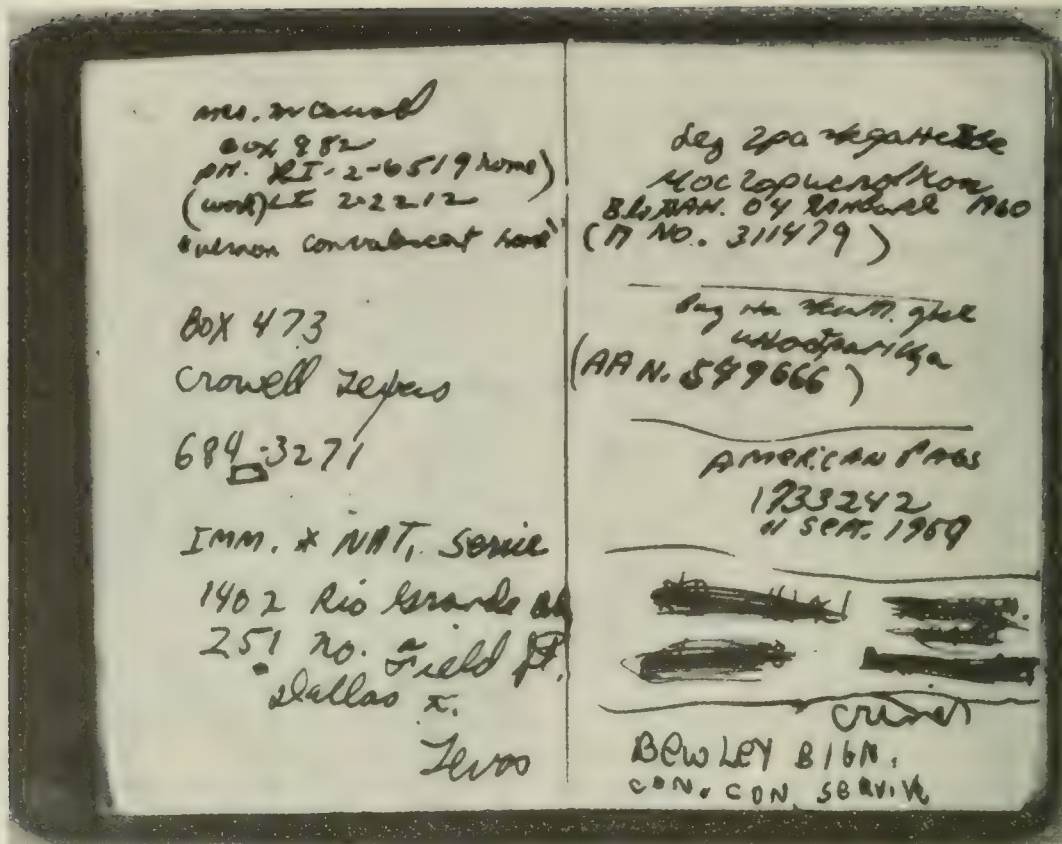


Page 4: Top of page: after the name
"Quin, Murret": Aleksey (Lenya).

Page 5:

1. Application 2 cop.
2. Autobiography 2 cop.
3. Reference from work

4. Reference from residence
5. Characteristic
6. A copy of birth certificate
7. A copy of marriage certificate
8. A request from the husband
9. Photograph 8 copies



Page 7:—citizenship

Mosgorispolkom

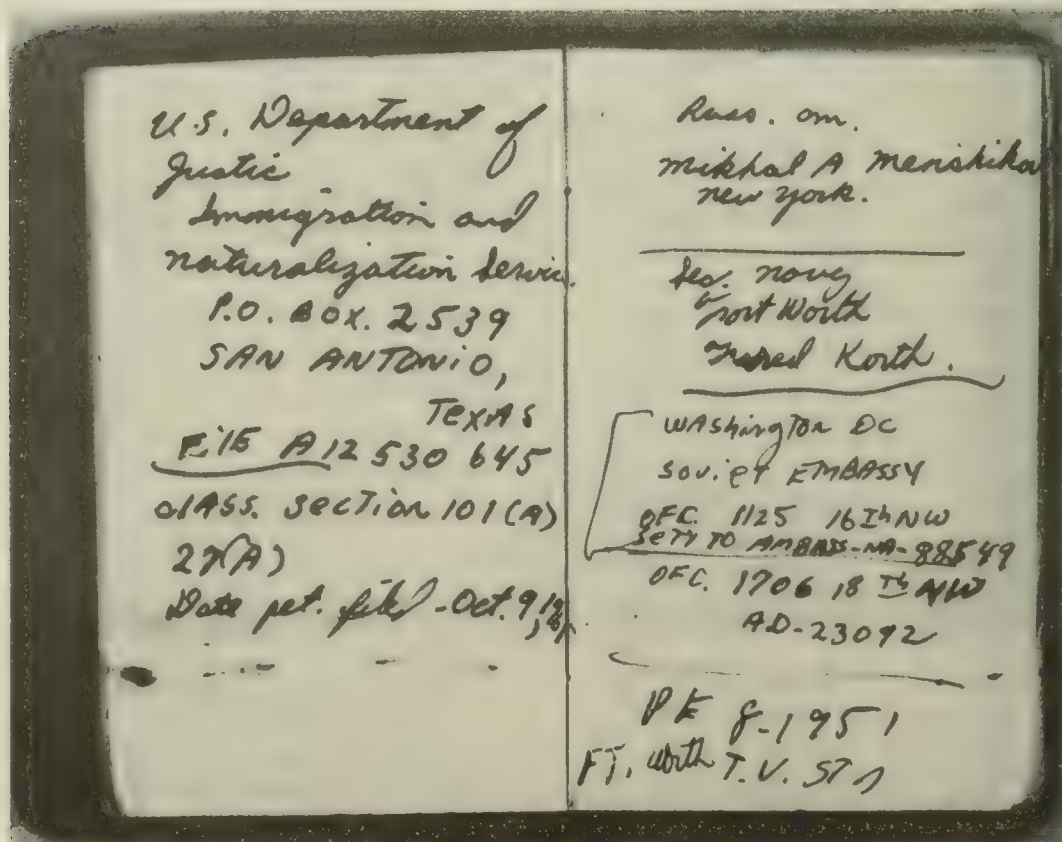
(Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of Workers' Deputies)

Issued January 4, 1960

(No. 311479)

Residence permit for a foreigner

(AA N. 549666)



97 Embassy

1 Include Jure in pass.
3 FOTOS

2 Reges. Jure at Emboro
BIATA cert.

3 Travel arrange.

4 passport extension

Hard, Cunningham
Under State Employment
RI-72071# 320

N.Y. RUSS. EM.
WORKER
SOCIALIST PARTY
RE-TYPING PAPERS
BUY SHOES (W),
socks (M)
PANTS (M)

crowd
316 E. DONALD
BUS ~~420~~

907 ~~Bank of America~~
~~222~~
~~Pauline Bates~~
~~ED 1899~~

ED-55006

3 HAMBURG
GARY ST

Tom

ED. TORAZ Director
PO Box 2119
up O
new York,
NY

account no.
38210

~~E-38754~~

~~H-38888~~

K-00850
cameras. (335)
you

camera us
gun me
watch & hat
ring self

оспуя 16402

~~same as~~

~~pp. 100-101, 102~~

1700
+ 2.70

~~1000~~
Rail Ticket

Page 12: Znanya (Znanie) (Knowledge)
Gary St.

Translator's Note: Believed to be Russian bookstore in San Francisco.

Page 13: Wedding (ring)

(Crossed out): bank 36

5 rubles — —

pol. (?)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

ED
- 24101 - 272

ACME BRICK

"WORKER"

P.O. BOX 28

MADISON SQUARE
STATION

NEW YORK 10,
N.Y.

IMM. CARD
NO

A12 530 45

IMMIGRATION &
NATURALIZATION
SERVICE

1402 RIO GRANDE
Bldg.

251 NO. FIELD ST.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Riverside

PHONE 8-5611

EXT. 2644

TEXAS STATE BOARD
OF PHARMACY
Littlefield Bldg.
CONGRESS & 6th ST.
AUSTIN, TEXAS
PH. GR-8-8146

178.50 June 2nd
June 10th
B-14365

12 / Gorkova

NO 15,

leavels monow. - 1645

ARR 71.30

0217

0227

HOU - TRAM 211

left to right

Mathenesser 250

Maurina's visa

NO H229544

Imm. VISA NO 52

ISSUED ON 24 MAY 1962

RUSSIAN PASS. NO KU 37790

FAM 11 JAN 1962
TO 11 JAN 1964

EXIT VISA 305002

GIVEN 22 MAY 1962

Yapob Milt. MURRAY

US. RENEWAL MAY 24 1962

NO. JUNE 24 1962

SERVICE NO. 1152091

U.S. EMBASSY MURRAY

DALLAS ROOMING HOUSE

M. M. GLENN

WH-21985738993

Page 14: Zakharova

B-14365

12./Gorkova

No. 15

Translator's Note: The above is an address.

Page 15: Following the words "Given 22 May 1962":

Militia Administration of Minsk

GEORGE BOUR
4740 HOME
TA-72288

ANNA MELLER
5930 1/2 LAUREN
RI-74011 TA 82219
Station 521

PAUL GREGORY

3513 DOROTHY
LAND

PE 1-1630

R. Hartman
Hartman

SPASEEBA

СПАСИБО

3900 BARNETT

JE 61981

PE 81951

KUTV

Полушко поле

Полушко поле

Едут по полю герои

их, советской армии

девушки шашке

шашке на поле

Вместе играют герои

Jaggar-chiles -

Storall

522 Browder

PI-15501

Берешчагин

New U.S. Assistant

0092526

JUNE 25, 1963

Page 21: Bereshchagin (possibly, "Vereshchagin").
(Translator's Note: Possibly a man's surname)

Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Pages 22 and 23:

Calendar dates for March, April, October, November, December, January 1960 and February, with Russian abbreviations for days of the week.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

СОВ. Социалистическая республика
 АРМЕНИЯ Литва
 Белоруссия Чехословакия
 Эстония Р.С.Ф.С.Р.
 Грузия Казахская ССР
 Киргизия Киргизия
 Латвия Украина
 Бгориатия

Шахматы
 Пешка, Король, Ферзь, Конь, Слон, Тар

НАМИ - US
 НАС - US
 Здесь
 ИХ - THEIR
 Откуда
 Там
 С кем - with whom
 Чья - whose
 Ваш - your
 Твой - yours

У нас есть - we had
 У нас будет - we shall have
 Куда - where
 Откуда - where
 Иногда - sometimes

РУССКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ
 ЧТО-ТО something
 У МЕНЯ - I HAVE
 У НЕГО - HE HAS
 У НЕЕ - SHE HAS
 У ВАС - YOU HAVE
 У НАС - WE HAVE
 У НИХ - THEY HAVE

СТАН - GLASS | КОТОРЫЙ - WHICH
 Зовут - NAME | АРЕЯ
 Удобно - IN ORDER TO ПОСЛАТЬ
 Ясно без слов - СПАСИБО

ИНОСТРАНЦАМ

ГРАММАТИКА

NOVNS ENDING IN -U ARE - M.
 МАТКИИ ЗАКОН ТОВАРИЩ
 M + F NOVNS ARE ИА, Я, Я, б.

N. NOVNS - take A - ending e
 N NOVNS ending in O take A
 БВМАЗКЛНПРСТХАКЖТ

БВГДЖЗ voiced state
 ПТКШ voiceless
 АИОУЫБИ

Page 24:

Soviet Socialist Republics

Armenia Lithuania
 Belorussia Moldavia
 Estonia R.S.F.S.R.
 Georgia Tadzhik
 Kazakhstan Uzbekistan
 Kirgizia Kirgizia (sic)
 Latvia Ukraine
 Bgoryatia (?)

Chess

Pawn, King, Queen, Knight, Bishop,
 Castle.

by us we had
 us we shall have
 here where
 there from where
 their sometimes
 there
 from there
 there
 with whom
 whose
 your
 thine

Page 25:

Russian Words

something
 I have
 he has
 she has
 you have
 we have
 they have
 glass
 they call
 in order to
 clear without words
 foreigner

which
 time
 good bye
 Thank you

Grammar

Soft sign hard sign
 Masculine and Feminine nouns are
 Masculine i-i (?)
 Feminine a, ya, soft sign
 Neuter nouns take "ya"—ending "e"
 Neuter nouns ending in "o" take "a"
 B, V, M, D, Z, K, L, N, P, R, S, T, T (?),
 Kh, M, K, G Kh?
 BVDGZhZ voiced article
 PFTKShS voiceless
 AIOYVI E

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

HEM 24
 HJ SAB 24
 H=2 W=8
 S=3 Z=4
 U=7 CH=X
 Y=9 [S-BW T-P-Sch] BG=TPHk

PVECK 22 - HEM 24 CLOBA 8
 JA - JA SIE 3 BL
 WO - WO DU - DU
 WANN - WANN Ich - I
 WIR - WIR MEIN - MEIN
 WENN - WENN ABER - ABER
 WAS - WAS AUCH - AUCH
 IN - IN ER - ER GUT - GUT
 SIND - SIND BIST - BIST
 AP 2

wie viel? - ckoalko?

ich möchte - A X 43
 sie möchten - B 4 X 09 43
 je - ee

A G M C S
 B F N Z T
 C H P U V
 D I R W

rosa agadonova
 in m... "BERLIN" MAK.
 (Sovoy)

Amer. Embassy
 Moscow
 TEL. 52-00-08
 72-20-87 19/21
 72-00-10 9-6 PAS

Alizberg, Vera V.
 former teacher consw.
 at Looze

AKSONOV Polkovnik
 MIN. BNY. Del S.C.L.P.

RUSS. FOR FORIT, AA 549666
 AMER. PASS. 1733242
 W/ORUSSIAN 7311479

Page 26:

German
 Alphabet

Jn-Ya W-V
 S-Z Z-te
 I-Y CH-kh
 V-F S-Sh T-P-Sch/d BG-
 TRILIK (?)

Russian-German dictionary

JA=yes SIE-you
 WO=where DU-thou (?)
 WANN=when Ich-I
 WIR=we Mein-my
 WENN-if Aber-but
 WAS=what Auch-also
 IN=in . ER-YOUR Gut-good
 SIND-BIST-Are (?)

wie viel?-how much?

ich möchte-I want

sie mochten-you want

je-her

(followed by Gothic German alphabet)

Page 27 (A1):

Rosa Agadonova
 Hotel "Berlin" Mak (?)
 (Sovoy) (Savoy?)

Amer. Embassy
 Moscow

Tel.
 52-00-08/Chaikovsky St.
 19/21
 9-6-business (?)

Alizberg, Vera V.—(illegible)

Aksonov, Colonel
 Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

ACLU-Box 2251
DALLAS
A. EX.

K-42000

384

1-2 Dinner

ROOM 384

JELISAVIC

* MARGAM
HOLLANDER

AM EX

92 MEENT

ROTTERDAM

DEBOUY

120200

WEST Berlin F.R.G.
TEMPERHOFFER
DAMM

X
Lee H

ВНЕШТОРГ БАНК

БАНК ВНЕШНЕЙ ТОРГОВЛИ

г. Москва,

НЕГЛИННАЯ ул. 12

КОЗЛОВА

K-03400

(792)

Page 28 (A2):

Bottom line:

Debooy or Debovy

(Translator's Note: significance of above
is unknown)

Page 29:

Vneshtorg Bank

Bank for Foreign Trade

Moscow

Neglinnaya Ul. 12

Kozlova (woman's surname)

K-03400 (telephone number)

(792) (possibly telephone extension)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

Dr. Harvey Allen
TA 11927
BAXTER UN. Coll. of Den.

ALEX KLEINER
"LONAN" INDUSTRIES

George
Demushkinechildt
6628 Dickens
EN 31365

(AUNT ALICE)
A. P. BARRE
NEW ORLEANS

Виз и рег. контор.
Колпачный пер. 9.
КОЛПАЧНЫЙ МОСКОВ

~~Петрик~~
~~Петрик~~
пол. Петрик.

Добромысленская
пер 5,

Гражданка Демущкина

Page 31:

Vis(a) and Reg(istration?) Office Kolpachny Per. 9 (9 Kolpachny Lane) Moscow
(2 lines crossed out, writing illegible)
Colonel (?) Petrikov
—Dobromyslenski
Lane 5
Citizen Demushkina

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

11
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95
96
97
98
99
100

norman, OK.

1318 1/2 Garfield

EVERETT GLOVER
LA 83901
George J. J. J.

14 X 11111
PATENT, CP 1111 K 41980

ул. Захарова

дом 11 кв 22

Головачев Павел

Елла Герман

ул. Лавско-Набережная

дом 22 кв. 2. 22/22

20р. ул. Станиславского, 20

~~also Sastan (?)~~

Минск

Елла Герман

ул. Лавская Набережная

дом 22 кв. 22

адвокаты

Page 33:

14 (?) Zhdanova

Hotel Savoy (?) K 41980 (possibly telephone number)

U1 (Street) Zakharova

House No. 11, apt. 72

Golovachev, Pavel (man's name)

Ella German

Ul. Lavsko—Naberezhnaya (Embankment)

No. 22, Apt. 2

Gdr. (?) Ul. Stanislavskogo

20

(Crossed out) : also Sastan (?)

Minsk

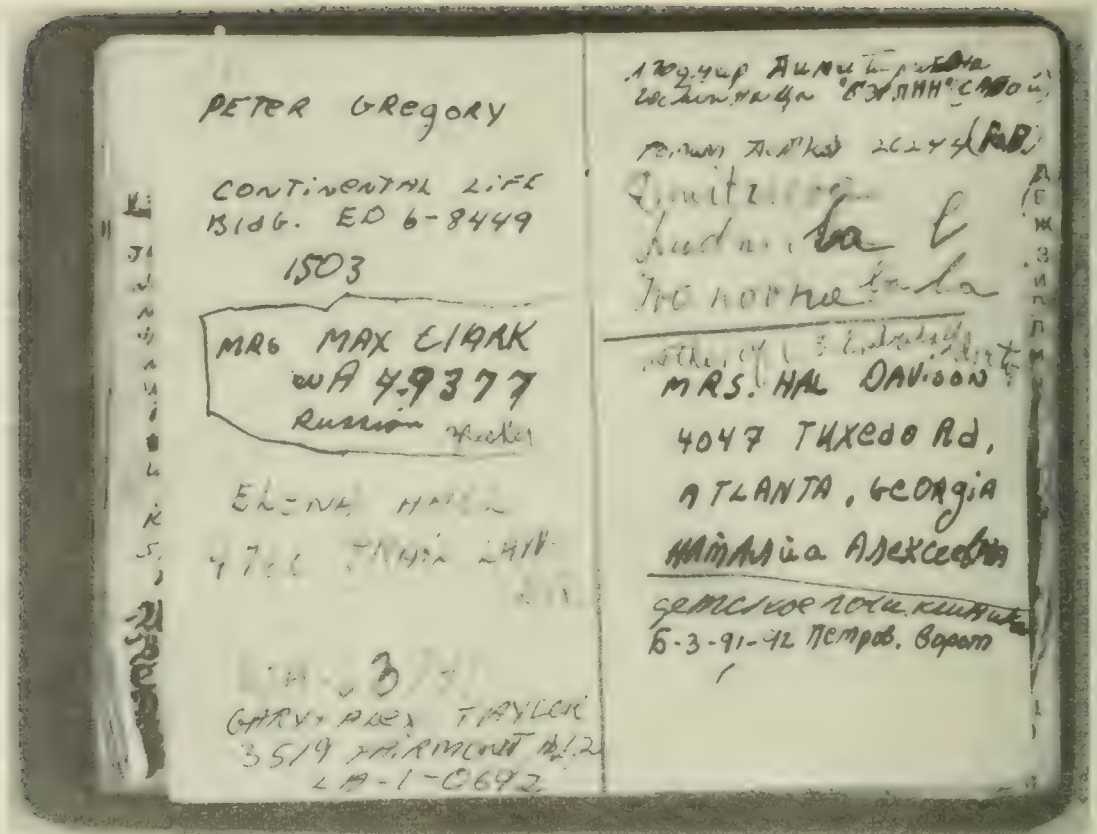
Ella German

ul. Lavskaya Embankment

No. 22, Apt. 22

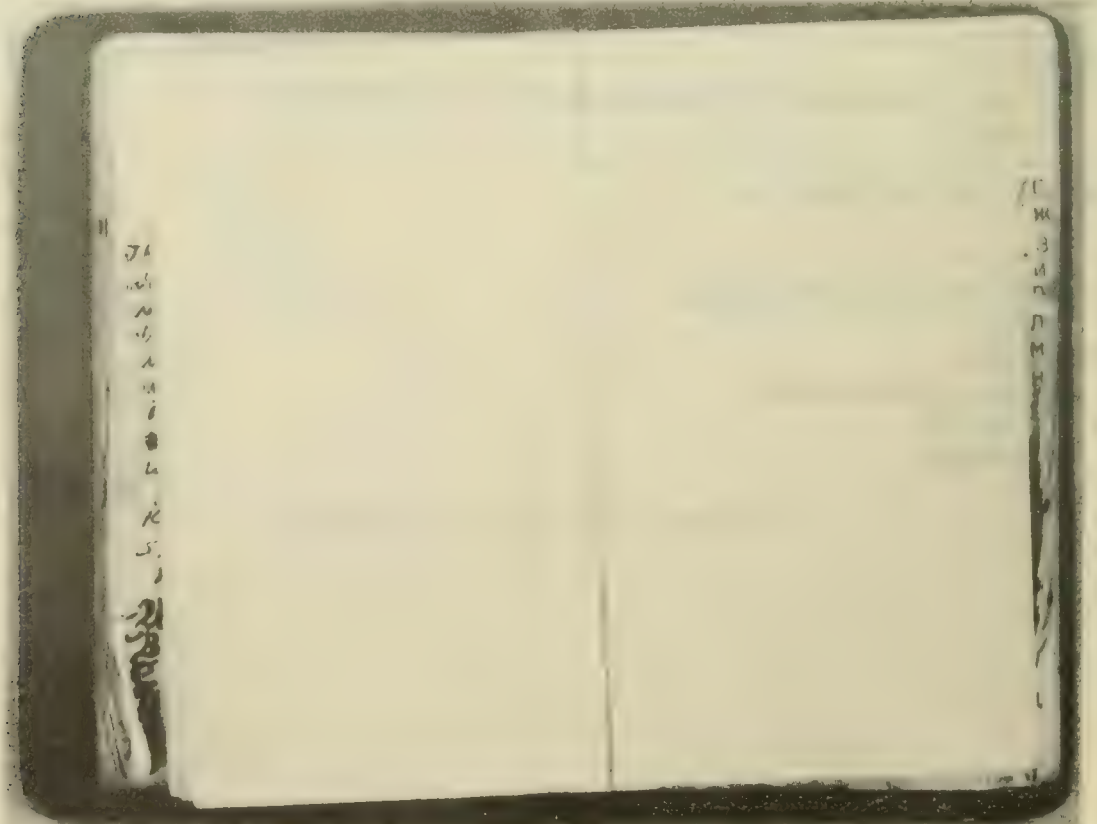
to America

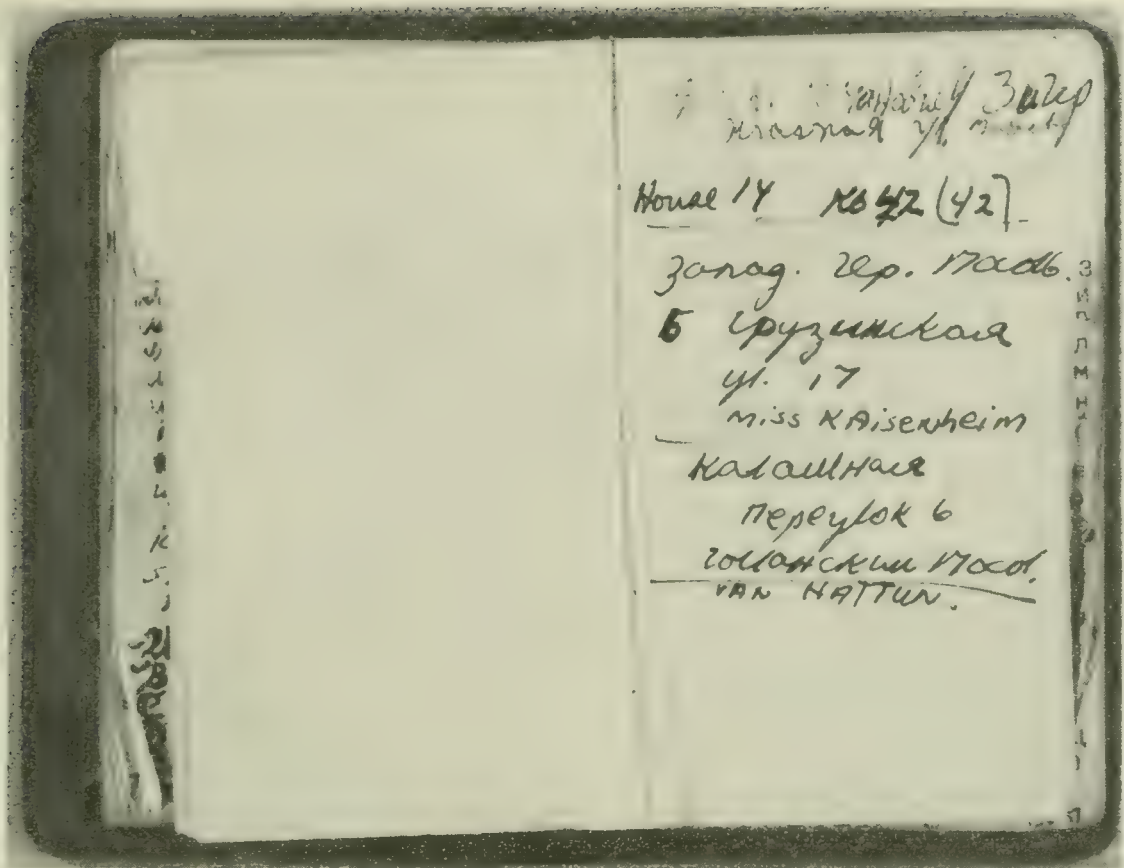
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued



Page 35: Lyudmir (Lyudmila ?) Dmitrievna
Hotel "Berlin" (Savoy)
Gomam Demka (?) 20244 (Business (phone ?))
Following "Atlanta, Georgia"
Natalia Alekseevna

Children's Polyclinic
B-3-91-92 Petrov. Vorot
(Petroveskie Gate ?)





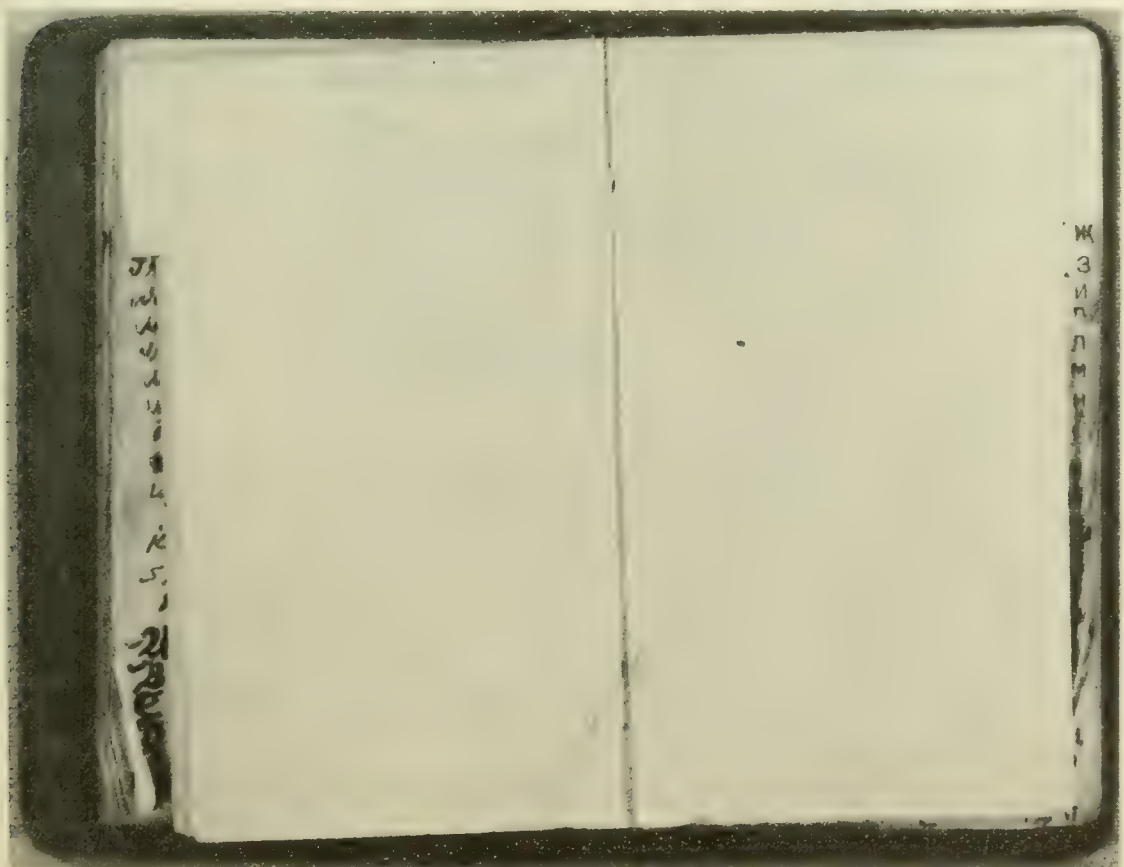
Page 41: Aleks. Romanovich Ziger
Krasnaya Ul., Minsk (?)
House 14, Apt. 42

West German Embassy
B. Gruzinskaya
Ul. 17

Miss Kaisenheim

Kalashnaya
Lane 6
Dutch Embassy

Van Hattun



Sovnarkhoz
Col napxoz
(Munexu)
for a job

Topcote m
(for Soviet)
for a flat

U. H. P. y b x o
Inter. Rescue Comm.
251 Park Ave. South
New York
OR - 44200

Page 43:

Sovnarkhoz (Council of the National Economy) of Minsk
for a job

Gorsoviet (City Council)
for a flat

Inderedko (Inter. Rescue Committee ?)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

Jagers chiles

Stoval

TYPOGRAPHY

522 Browder

RI 15501

micro jets

7/12. Москва K31, 17. ЖИЛОВА
Минск Ул. Карла Маркса, 35
Кон. Нарохов. Тел. 26311
Тов. Дядев Ком. 279

20575 Шарпов

Минск
Рыт. 24
Ул. Калинина

ЖИЛОВА K38

Page 45:

7/18 Moscow, K 31 (?), Ul. Zhdanova
(above is an address)

Minsk Ul. Karla Marksa No. 35

Kon. Narokhsov. (? Tel. 206311

Comrade Dyadev Room 279

—(illegible)

20575 Sharapov

Minsk

House No. 4, Apt. 24

Ul. Kalinina

Kuznetsova, Rosa

Intor. (Intourist ?) Hotel "Minsk"

92-463

House 30, Apt. 8

Ul. Kola Miskneva (?)

Nel Norodovskvim (?)

112 In(stitute) of Foreign Languages

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

КОММУНИСТ. ПАРТИЯ США
23 WEST 26TH ST.
NEW YORK

RUTH KLOEFER
306 Pine St.
New Haven 18,
Conn.

H. Warner Knepper

UN 60389

UN 62711-276

MEXICO CITY;

CONSULADO DE CUBA
ZAMORA Y F. MARQUEZ

11-28-47

SYLVIA DURAN

EMBAJADA DE LA UNION
DE LAS REPUBLICAS
SOVIETICAS SOCIALISTAS

[15 61 55 (15 60 55)]
DEPTO DE ASUNTOS
CONSULARES

CUBANO AIRLINES
PASEO DE LA REFORMA

56

35-79-00

U.S. EMBASSY LAFRAGUA 18
46 94 00

Bills 1-5-10-20

12.5 PESOS = \$1.00

1 PESO = .08¢ COINS 1-5

AT 100

Page 46:

Communist Party U. S. A.
23 West 26th St.
New York

Page 47:

Mexico City
Consulate of Cuba
Zamora and F. Marquez
11-28-47
Sylvia Duran

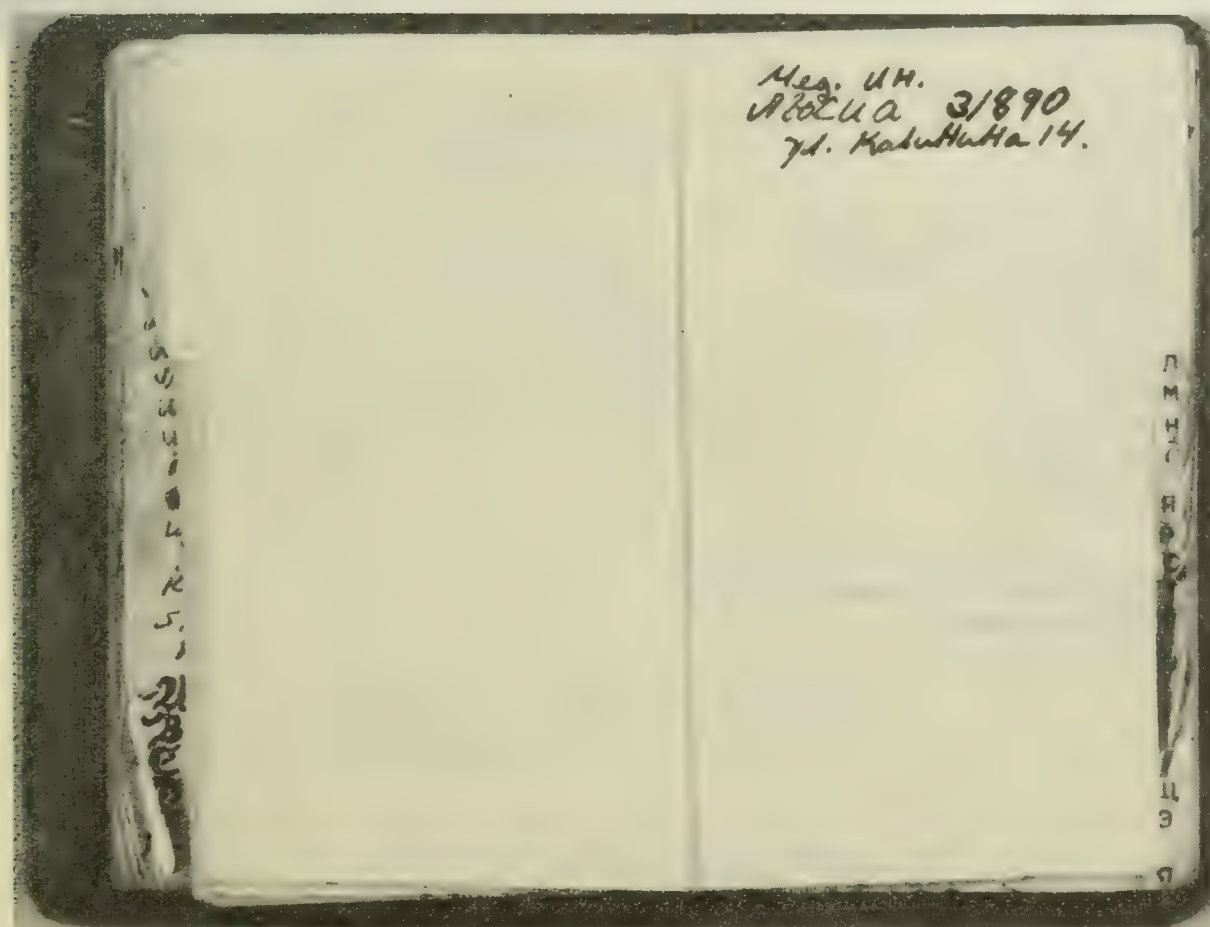
Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
15 61 55 (15 60 55)
Department of Consular Matters

Cubano Airlines
Paseo de la Reforma 56
35-79-00

U. S. Embassy Lafragua 18
46 94 00

Bills 1-5-10-20
12.5 Pesos-\$1.00
1 Peso-.08¢ Coins 1-5 pesos.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued



Page 51:
Medical Institute
LUCIA 31890
Ul. Kalinina 14.

смолa 14.

Мерезхкинский
пр. Сталина 12 кв 26
везде 7-14-53

(Aunt Palina)

г. Харьков

В'езд Trinklera

дом 5 кв 7

Михайлович.

М

МИД - метро Смоленская

Page 52:

smola (?) 14

stova (?)

Page 53:

Merezhkinsky (man's name)

Prospect Stalina 12, Apt. 26

veogde (?) 7-14-53

(Aunt Palina)

Kharkov

V'ezed Trinklera

House 5, Apt. 7

Mikhaylovich

M

MID (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Metro Smolenskaya

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

Not. Koff. yd. Zakh.

C 9 90 1830

repl. 13/14

Cy 5. - 9-13
Obg. 13. 500

NAT. SEC. DAN BURROS
LINCOLN ROCKWELL
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

AMERICAN
NAZI PARTY
(AMER. NATIONAL PARTY)
HOLLIS SEC. OF QUEEN
N.Y.)

(NEWSPAPER)
NAT. SOCIALIST BULLETIN.

Page 55:

Notary Office Ul. Zakh.
from 9 to 18:30

Recess 13-14
Saturday 9-13
Closed Sunday

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

Robert Oswald

Route 5 Box 190

Malheur

Ark.

W. S. Oswald

136 Elmcrest
MOTRICE

W. S. Oswald
1009 Sierra Ln
DENTON
TEXAS

ОВИР Moscow

OVIR

ул. Огарева

ВКА ДА Влгда

K 45026

ДД 10206

ДД 19106

ОСТАНКИНО
ПЛОЩ "Б"

ОВИР Москва
КОЛПАЧНЫЙ пер. 9

Page 57:

OVIR (?) Moscow

Ul. Ogareva

VZhA D.A. Vlgeda (?)

K 45026

DD 10206

DD 19106

Ostankino (residence of Russian writer Boris Pasternak)

—(illegible) "B"

OVIR, Moscow

Kolpachny Lane 9

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

г. Харьков
Въезд Тринклера
д. 5 кв 7.
Михайловы
(для Марины).

MR. PHILLIPS
LI-2-2080

Регистр Контракт К-78545
Паспорт № П311479 4 ЯН. 60
Минск 25994 EX-39

Видим Петрович
Учитель Москва ИМ. ОР. ЯК.

Рига
ул. Перновас

д. 39 кв 1
Погорельская

Рига
Тел. 70540

Прусокова Мария
Калинина 30
д. 39 кв 20

Page 58:

Kharkov

V'ezd Trinklera (Trinkler's Gate?)

House 5, Apt. 7

the Mikhaylovs

(for Marina)

Page 59:

Registry Office K-78545

Passport No. P311479 Jan. 4 (?) 60

Minsk 25994 Ex-39

Vidim (Vadim?) Petrovich

Teacher, Moscow, IN. OR. Yak.

Riga

Ul. Pernovas

House 39, Apt. 1

Pogorelskaya,

Lena (Lena Pogorelskaya is a woman's name)

Tel. 70540

Prusokova Maria

Kalinina 30 (?)

House 39, Apt. 20

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

Петриков
ул. Луначарского 8
аргентинское посольство

Польский
ул. А. Мусского,
30.

RUTH RAINE
2515 W. 5th ST.
IRVING, TEXAS
BL-31628

к. п. Роман
РА. ТЕТ. Б. Н. В. И. Т. Е. А. К. Р. И. Н.
3-29-56

Johnson - Moscow

mosby

THE ASS. PR. (13 NARODNAYA UL. MOSCOW)
726430
UNIT. PR. - 726681
mosby

Page 60:

Petrikov

Ul. Lunacharskogo 8

Argentine Embassy

Polsky (Polish?)

Ul. A. Myskogo, (?)

30.

Page 61:

(Two first lines crossed out:

"Comrade Roman

Works (at) Karl Marx Technical Library")

Radio Factory "Communar"

Experimental Shop

3-29-56

THE ASS. PR. (13 Narodnaya Ul. Moscow)

726430

Unit PR.

with Mosby

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

180 с. 14, 380-12420 м. 180
Лев Сетяев
Leo Setyaev.
В 3-65-88 (работа).
Ново-Песчаная 23/7,
кв. 65.

Nov. 6

Rimma

SPECIAL SERVICES

42 FRANKLIN ST.
NEW YORK 13, NY

WEATH 4-6363
MR. ISRAELS

WASHINGTON D.C.
1125 16th NW - NA 8755
1706 18th NW AD 23092

Page 63:

Lev Setyaev-Radio Moscow

Lev Setyaev

Leo Setyaev

V 3-65-88 (work)

Novo-Peschanaya 23/7

Apt. 65

Skrylev, Elsa and Gri—

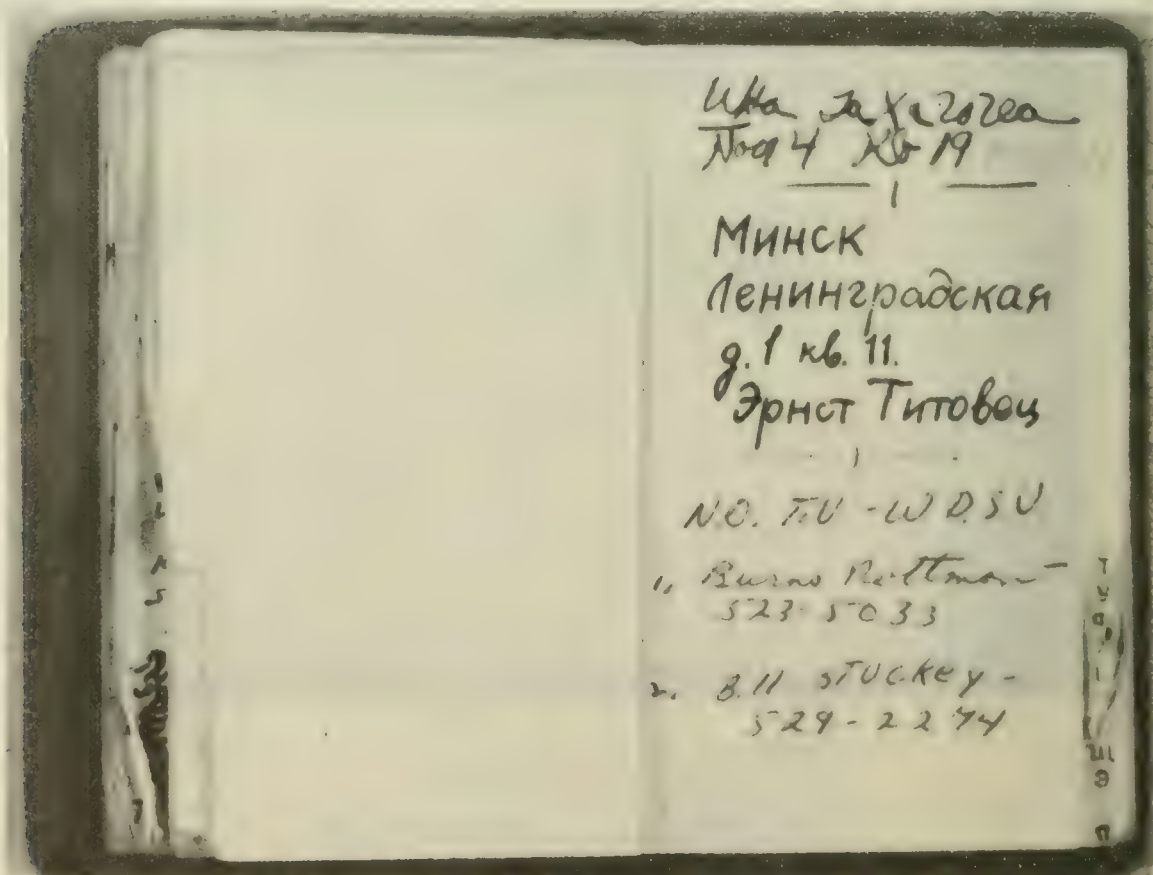
Ul. Cherkogo, House 13

Apt. 1 (at the wedding)

Nov. 6

Rimma—

(Translator's Note: woman's name)



Page 69:

Ina Takhagoeva (?) (woman's name)

House 4, Apt. 19, in Minsk

Minsk

Leningrādskaia

House 1, Apt. 1

Ernst Titovets (man's name)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

HORACE TWIFORD
7018 SHELLEY
HOUSTON, TEXAS

~~WA 35492~~

WA 35492

Jepson school depository
Mr. Truby
RI-73521

U.S.S.R. P.A. C.C.C.P.
Ul. Kuybysheva, 9
792

Katya Ford
Debra Ford
RD-95642
14057 BROOKCREST
DALLAS, TEXAS

Page 73:
Ministry of Finances of the USSR
Ul. Kuybysheva, 9
792

ELENA HALL
4760 TRAIL DR
WA-63741

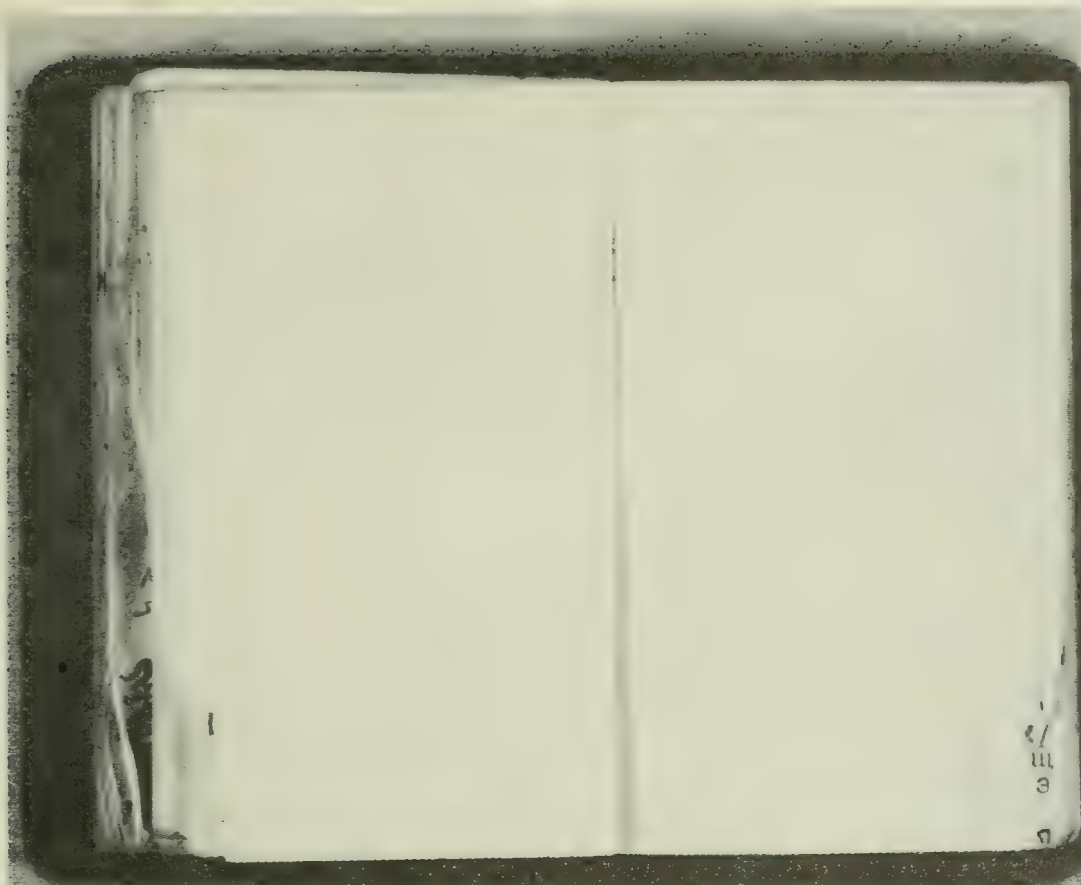
DALLAS TEXAS STATE
Robert Adam
21-72071
RAN 4U AT
70800
R187604

Buaton
Dipre

HA 81581

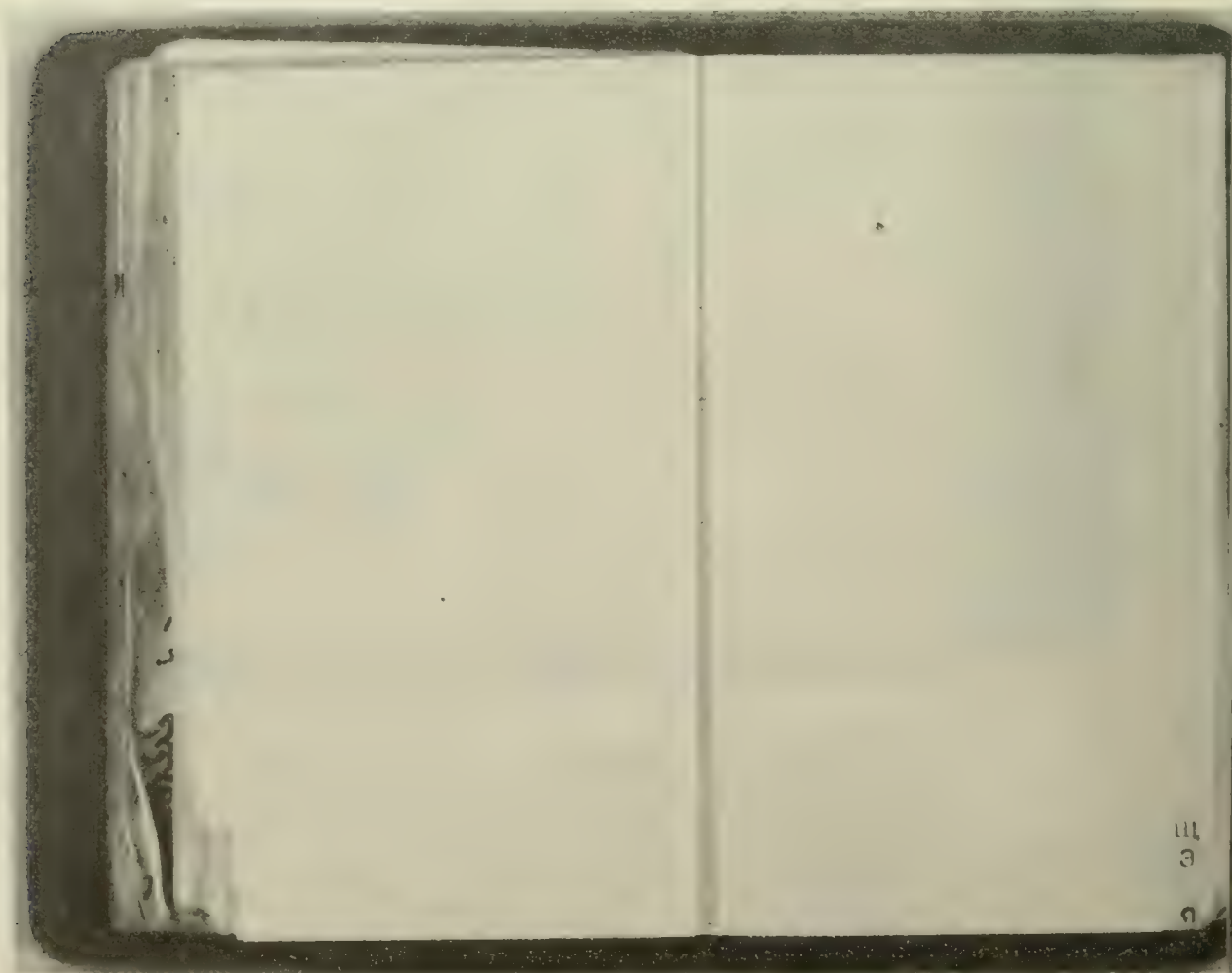
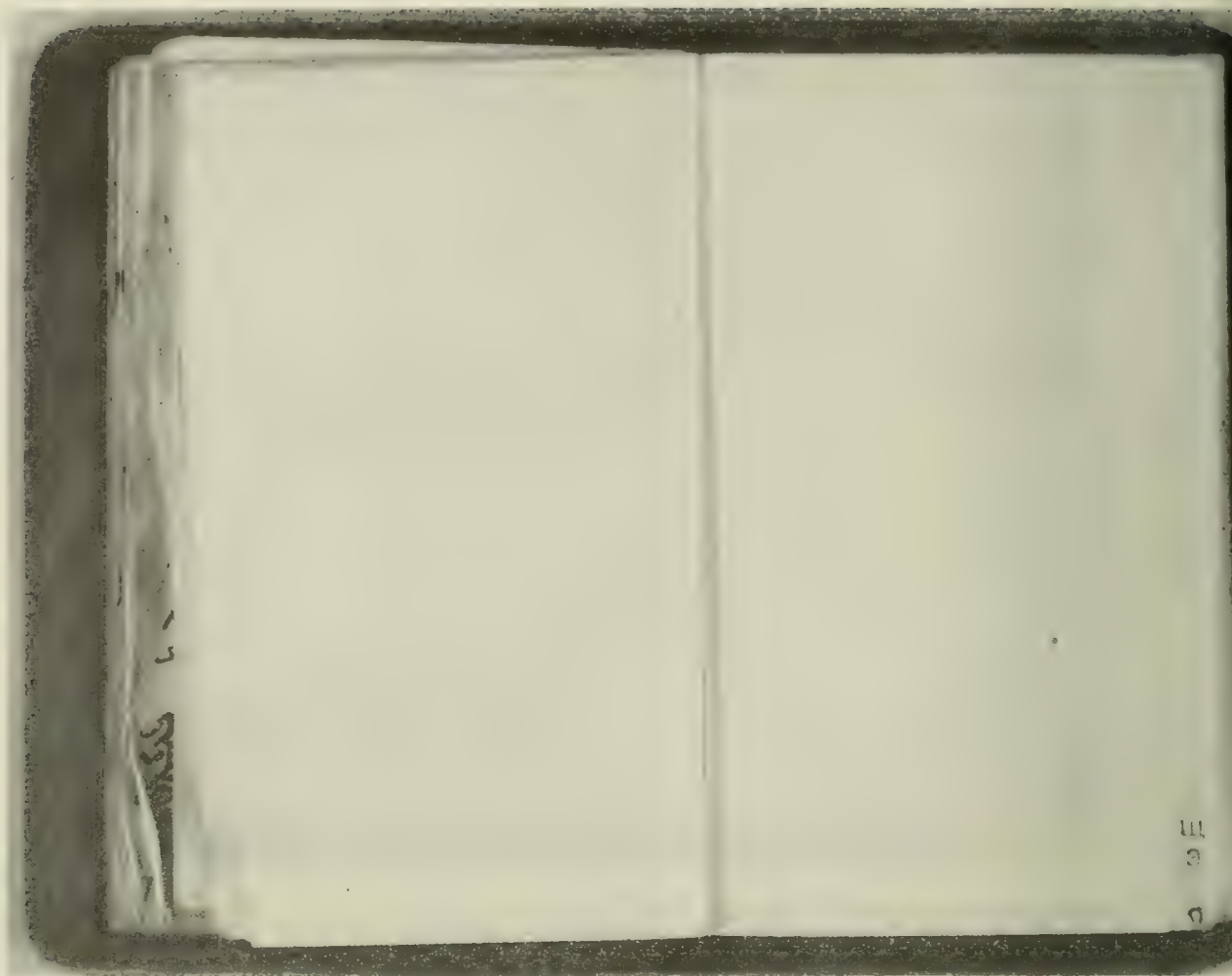
~~Handy~~
Mr. Hodson

~~Nov 1, 1968~~
FBI agent R11210
JAMES P. Nasty
MV 8605
1114 Commerce St
Dallas



Page 81:

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

Cuban Student
Directorate
187 Decatur St
New Orleans La
Carlos Bringuier

N.O. City Editor "Cowan"
David Crawford
replies

117 Camp ^{Cuban}
187 Decatur ^{apile}
1032 Canal ^{store}

NAT. PROGRESSIVE YOUTH
CLINTON ST. N.Y. 2 N.Y.
"ADVANCE" YOUTH ORGAN

PHILADELPHIA
RUSS-AMER. CITIZENSHIP
CLUB 2730 SNYDER AV.
RUSS. LAN. SCHOOL ~~7212~~
1212 SPRUCE

RUSSIAN DAILY PAPER
JEFFERSON Bldg.

RUSSIAN LAN. TRN.
216 S. 20

RUSS. BROT-HOOD ORGAN.
1733 Spring Garden

~~TYPIST~~

ADD. N. Y. -
600.

~~CRYSTAL~~
~~WATCH~~

~~WATCH~~
ADD. N.Y. N.Y.
700.

~~RECOMMENDATION~~
PUBLISHED [L.A. 1/3]

FINGER PRINTS
BANK AGENT

MAIL
BANKER STREET
ET

we want
 8/5 (city hall or federal.)
 Penn. Medical Certif
 insurance and Automobile
 08298 Marine Corps blank
 40715 OF DIRECTOR
 Library newspaper
 Book 1984 H. H. H.
 (employment)
 (Type paper)
 St Crutcher for waiter
 8029 H. H. H.
 (F. H. H.)
 H. H. H. 1.36 1.50
 5.40
 92863
 HAWES-46
 socks - 25
 H. H. H. - 56
 M. H. H. - 48
 X X
 32109
 M. H. H. 338.53 X 2020

Rear flyleaf 1:

Stanislav Shushkevich —Teachers
 Aleksandr Rudenchek (or Rubenchek)
 P. Vorosholov (?)—Teachers
 Protilimsky (?)
 Khill Dit (?) near movie theater
 "Pobeda"
 (Possibly meaning "near the Pobeda movie theater")
 Rosa (woman's name) House 130
 Apt. 8
 Karla Oginkneta (Liebknecht ?) Street (?)
 Sweat shirt—48
 Elis
 Lida 32109 (woman's name and phone number)
 Maria 3-38-53 (woman's name and phone number),
 Apt. 20 House (sic)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 18—Continued

Ma. - N.Y. - 381.80 (P. 34230)
 Ma. - PAR. - 149.89 (135.)
 Mo. - Lon. - 166.40 (149.40)
 Minn. - Berlin - 483.6
 Lon. - N.Y.

By TRAIN 55.71 p.
 Arr. 10 days to Paris. 15.

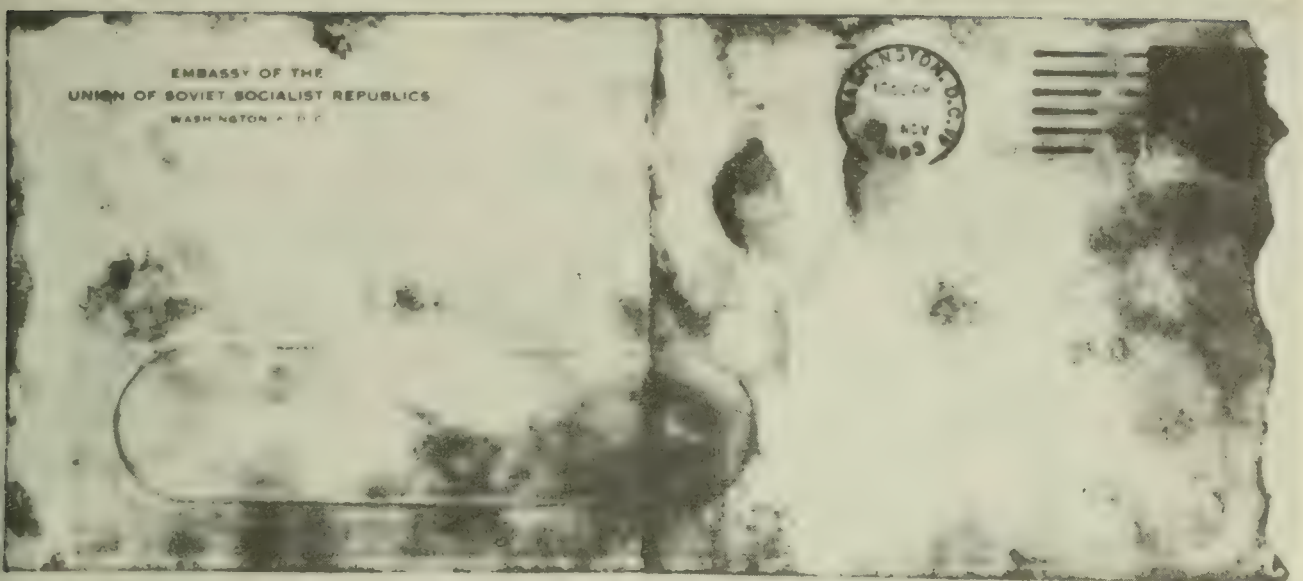
22. 16.45
 100/1800
 POSI 3 2966
 OFF. 1 " 72 Rnd
 1 " 22
 Embassy. (1.7170)
 Neurologist.
 O.B. 180.
 Rinnar. RI 72071

LEE 11.15
 12.5
 9
 16.25
 22182
 25/360
 25
 11.0
 12.5
 LESLIE
 we/ding
 CO.
 FR 55591

Apr. 403-p
 Lena 5 p.

Box 2915
 ED-28187
 BOX 2915
 LH

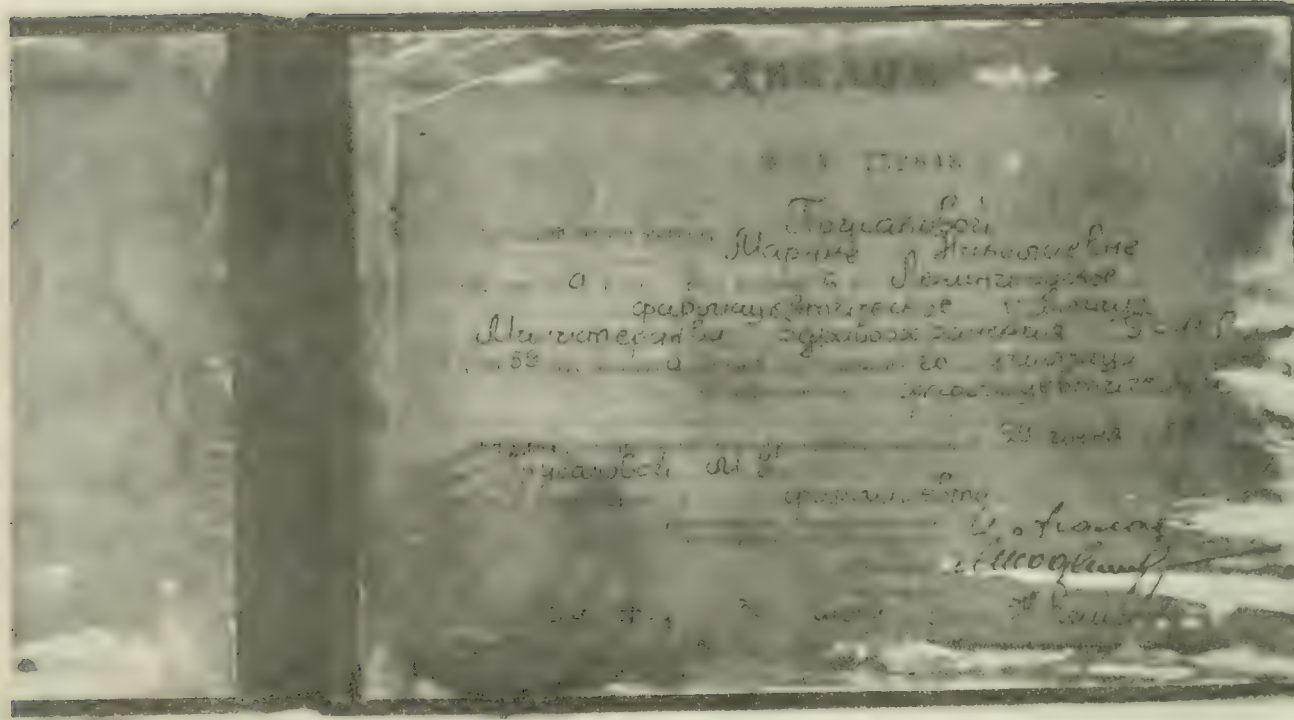
7-72071
 JACK E.N.
 WHEAT
 L.H. Osward
 Howell - JALSK, LOUV.
 3429 W. Victoria
 10000 Rd.
 Harold Lobdell
 Mrs. M. Osward.
 Leonard Culverley
 16255 22
 NEW YORK
 NEW YORK
 NEW YORK



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 19



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 20



D I P L O M A

Zh No. 732648

This Diploma was issued to citizen *Prusakova, Marina Nikolaevna*, certifying that she enrolled at the *Leningrad Pharmaceutical School of the Ministry of Public Health of the RSFSR*, on 19— (year not filled out) and in 1959 completed the full course of the above-named *School*, in *Pharmaceutical* specialty.

By a decision of the State Examining Commission, of *June 29, 1959*, *Prusakova, M. N.* was awarded the qualification of a *Pharmacist*.

Chairman of the State
Examining Commission

/s/ I. Agalaya (?)

Director: (signature illegible)

Secretary: /s/ N. Koshenek (?)

Leningrad, June 30, 1959.

Registration No. 32

(Seal of the Ministry of Public Health of the RSFSR, Leningrad Pharmaceutical School.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 20—Continued



Union membership booklet of Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova (5 photographs)

Cover of the booklet:

Proletariat of all countries unite !

TRADE-UNION
CARD

VTsSPS (All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 21

 <p>ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ СОЮЗЫ СССР</p> <p>ПРОФСОЮЗНЫЙ БИЛЕТ</p> <p>№ 3517282</p>		1 9 5 9			
		Январь	Февраль	Март	Апрель
Профсоюз	Медицинских работников			Май	Июнь
Фамилия <u>Прусакова</u> И. О. <u>Марина Николаевна</u> Год рождения <u>1940</u> Профессия <u>студентка</u> Год вступления в союз <u>1956</u> Наименование организации, выдавшей билет.		 		Июль	
Председатель Комитета		М. П.  Личная		Сентябрь	Октябрь
				Ноябрь	Декабрь

Left page:

(Seal with a picture
of Lenin in the center)

TRADE-UNIONS OF THE USSR

TRADE-UNION CARD

No. 3517282

Trade-Union of Medical Workers

Surname *Prusakova*

Name and Patronymic *Marina Nikol(Aevna)*

Year of birth *1940 (sic)*

Profession *Student*

Year joined the union *1956 (sic)*

Name of organization issuing the card

(Seal of the Medical Workers Union)

Chairman of the

Committee (signature illegible)

Photo of Marina Prusakova.

(Part of her signature is visible from under the photo).

Right page:

(This page and the next 9 pages of the booklet are each divided into twelve spaces, one for each month, with a space at the top to indicate the year.)

This page is marked "1959" on top.

Stamps pasted in spaces for June and July show that membership dues were paid for these months as follows: 1 ruble for June and 50 kopecks for July.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 21—Continued

1 9 60			
Январь	Февраль	Март	Апрель
			
Май	Июнь	Июль	Август
			
Сентябрь	Октябрь	Ноябрь	Декабрь

1 9 61			
Январь	Февраль	Март	Апрель
Май	Июнь	Июль	Август
Сентябрь	Октябрь	Ноябрь	Декабрь

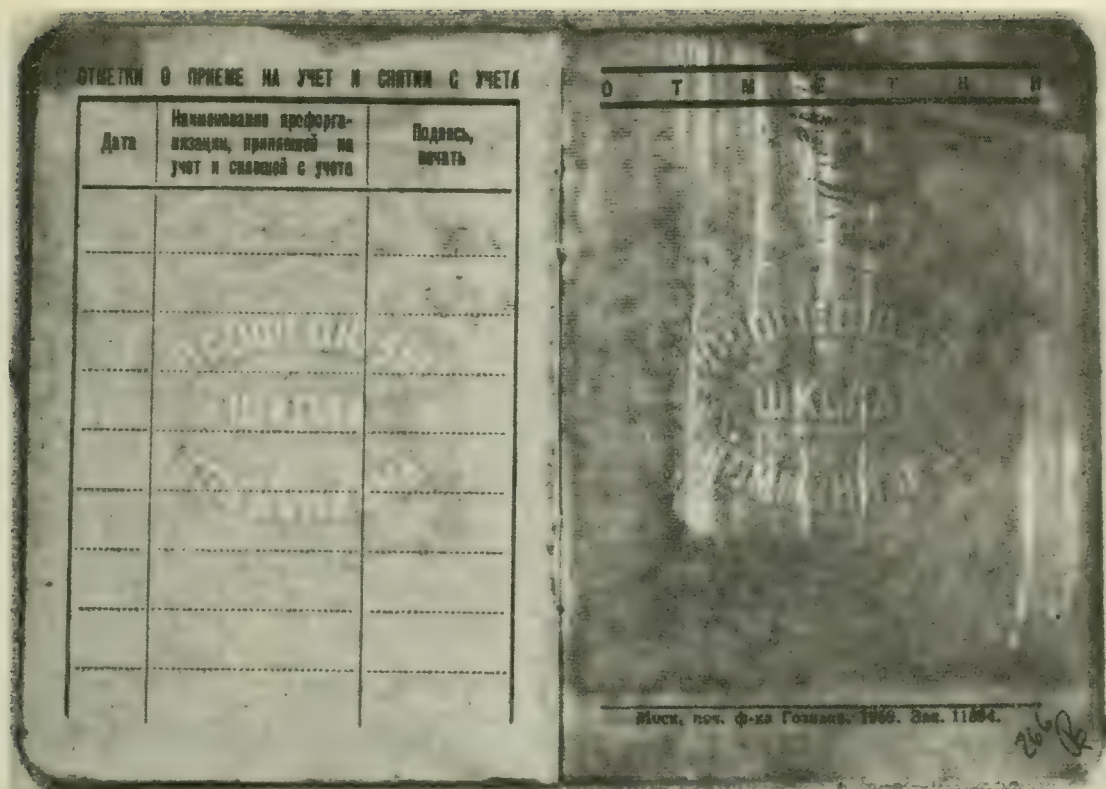
Left page:

This page is marked "1960" and has the following stamps for payment of membership dues pasted in:

- January : 2 rubles
- February : 2 rubles
- March : 2 rubles
- April : 2 rubles
- May : 2 rubles
- June : 2 rubles
- July : 2 rubles
- August : 2 rubles

No stamps are pasted in for September, October, November, or December of 1960.

Right page: This page is marked "1961" but is not filled in.

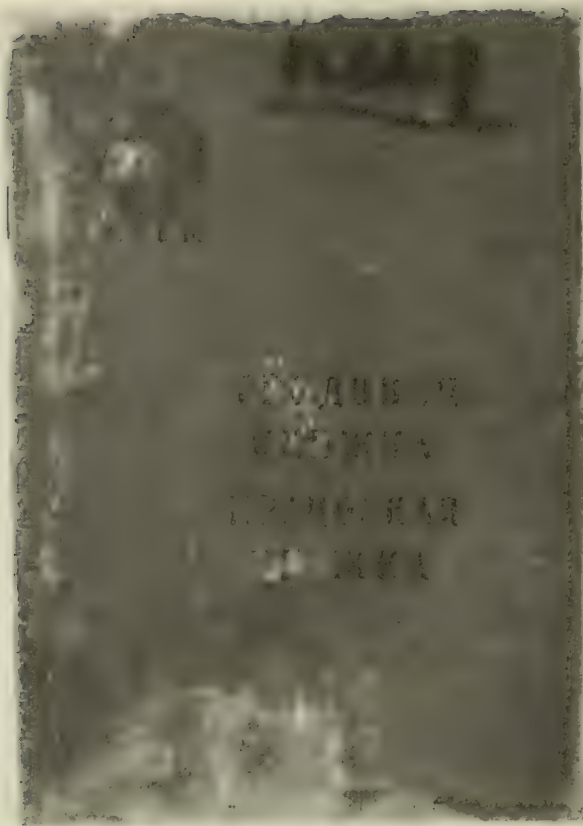


Left page: Same headings as on the preceding page; no entries appear on this page.

Right page: This page is entitled "NOTATIONS"; no entries appear on this page.

Translator's Note: Each page of the membership booklet carries a watermark with the legend: "TRADE-UNIONS ARE A SCHOOL OF COMMUNISM."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 21—Continued



Right upper corner, written by hand: "OSWALD"

Upper left: State Emblem of the USSR

WORK BOOK

(This is repeated in Belorussian)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 22

Трудовая книжка

Фамилия *Прусакова*

Имя *Марина*

Отчество *Николаевна*

Год рождения *1941*

Образование: начальное, среднее, высшее
(подчеркнуть)

Профессия *фармацевт*

Подпись владельца Трудовой книжки

Прусакова

Дата заполнения Трудовой книжки

12/12 19*60*

Inside page :

WORK BOOK

Surname: *Prusakova*

Name *Marina*

Patronymic *Nikolaevna*

Year of birth *1941*

Education: elementary, secondary, higher
(underline)

Profession *Pharmacist*

Signature of the owner of the Work Book

Prusakova

Date the Work Book was filled out *3/12*, 1960.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 22—Continued

СВЕДЕНИЯ				О РАБОТЕ		
№ записи	Дата			Сведения о приеме на работу и увольнении	работу, перемещениях по (с указанием причин)	На основании чего внесена запись (документ, его дата и номер)
	Год	Месяц	Число			
1	2			3	4	
				Объединенный каб. больницы	Экспертно- каб. Зол. Мемиса	
1	1959	X	29	Записан в клиника-ана	на должность медики аптеки	Пр. № 163 от 31/8-59.
2	1960	VIII	-	Переведена ассистентка	на должность аптеки.	Пр. № 110 от 28/VIII-61.
3	1962	II	20	Освобождена после года инвалид.	от работы со- гласно заявлению	Пр. № 35 от 21/II-62.
2				Павел Зини каб. больницы	инженер каб. Зол. Мемиса	

Two inside pages:

WORK RECORD

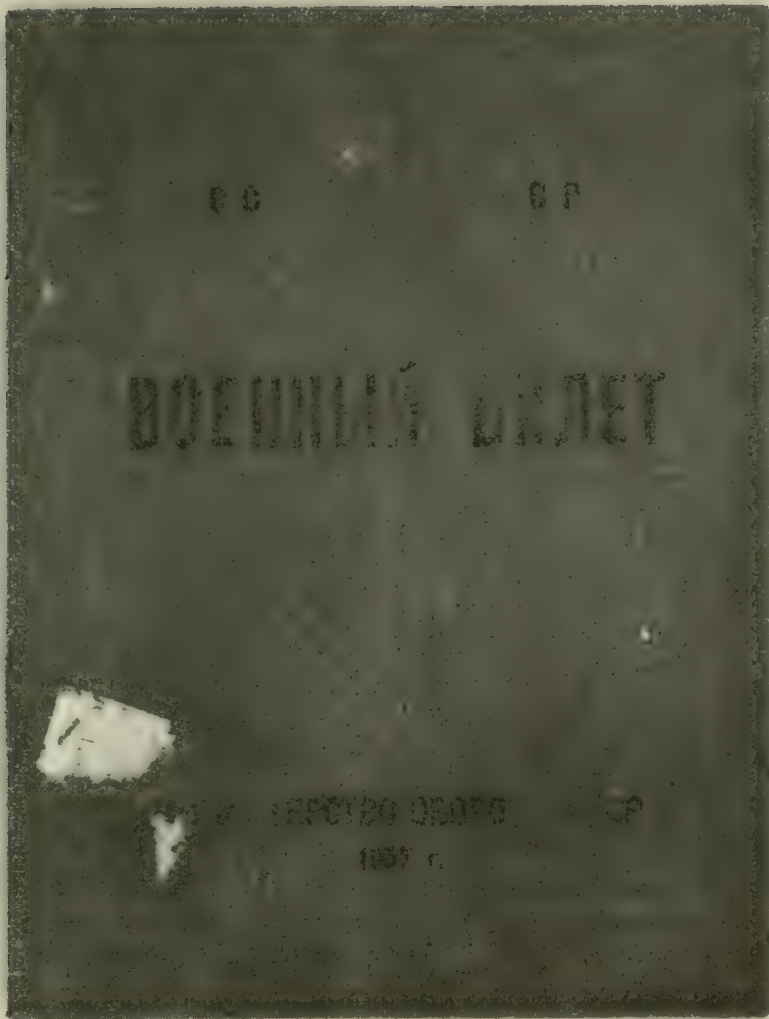
No. of Entry	Data			Entry on duty, transfers during work and discharges (indicate reasons)	Basis for entry (document, its date and number)
	Year	Month	Date		
1		2		3	4
				United 3rd Clinical Hospital of the City of Minsk.	
1	1959	10	29	Taken on the staff as analytical chemist of the pharmacy.	Pr., No. 163 of 10/31/59.
2	1960	8	-----	Transferred to the position of the assistant of pharmacy.	Pr., No. 110 7/28/61.
3	1962	3	20	Release from work, according to application filed.	Pr., 35 3/21/62.

Chief Physician of the 3rd Clinical Hospital

/s/ A. Korkhov

Seal of the City of Minsk Health Department, United 3rd Clinical Hospital.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 22—Continued



A booklet entitled "DRAFT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE, Ministry of Defense of the USSR. 1957."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23

I. Военно-учетные сведения	
1. Год рождения	1941
2. Отметка о категории учета	Запас <u>в запас</u> (прописью) категории
3. Группа учета	СА
4. Состав	сержант
5. № военно-учетной специальности	122 в
6. Наименование военно-учетной специальности	Фармацевт
7. Наименование должностной квалификации	Фармацевт
8. Воинское звание	рядовой.

Back of flyleaf:

DRAFT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

Series BL No. 560123

Surname *Oswald* (name "*Prusakova*" is crossed out)

Name and Patronymic *Marina Nikolaevna*

Year of birth 1941

Issued by *The Frunze District Military Commissariat* (city of Minsk)

October (?) 28, 1959

District Military Commander
(Mikulsky)

Photograph of
Marina Oswald

Seal of the Frunze District Military
Commissariat and an illegible signature.

Page 1:

1. Military Draft Information

1. Year of birth 1941

2. Note on draft category Reserve of the *Second* (to be written in words) category

3. Draft group SA

4. Personnel *Sergeants* (sic)

5. No. of military draft occupational specialty 122 v

6. Name of military draft occupational specialty *Pharmacists*

7. Name of occupational qualification *Pharmacist*

8. Military rank *Private*

II. Общие сведения

1. Гражданственность (русская)	французск	
9. Членство в КПСС (указать с какого месяца и года)	не член	
11. Состоит ли в ВЛКСМ и с какого месяца и года	не состоит	
12. Национальность	русская	14. Знание иностранных языков
	русский	не знает
13. Родной яз.	русский	
15. Социальное положение	Рабочий, служащий, крестьянин-колхозник, крестьянин-единоличник	
	служащая	

2

16. Грамотность и образование

Окончила 7 классов средней школы в 1955 г. и 4-ю годичку и когда окончила, а если неполностью, Ленинград. фармацевт. уч-ще то сколько классов или курсов) в 1959 г.

17. Место рождения

Архангельская обл. (указать область, край, республику, район, сельсовет, деревню или город)

3

Page 2:

II. General Information

9. Civilian specialty Pharmacist

10. Party membership (a) candidate for CPSU membership; (b) member of CPSU indicate month and year became member) Non-Party Woman

11. If member of the Komsomol, month and year joined Not a member

12. Nationality Russian 13. Native lang. Russian 14. Knowledge of foreign languages Does not know any

15. Social class Worker, employee, collective peasant, individual peasant Employee (write out)

Page 3:

16. Literacy and Education

Completed 7 years of the secondary (indicate what school school in 1955, and 4 year course of the and when graduated from; if did not complete, Leningrad Pharmaceutical School in 1959. how many years or courses completed)

17. Place of birth

Arkhangelskaya Oblast (indicate oblast, territory, republic city of Molotovsk district, village soviet, village or city)

1. Сведения о прохождении службы
на военной службе.

2. Сведения о службе в органах
внутренних дел.

*В Советской Армии
не служил.*

Измерения роста, головы, стопы в сантиметрах или в установленных номерах (ростовки)			
Рост	Обхват головы	Номер ростовки	Размер стопы
160	55	2	35

Page 4:

III. Information on Passing Through Draft for Active Service

18. Drafted

(by which military commissariat,

in what oblast (region) and when)

Found fit for

(indicate degree of

fitness for military service)

and attached to

(indicate which unit or reserve)

Measurements of height, head, foot in centimeters or in prearranged numbers
(rostovkas) (sic)

Height	Circumference of the head	Size of gas-mask	Size of shoes
160	55	2	35

Page 5:

IV. Brief Information on Service in the Soviet Army, Navy, Border or Domestic Troops

(Indicate the time of arrival into the unit, principal movements, specialty, functional
qualifications and time of transfer to reserves)

19. Did not serve in the Soviet Army.

Pages 6 and 7 have no printing or any handwritten entries.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued

20. Определение командования части о
возможном использовании в военное
время

М. П. _____
(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

_____ 19____ г.

V. Принятие военной присяги

21. Принял военную присягу при _____

(Наименование части, число, месяц и год)

М. П. _____
(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

8

VI. Сведения об участии в Великой Оте-
чественной войне и других войнах

(Указать с какого по какое время, в какой войне,
в составе какой части, на какой должности, по
какой специальности)

22. *Не участвовал*

9

Page 8:

20. Determination of the Unit Command on Possible Utilization in War Time

M.P. (?) _____

(Signature: rank, surname)

19_____

V. Swearing of Military Oath

21. Took military oath at _____

(Name of unit, date, month and year)

M.P. _____
(Signature: rank, surname)

Page 9:

Information on Participation in the Great Patriotic War and Other Wars

(Specify time, war, unit, function, specialty)

22. Did not participate

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued

<div></div>	<div>23. Имеет ли ранения и контузии <i>Не имеет</i></div> <div>24. Имеет ли правительственные награды и какие <i>Не имеет</i></div>
10	11

Page 10: No printing or entries on this page.

Page 11:

23. Wounds or contusions

None

24. Government awards: If any, State Which

None

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued

VII. Дополнительные сведения

(Указать участие в партизанских отрядах, истребительных батальонах и т. д.)

25. _____

12

VIII. Краткие сведения о прохождении учебных сборов и переподготовки

26. Прошел в 19 ____ году ____ дневный сбор по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

ВУС № _____

М. П. _____

(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

Прошел в 19 ____ году ____ дневный сбор по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

ВУС № _____

М. П. _____

(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

13

Page 12:

VII. Additional Information

(Indicate participation in partisan units, commando battalions, etc.)

25. _____

(This page is not filled)

Page 13:

VIII. Brief Information on Passing Refresher Training Periods and Retraining

26. Passed in 19 ____, ____ days' training period on occupational qualifications.

(specify occupational qualification)

VUS (Military occupational specialty) No. ____

M.P. (sic) _____

(Signature: rank, surname)

(The same text is repeated on this page and on page 14, but no entries are made on either one.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued

Прошел в 19__ году __ дневный сбор
по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

М. П. ВУС №____

(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

Прошел в 19__ году __ дневный сбор
по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

М. П. ВУС №____

(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

Прошел в 19__ году __ дневный сбор
по должностной квалификации

(указать должностную квалификацию)

М. П. ВУС №____

(Подпись: звание, фамилия)

14

IX. Сведения о медицинских освидетель-
ствованиях

27. _____

Page 15:

IX. Information of Medical Examinations

27. _____

(No written entries appear on this page.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued

X. Отметки о приеме на учет и снятии с учета

Принят на учет

Снят с учета

Фрунзенский районный
военный комиссариат
г. Минска
28 октября 1959
Нач. 4 части

Фрунзенский районный
военный комиссариат
г. Минска
По причине
Нач. 4 части

Принят на учет

Снят с учета

Ленинский районный
военный комиссариат
города МИНСК
9 августа 1961
Начальник части

16

17

Page 16: No printing or writing appears on this page.

Page 17:

X. Notations on Registration and Removal From Registration

Registered

A stamp of the Frunze District Military
Commissariat of the City of Minsk

October 28, 1959

Chief of the 4th Unit
(illegible signature)

Removed from register

A stamp of the Frunze District Military
Commissariat of the City of Minsk

August 4, 1961

Reason: Moved to Leninsky Dist.
Chief of the 4th Unit
(illegible signature)

Registered

A stamp of the Leninsky District of the
City of Minsk

August 9, 1961

Chief of the 4th Unit
(illegible signature)

Removed from register

This space is blank.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued

1. Военнообязанный должен:

а) состоять на военном учете по месту жительства: в городе — в военном комиссариате, в сельской местности, а также в городе, где нет военного комиссариата, — в военном учетном столе при исполкоме местного Совета депутатов трудящихся;

б) бережно хранить свой военный билет и всегда иметь его при себе.

2. Военный билет может быть сдан по распоряжению:

а) по прибытии в войсковую часть для прохождения сборов штабу части;

б) по требованию военного комиссариата, военно-учетного стола, судебных и следственных органов;

в) в городах — домоуправлению для приема на учет (одновременно со сдачей паспорта для прописки) и для снятия с учета. Кроме указанных выше органов и лиц никто не имеет права отбирать военный билет.

Page 24: This page contains no printing or writing.

Pages 25, 26, 27 and 28:

XIII. Rules for Registration of Reservists

1. A reservist should:

(a) Secure military registration at his place of residence: in a city—at a military commissariat; in a rural locality, as well as in a city which does not have military commissariat—at the military registration section of the local Council of Workers' Deputies;

(b) Carefully preserve his Draft Registration Certificate and always have it on his person.

2. Draft Registration Certificate can be surrendered on a written receipt:

(a) Upon arrival at the military unit for training—at the headquarters of the unit;

(b) On demand of a military commissariat, military registration section, court or investigative organs;

(c) In cities—to a house management for registration (at the same time as the passport is surrendered for registration) and for removal from registration. No one else has the right to take away one's Draft Registration Certificate, except organs and persons indicated above.

3. При перемене постоянного местожительства (или временно на срок свыше 1,5 месяцев, а в служебные командировки, на учебу и для лечения—на срок свыше трех месяцев) военнообязанный должен:

- а) по прибытии в город или в район другого военного комиссариата в этом же городе сдать домоуправлению вместе с паспортом и свой военный билет для оформления приема на воинский учет;
- б) при убытии из города или на территорию другого военного комиссариата в том же городе сдать домоуправлению вместе с паспортом и свой военный билет для снятия с воинского учета;
- в) по прибытии в сельскую местность в трехдневный срок лично явиться в сельский (поселковый) совет для принятия на воинский учет;
- г) при убытии из сельской местности в другую местность или на территорию другого сельского совета того же района лично явиться в сельский (поселковый) совет для снятия с воинского учета.

26

4. При получении из военного комиссариата в военном комиссариате после окончания периода временного проживания и после окончания периода временного пребывания в военном комиссариате, а также при получении военного билета и документов, подтверждающих эти изменения.

5. При получении из военкомата в военном комиссариате после окончания периода временного проживания и после окончания периода временного пребывания в военном комиссариате, а также при получении военного билета и документов, подтверждающих эти изменения.

6. При изменении фамилии и имени, образования, партийности, должности, места работы и места жительства должен явиться в пятидневный срок в военный учетный орган по месту состояния на учете с военным билетом и документами, подтверждающими эти изменения.

7. При получении увечья или тяжелой болезни, нарушившей трудоспособность, должен подать заявление в военный комиссариат по месту жительства для назначения на переосвидетельствование.

8. Во всех случаях вызова военным комиссариатом, военно-учетным столом должен

27

3. In changing of a permanent residence (or temporarily, for a period over one month and a half, and for over three months for travel on official business, study, or medical treatment) a reservist should:

(a) Upon arrival in a city or district of another military commissariat in the same city, surrender to the house management, together with passport, his Draft Registration Certificate, for completion of military registration;

(b) At departure from the city or to a territory of another military commissariat in the same city, surrender to the house management, together with passport, his Draft Registration Certificate for removal from military registration;

(c) Upon arrival at a rural locality, personally appear within three days at a village (or settlement) council, for military registration;

(d) At departure from a rural locality to another locality or territory of another village council of the same district, personally to appear at a village (or settlement) council for removal from registration.

4. Upon receiving his Draft Registration Certificate at a military commissariat, after discharge from military service into reserves, or after being attached to the reserves after passing through a regular draft, the reservist must register not later than three days after his arrival at the place of residence chosen by him.

5. During temporary departures for periods of less than one month and a half, and for a period up to three months for travel on official business, for study, or medical treatment, a reservist should inform the registration organ where he is registered regarding this.

6. In changing of the surname or name, educational qualifications, party membership, position, place of work or residence, a reservist should appear in five days at the military registration organ where he is registered with his Draft Registration Certificate and documents confirming these changes.

7. On suffering injury or serious illness, disabling for work, reservist should submit a declaration to a military commissariat at the place of residence for an appointment for (physical) re-examination.

8. In all cases of summons from the military commissariat, or military registration section, reservist should appear punctually at the specified time, with his Draft

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued

явиться точно в установленный срок и иметь при себе военный билет и паспорт, а члены и кандидаты КПСС и ВЛКСМ, кроме того, партийный или комсомольский билет.

9. За утерю или утрату военного билета в результате небрежного хранения виновные подвергаются штрафу до 100 рублей (Указ Президиума Верховного Совета СССР от 30 июля 1940 года).
10. За нарушение правил учета военнообязанные подвергаются штрафу в административном порядке до 50 рублей. Повторное нарушение правил влечет за собой исправительно-трудовые работы на срок до одного месяца или штраф до 200 рублей, налагаемые в судебном порядке (Указ Президиума Верховного Совета СССР от 30 июля 1940 года).

Читал _____
(подпись владельца билета)

Г 327954-у

Московская тип. им. В. М. Молотова Гознака

Registration Certificate and passport, and in addition, a Party or Komsomol card if member or candidate of the CPSU or the Komsomol.

9. Reservist is subject to a fine up to 100 rubles for a loss of his Draft Registration Certificate by reason of carelessness (Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, of July 30, 1940).

10. For a violation of the rules of registration, reservists are subject to a fine in an administrative order up to 50 rubles. A repetition of the violation of the rules results in a correctional labor sentence up to one month or a fine up to 200 rubles, imposed by a court order (Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, of July 30, 1940).

Read by: *Prusakova* (signature of the owner of the Certificate)

Page 29:

For Explanation of Corrections Introduced in Draft Registration Certificate

Correction of the surname to "Oswald" is to be believed, on the basis of Passport Series XXXII-NU, No. 533420 issued by the Frunze—(illegible) Militia, July 6, 1961.

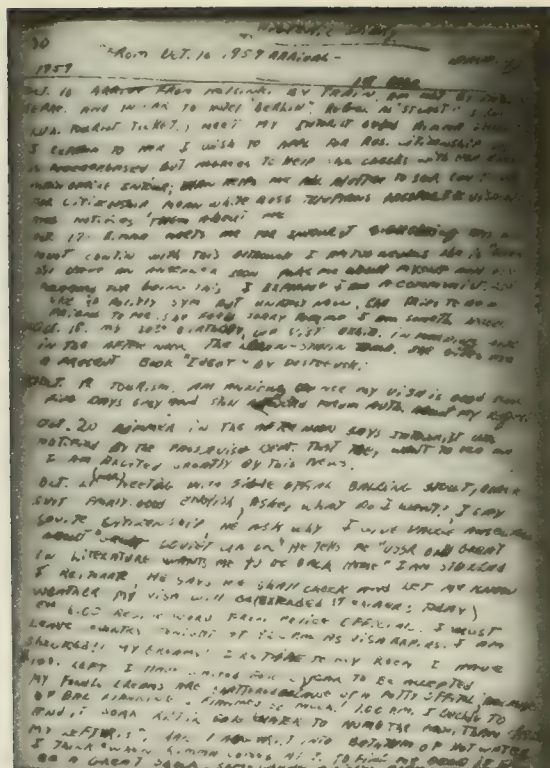
Seal of the Frunze Regional Military Commissariat.

—Military Commissar

—Colonel (written signature illegible)

(printed signature) : Mikulinsky (?)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 23—Continued



Historic Diary.

30

From Oct. 16 1959 Arrival -

Leaveing

1959

1st Page

Oct. 16. Arrive from Helsinki by train; am met by Intourest Repre. and in car to Hotel "Berlin". Reges. as. "studet" 5 day Lux. tourist. Ticket.) Meet my Intorist guied Rimma Sherikova I explain to her I wish to appli. for Rus. citizenship. She is flabbergassed, but agrees to help. She checks with her boss, main office Intour; than helps me add. a letter to Sup. Sovit asking for citizenship, mean while boss telephons passport & visa office and notifies them about me.

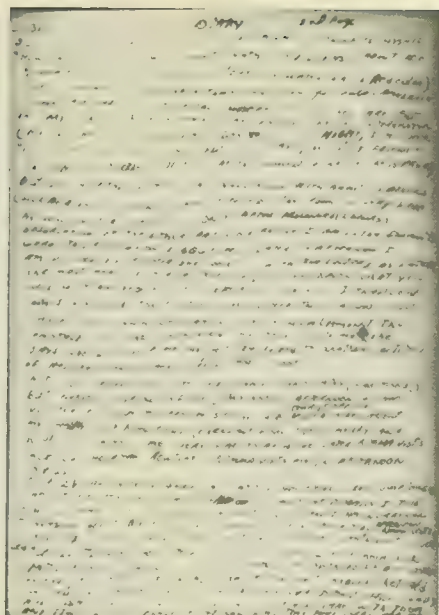
Oct. 17 - Rimma meets me for Intourist sighseeing says we must contin. with this although I am too nevous she is "sure" I'll have an anserwer. soon. Asks me about myself and my reasons for doing this I explaine I am a communist, ect. She is politly sym. but uneasy now. She tries to be a friend to me. she feels sorry for me I am someth. new.

Sun Oct. 18. My 20th birthday, we visit exhib. in morning and in the after noon The Lenin-Stalin tomb. She gives me a present Book "Ideot" by Dostoevski.

Oct. 19 Tourism. Am anxious since my visa is good for five days only and still no word from auth. about my request.

Oct. 20. Rimmer in the afternoon says Intourist was notified by the pass & visa dept. that they want to see me I am excited greatly by this news.

Oct. 21. (mor) Meeting with single offial. Balding stout, black suit fairly. good English, askes what do I want?, I say Sovite citizenship, he ask why I give vauge answers about "Great Soviet Union" He tells me "USSR only great in Literature wants me to go back home" I am stunned I reiterate, he says he shall check and let me know weather my visa will be (extended it expiers today) Eve. 6.00 Recive word from police official. I must leave country tonight at. 8.00 P.M. as visa expirs. I am shocked!! My dreams! I retire to my room. I have \$100. left. I have waited for 2 year to be accepted. My fondes dreams are shattered because of a petty offial; because of bad planning I planned to much! 7.00 P.M. I decide to end it. Soak rist in cold water to numb the pain. Than slash my left wrist. Than plaug wrist into bathtub of hot water. I think "when Rimma comes at 8. to find me dead it wil be a great shock. somewhere, a violin plays, as I



Oct. 21 (con.): waeth my life whirl away. I think to myself. "how easy to die" and "a sweet death, (to violins) about 8.00 Rimma finds my unconscious (bathtub water a rich red color) she screams (I remember that) and runs for help. Amulance comes, am taken to hospital where five stitches are put in my wrist. Poor Rimmea stays by my side as interrptor (my Russian is still very bad) far into the night, I tell her "go home" (my mood is bad) but she stays, she is "my friend" She has a strong will only at this moment I notice she is preety

Oct. 22. Hospital I am in a small room with about 12 others (sick persons.) 2 ordalies and a nurse the room is very drab as well as the breakfast. Only after prolonged (2 hours) observation of the other pat. do I relize I am in the Insanity ward. This relization disquits me. Later in afternoon I am visited by Rimma, she comes in with two doctors, as interr she must ask me medical question; Did you know what you were doing? Ans. yes Did you blackout? No. ect. I than comp. about poor food the doctors laugh app. this is a good sign Later they leave, I am alone with Rimma (amongst the mentaly ill) she encourgest me and scolds me she says she will help me me get trasfered to another section of Hos. (not for insane) where food is good.

Oct. 23. Transferred to ordinary ward, (airy, good food.) but nurses suspious of me.) they know). Afternoon. I am visited by Rosa Agafonova tourist office of the hotel, / who askes about my health, very beautiful, excelant Eng., very merry and kind, she makes me very glad to be alive. Later Rimma vists

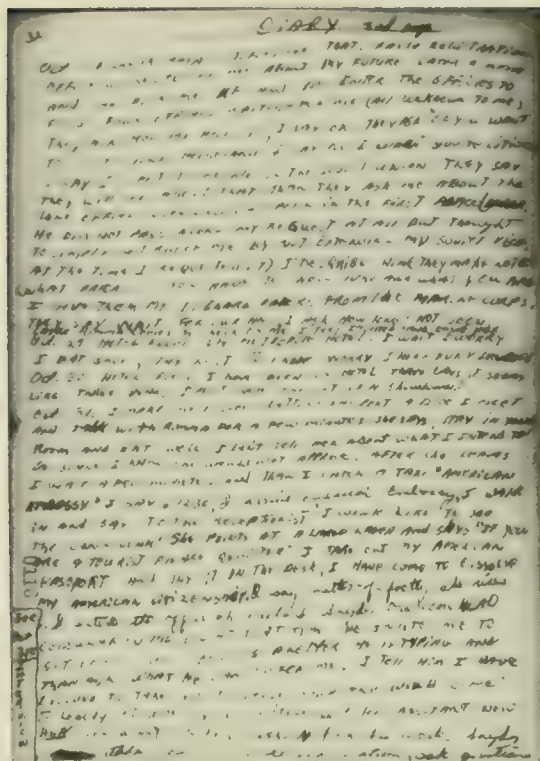
Oct. 24 Hospital routine, Rimma visits me in afternoon

Oct. 25. " "

Oct. 26 An elderly American at the hospital grow suspicious about me for some reason. because at Embassy I told him I had not registered as most tourist and I am in general evasive about my presence in Moscow and at Afternoon hospital. Rimma visits.

Oct. 27 Stiches are taken out by doctor with "dull" scisor
Mo

Wed Oct. 28 Leave hospital in intorist car. with Rimma for Hotel "Berlin" later I change hotels to "Metropole" all cloths packed, and money from my room (to the last kopeek) returned as well as watch, ring. Ludmilla Dimitrova (Intorist office head) and Rosa invite me to come and sit and take with them any time. I get lonesome at new hotel. They feel sorry for me.



Oct. 28(con.) Rimma notifies me that, pass & registration office whshes to see me about my future. Later Rimma and car pick me up and we enter the officies to find four offials waiting for me (all unknown to me) They ask How my arm is, I say O.K., They ask "Do you want to go to your homeland. I say no I want Sovite citizen I say I want to reside in the Soviet Union. They say they will see about that. Than they ask me about the lone offial with whom I spoke in the first place (appar. he did not pass along my request at all but thought to simply get rid of me by not extending my Soviet visa. At the time I requested it) I desqribe him (they make notes) (what papers do you have to show who and what you are? I give them my dischare papers from the Marine Corps. They say wait for our ans. I ask how long? Not soon. Later Rimma comes to check on me. I feel insulted and insult her.

Oct. 29. Hotel Room 214 Metropole Hotel. I wait. I worry I eat once, stay next to phone worry I keep fully dressed

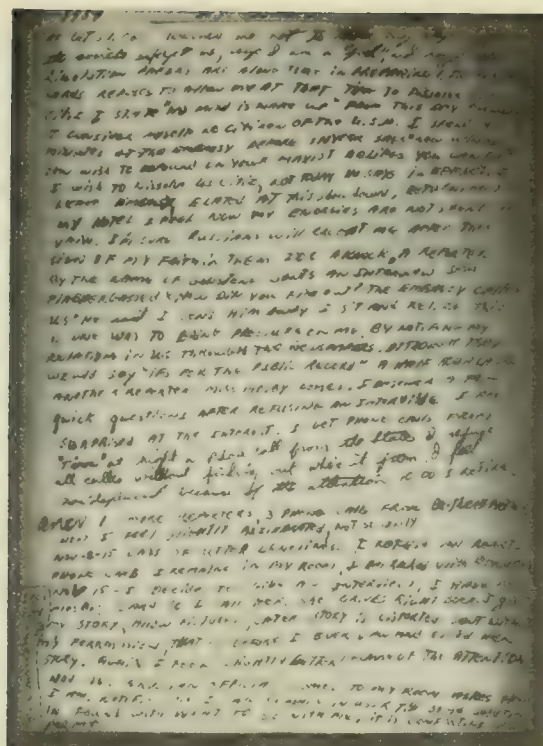
Oct. 30. Hotel Room I have been in hotel three days, if seems like three years I must have some sort of a showdown!

Oct. 31. I make my dision. Getting passport at 12"00 I meet and talk with Rimma for a few minutes she says: stay in your room and eat well, I don't tell her about what I intend to do since I know she would not approve.

See:
Oct
31st

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After she leaves I wait a few minutes and than I catch a taxi, "American Embassy" I say. 12"30, I arrive American Embassy, I walk in and say to the receptionist 'I would like to see the Consular" she points at a large lager and says "If you are a tourist please register". I take out my American passport and lay it in the desk, I have come to dissolve my American citizenship. I saymatter-of-factly she rises and enters the office of Richard Snyder American Head Consular in Moscow at that time. He invites me to sit down. He finishes a letter he is typing and than ask what he can do for me. I tell him I have decided to take Soviet citizenship and would like to leagly dissolve my U.S. citizenship. His assitant (now Head Consular) McVickers looks up from his work. Snyder ~~says~~ takes down personall Information, ask questions



Sat. Oct 31. (con) warns me not to take any steps before the soviets except me, says I am a "fool", and says the dissolution papers are along time in preparing (In other words refuses to allow me at that time to dissolve U.S. citiz. I state "my mind is make up" From this day forward I consider myself no citizen of the U.S.A. I spend 40 minutes at the Embassy before Snyder says 'now unless you wish to expound on your maxists belifes you can go." I wish to dissolve U.S. citiz, not today he says in effect. I leave Embassy, elated at this showdown, returning to my hotel I feel now my enorgies are not spent in vain. I'm sure Russians will except me after this sign of my faith in them. 2:00 a knock, a reporter by the name of Goldstene wants an interview I'm flabbergassed "how did you find out? The Embassy called us." He said. I send him away I sit and relize this is one way to bring pressure on me. By notifying my relations in U.S. through the newspapers. Atthougth they would say "ifs for the public record." A half hour later another reporter Miss Mosby comes. I ansewer a few quick questions after refusing an interviwe. I am surprised at the interest. I get phone calls from "Time" at night a phone call from the States I refuse all calles without finding out who's it from. I feel non-deplused because of the attention 10:00 I retire.

Nov. 1 - more reporters, 3 phone calls from brother & mother, now I feel slightly axzillarated, not so lonely.

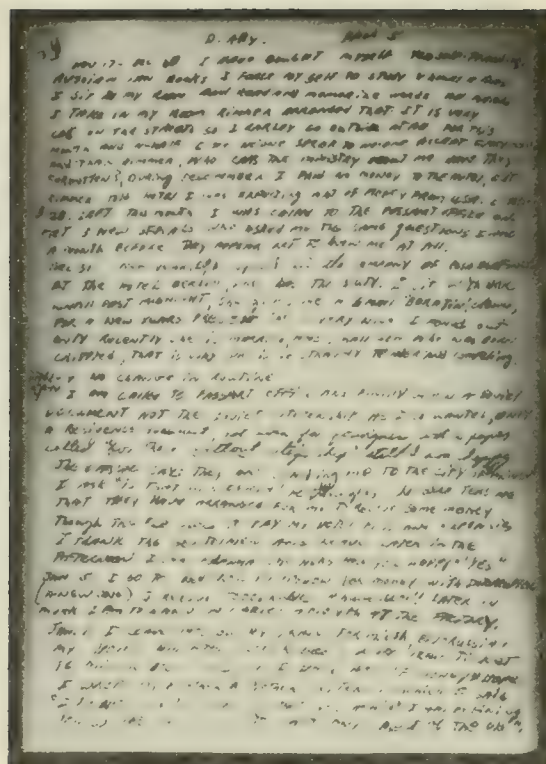
Nov -2-15 Days of utter loneliness I refuse all reports phone calls I remaine in my room, I am racked with dsyentary.

Nov 15 - I decide to give an interview, I have Miss Mosbys card so I call her. She drives right over. I give my story, allow pictures, later story is distorted, sent without my permrission, that is: before I ever saw and O.K.'ed her story. Again I feel slightly better because of the attention

Nov. 16. A Russian official comes to my room askses how I am. Notifies me I can remain in USSR till some solution in found with what to do with me, it is comforting news for me.

See:
Nov
15th

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Nov 17 - Dec. 30 I have bought myself two self-teaching Russian Lan. Books I force myself to study 8 hours a day I sit in my room and read and memorize words. All meals I take in my room. Rimmea arranged that. It is very cold on the streets so I rarely go outside at all for this month and a-half I see no one speak to no-one accept every-now-and-then Rimmea, who calls the ministry about me. Have they forgotten?, During December I paid no money to the hotel, but Rimmer told Hotel I was expecting alot of money from USA. I have \$28. left. This month I was called to the passport office and met 3 new officials who asked me the same questions I ans. a month before. They appear not to know me at all.

Dec 31. New Yarseve, I spend in the company of Rosa Agafoneva at the Hotel Berlin, she has the duty. I sit with her untill past mignight, she gives me a small "Boratin," clown, for a New Years present She is very nice I found out only recently she is married, has small son who was born crippled, that is why she is so strangly tender and compeling.

Jan 1 - 4 No change in routine

Jan 4. I am called to passport office and finilly given a Soviet document not the soviet citizenship as I so wanted, only a Residence document, not even for foringners but a paper called "for those without citizenship." Still I am happy. The offial says they

only
are sending me to the city of "Minsk" I ask "is that in Siberia? He / laughs. he also tells me that they have arranged for me to recive some money though the Red Cross. to pay my hotel bills and expensis. I thank the gentelmen and leave later in the afternoon I see Rimma "she asks are you happy" "yes"

Jan. 5. I go to Red Cross in Moscow for money with Interrupter (a new one) I recive 5000. rubles a huge sum!! Later in Mink I am to earn 70 rubles a month at the factory.

Jan. 7. I leave Moscow by train for Minsk, Belorussia. My hotel bill was 2200, rubles and the train ticket to Minsk 150. rubles so I have alot of money & hope. I wrote my brother & mother letters in which I said "I do not wish to every contact you again." I am begining anew life and I don't want any part of the old".

Jan. 7. Arrive in Minsk. Met by 2 women Red Cross workers. We go to Hotel "Minsk". I take room, and meet Rosa and Stellina two persons from intourist in hotel who speak English. Stellina is in 40's nice married young child, Rosa about 23 blond attractive unmarried. Excellant English, we attract each other at once.

Jan. 8. I meet the city mayor, comrade Shrapof. who welcomes me to Minsk promisis a rent-free apartment "soon" and warns me about "uncultured persons" who somethimes insuit foriengers. My interputer: Roman Detkof. Head For. Tech Instit. next door.

Jan. 10. The day to myself I walk through city, very nice.

Jan. 11 I vist Minsk radio factory where I shall work. There I meet Argentinian Immigrant Alexander Zeger. Born a Polish Jew. Immi to Argen. in 1938 and back to Polish homeland (now part of Belo.) in 1955 speaks English with Amer. accent he worked for Amer. com. in Argen. He is Head of a Dept. a quialified Engenier, in late 40's mild mannered likable. He seems to want to tell me somet. I show him my tempor. docu. and say soon I shall have Russ. citiz.

Jan. 13 - 16 I work as a "checker" metal worker, pay: 700 rubles a month, work very easy, I am learning Russian quickly. Now, Everyone is very freindly and kind. I meet many young Russian workers my own age they have varied personatities all wish to know about me even offer to hold a mass meeting so I can say. I refuse politly. At night I take Rosa to the thearter, movie or operor almost every day I'm living big and am very satisfied. I recive a check from the Red Cross every 5th of the month "to help." The check is 700 rubles. Therefore every month I make 1400. R. about the same as the Director of the factory! Zeger observes me during this time I don't like: picture of Lenin which watchs frome its place of honour and phy. training at 11.-11.10 each morning (complusery). for all. (shades of H. G. Wells!!)

March 16. I recive a small flat one-room kicten-bath near the factory (8 min. walk) with splendid view from 2 balconies of the river, almost rent free (60. rub. a mon.) it is a Russians dream.

March 17 - April 31 - work, I have lost contact with Rosa after my house moving. I meet Pavil Golovacha. A yonuge man my age friendly very intelligent a exalant radio techniction his father is Gen. Golovacha Commander of Northwesternr Siberia. Twice hero of USSR in W.W. 2.

35.

Diary

Minsk.

Page 6

Jan 7. Arrive in Minsk, met by 2 women Red Cross workers. We go to Hotel "Minsk". I take room, and meet Rosa and Stellina two persons from intourist in hotel who speak English. Stellina is in 40's nice married young child, Rosa about 23 blond attractive unmarried. Excellant English, we attract each other at once.

Jan 8. I meet the city mayor, comrade Shrapof. who welcomes me to Minsk promisis a rent-free apartment "soon" and warns me about "uncultured persons" who somethimes insuit foriengers. My interputer: Roman Detkof. Head For. Tech Instit. next door.

Jan. 10. The day to myself I walk through city, very nice.

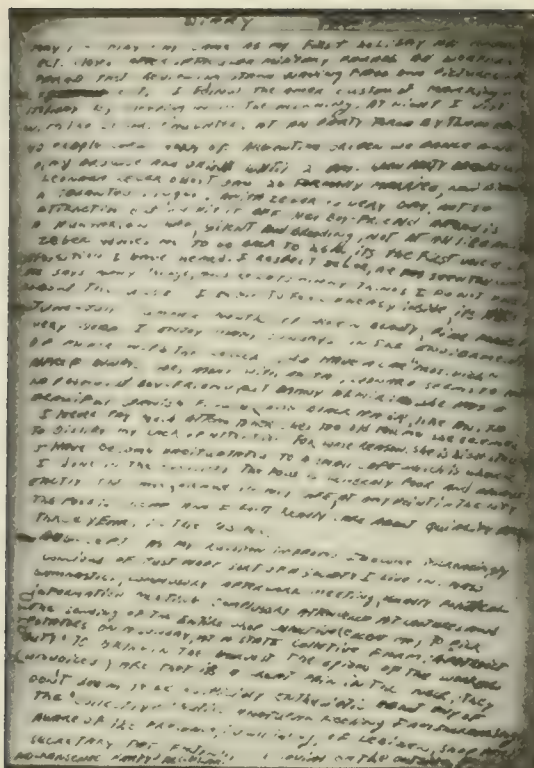
Jan. 11 I vist Minsk radio factory where I shall work. There I meet Argentinian Immigrant Alexander Zeger. Born a Polish Jew. Immi to Argen. in 1938 and back to Polish homeland (now part of Belo.) in 1955 speaks English with Amer. accent he worked for Amer. com. in Argen. He is Head of a Dept. a quialified Engenier, in late 40's mild mannered likable. He seems to want to tell me somet. I show him my tempor. docu. and say soon I shall have Russ. citiz.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 24—Continued

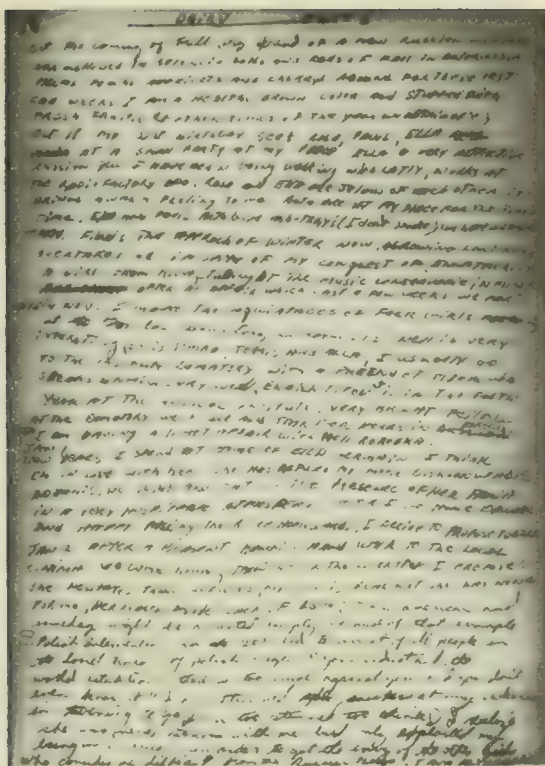


May 1 - May Day came as my first holiday all factories Ect. closed after sptacular military parade all workers parad past reviewing stand waving flags and picutres of Mr. K. ect. I follow the Amer. custom of marking a Holiday by sleeping in in the morning. At night I visit with the Zegers daughters at an party throw by them about 40 people came many of Argentine origen we dance and play around and drink until 2 am. when party breaks up. Leonara Zeger oldest dau. 26 formally married, now divorced, a talanted singer. Anita Zeger 20 very gay, not so attractive but we hit it off. Her Boy-friend Alferd is a Hungarian chap, silent and brooding, not at all like Anita. Zeber advises me to go back to U. S. A. its the first voice of opposition I have heard. I respect Zeger, he has seen the world. He says many things, and relats many things I do not know about the U. S. S. R. I begin to feel uneasy inside, its true!

June-July Summer months of green beauty, pine forest very deep. I enjoy many Sundays in the enviorments of Minsk. with the Zegers who have a car "mos.vick" Alfred always goes along with Anita, Leonara seems to have no permanet Boy-friend, but many admirirs. She has a beautiful Spanish figure, long black hair, like Anita. I never pay much atten. to her shes too old for me she seemes to dislike my lack of attention for some reason. She is high strung. I have become habituatated to a small cafe which is where I dine in the evening the food is generally poor and always eactly the same, menue in any cafe, at any point in the city. The food is cheap and I dont really care about quiality after three years in the U.S.M. C.

Aug-Sept As my Russian improves I become increasingly concious of just what sort of a sociaty I live in. Mass gymnastics, compulsary after work meeting, usually political information meeting. Complusary attendance at lectures and the sending of the entire shop collective (except me) to pick potatoes on a Sunday, at a State col-letive farm. A "patroiet duty" to bring in the harvest. The opions of the workers (unvoiced) are that its a great pain in the neck. They don't seem to be esspecially enthusiastic about any of the "collective" duties a natural feeling. I am increasingly aware of the presence, in all thing, of Lebizen, shop party secretary, fat, fortyish, and jovial on the outside. He is a no-nonsense party regular.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 24—Continued



Oct. The coming of Fall, my dread of a new Russian winter, are mellowed in splendid golds and reds of fall in Belorussia plums peaches apricots and cherries abound for these last fall weeks I am a healthy brown color and stuffed with fresh fruit. (at other times of the year unobtainable)

Oct. 18 my 21st birthday see's Rosa, Pavil, Ella at a small party at my place Ella a very attractive Russian Jew I have been going walking with lately, works at the radio factory also. Rosa and Ella are jealous of each other it brings a warm feeling to me. Both are at my place for the first time. Ella and Pavil both give ash-tray's (I don't smoke) we have a laugh.

Nov. Finds the approach of winter now. A growing loneliness overtakes me in spite of my conquest of Ennatachina a girl from Riga, studying at the music conservatorie in Minsk. ~~and short~~ After an affair which last a few weeks we part.

Nov 15 in Nov. I make the acquaintances of four girls rooming at the For. lan. domitory in room 212. Nell is very interesting, so is Tomka, Tomis and Alla. I usually go to the institute domatory with a friend of mine who speaks english very well. Eraich Titov is in the forth year at the medical institute. Very bright fellow At the domatory we 6 sit and talk for hours in ~~Russian~~ english

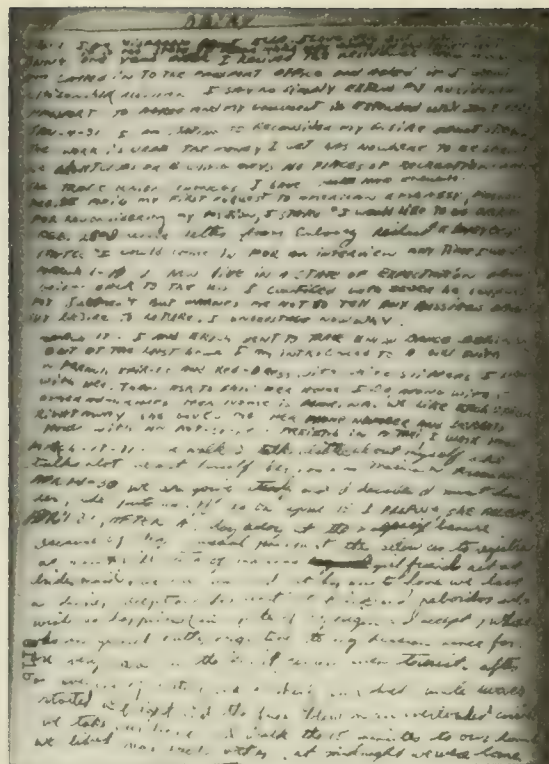
Dec

1 I am having a light affair with Nell Korobka.

Jan 1

New Years I spend at home of Ella Germain. I think I'm in love with her. She has refused my more dishonourable advanis, we drink and eat in the presenec of her family in a very hospitable atmosfere. Later I go home drunk and happy. Passing the river homeward, I decide to propose to Ella.

Jan. 2. After a pleasent handin-hand walk to the local cinema we come home, standing on the doorstep I propose's She hesitates than refuses, my love is real but she has none for me. Her reason besides lack of love; I am american and someday might be arrested simply because of that example Polish Intervention in the 20's. led to arrest of all people in the Soviet Union of polish oregon "you understand the world situation there is too much against you and you don't even know it" I am stunned she snickers at my awkarness in turning to go (I am too stunned too think!) I realize she was never serious with me but only exploited my being an american, in order to get the envy of the other girls who consider me different from the Russian Boys. I am misarable!



Jan 3. I am misarable about Ella. I love her but what can I do? It is the state of fear which was always in the Soviet Union.

Jan. 4. On year after I recived the residence document I am called in to the passport office and asked if I want citizenship (Russian) I say no simply extend my residential passport to agree and my document is extended untill Jan 4. 1962

Jan-4-31 I am stating to reconsider my disire about staying The work is drab the money I get has nowhere to be spent. No nightclubs or bowling allys no places of recreation accept the trade union dances I have have had enough.

Feb. 1st Make my first request to American Embassy, Moscow for reconsidering my position, I stated "I would like to go back to U.S."

Feb. 28th I recive letter from Embassy. Richard E. Sneyder stated "I could come in for an interview anytime I wanted."

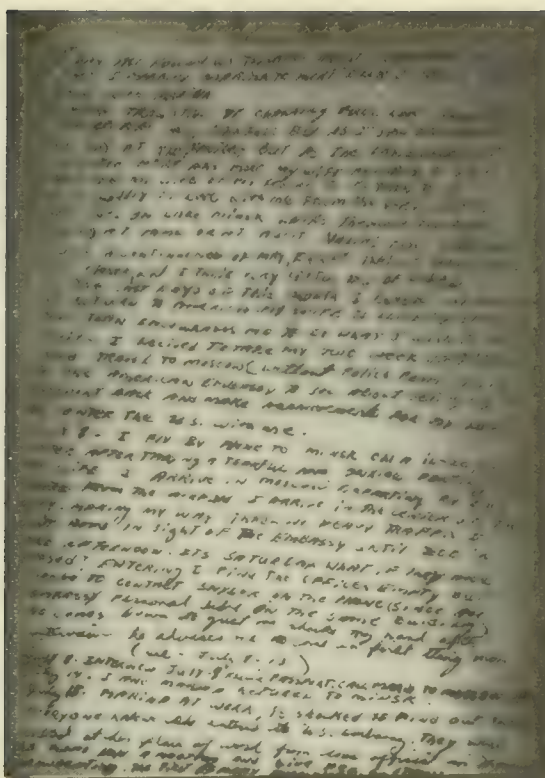
March 1-16 I now live in a state of expectation about going back to the U.S. I confided with Zeger he supports my judgment but warnes me not to tell any Russians about my desire to reture. I understade now why.

March 17 - I and Erich went to trade union dance. Boring but at the last hour I am introduced to a girl with a French hair-do and red-dress with white slipper I dance with her. than ask to show her home I do, along with 5 other admirares Her name is Marina. We like each other right away she gives me her phone number and departs home with an not-so-new freiend in a taxi, I walk home.

March-18-31- We walk I talk a little about myself she talks alot about herself. her name is Marina N. Prosakoba

Apr: 1st-30 We are going steady and I decide I must have her, she puts me off so on April 15 I propose, she accepts.

April 3', after a 7 day delay at the marraige beaurce because of my unusual passport they allow us to registra as man & wife two of Marinas girl friends act as bridesmaids. We are married at her aunts home we have a dinner reception for about 20 friends and neboribor who wish us happiness (in spite of my origin and accept) which was in general rather disquiting to any Russian since for. are very rare in the soviet union even tourist. after an evening of eating and drinking in which uncle Wooser started a fright and the fuse blow on an overloaded circite We take our leave and walk the 15 minutes to our home. We lived near each other. at midnight we were home.



1st

May Day 1961. Found us thinking about our future. In spite of fact I married Marina to hurt Ella I found myself in love with Marina.

May - The transition of changing full love from Ella to Marina was very painful esp. as I saw Ella almost every day at the factory but as the days and weeks went by I adjusted more and more my wife mentally. I still hadn't told my wife of my desire to return to US. She is madly in love with me from the very start, boat rides on Lake Minsk walks through the parks evening at home or at Aunt Valia's place mark May

June - A continuence of May, except. that; we draw closer and closer, and I think very little now of Ella. in the last days of this month I revele my longing to return to America. My wife is slightly startled. But than encourages me to do what I wish to do.

July - I decided to take my two week vacation and travel to Moscow (without police permission) to the American Embassy to see about getting my U. S. passport back and make arrangements for my wife to enter the U. S. with me.

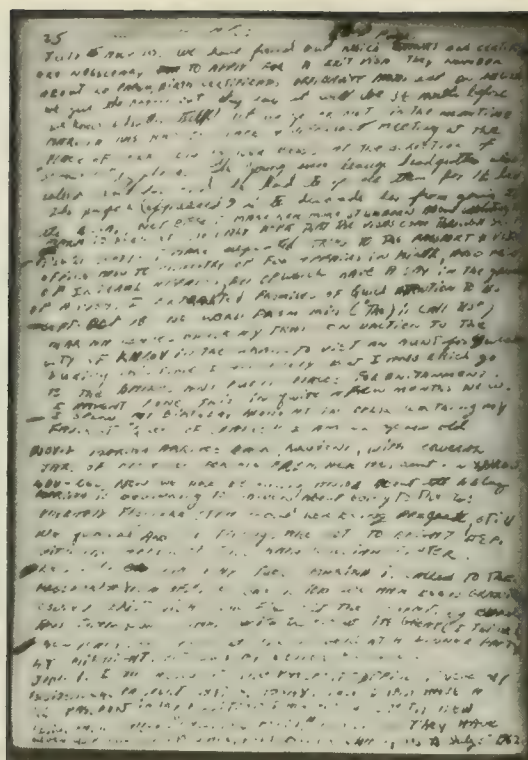
July 8 - I fly by plane to Minsk on a il - 20, 2 hrs 20m later after taking a tearful and anxiou parting from my wife I arrive in Moscow departing by bus. From the airfield I arrive in the center of the city. Making my way through heavy traffic I don't come in sight of the embassy until 3:00 in the afternoon. Its Saturday what if they are closed? Entering I find the offices empty but manage to contact Snyder on the phone (since all embassy personal live in the same buiding) he comes down to greet me shake my hand after interview he advises me to come in first thing mon.

(see - July 8 - 13.)

July 8. Interview July 9 recive passport; call Marina to Moscow also.

July 14. I and Marina return to Minsk.

July 15. Marina at work, is shocked to find out ther everyone knows she entered the U. S. embassy. They were called at her place of work from some officials in Moscow." The bosses hold a meeting and give her a strong browbeating. The first of many indocrinations.



July 15 Aug 20. we have found out which blanks and certifikates are necessceary for to apply - for a exit visa they number about 20 papers; Birth certificates affidavite photos ect. On Aug 20th we give the papers out they say it will be 3½ months before we know wheather they'll let us go or not. in the meantime Marina has had to stade 4 different meeting at the place of work held by her Boss's at the direction of "some-one" by phone. The young comm. leauge headquthers also called about her and she had to go see them for 1½ hrs. The purpose (expressed) is to disaude her from going to the U.S.A., Net effect: Make her more stubborn about wanting to go Marina is pregnet, we only hope that the visas come through soon.

Aug 21-Sept 1 - I make expected trips to the passport & visa office also to ministry of for. affairs in Minsk, also Min. of Interlal affairs, all of which have a say in the granting of a visa. I extracked promises of quick attention to US.

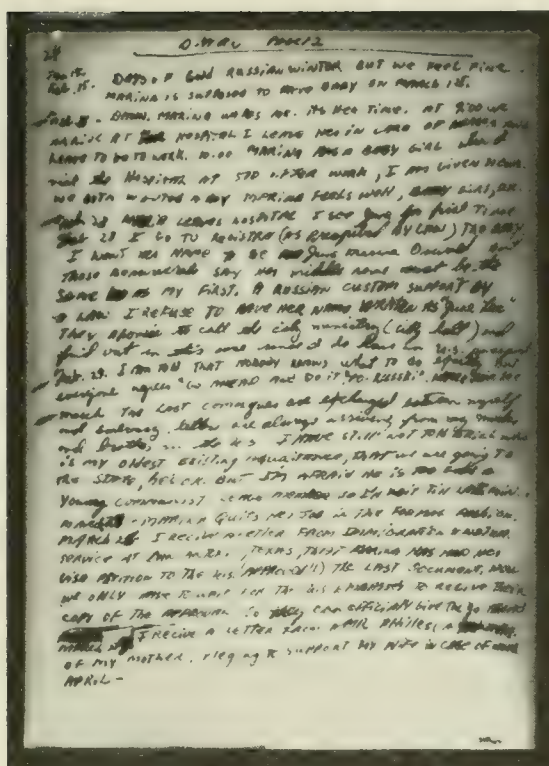
Sept-Oct 18. No word from Min. (They'll call us.") Marina leaves Minsk by train on vaction to the city of Khkov in the Urals to vist an aunt for 4 weeks. During this time I am lonely but I and Erich go to the dances and public places for enitanment. I havent done this in quite a few months now. I spend my birthday alone at the opera watching my favoriot "Queen of Spades." I am 22 years old.

Nov-2 Marina arrives back, radient, with several jars of preserses for me from her her aunt in Khkov.

Nov-Dec. Now we are becoming anoid about the delay Marina is beginning to waiver about going to the US. Probably from the strain and her being pregrate, still we quarrel and so things are not to bright esp. with the approach of the hard Russian winter.

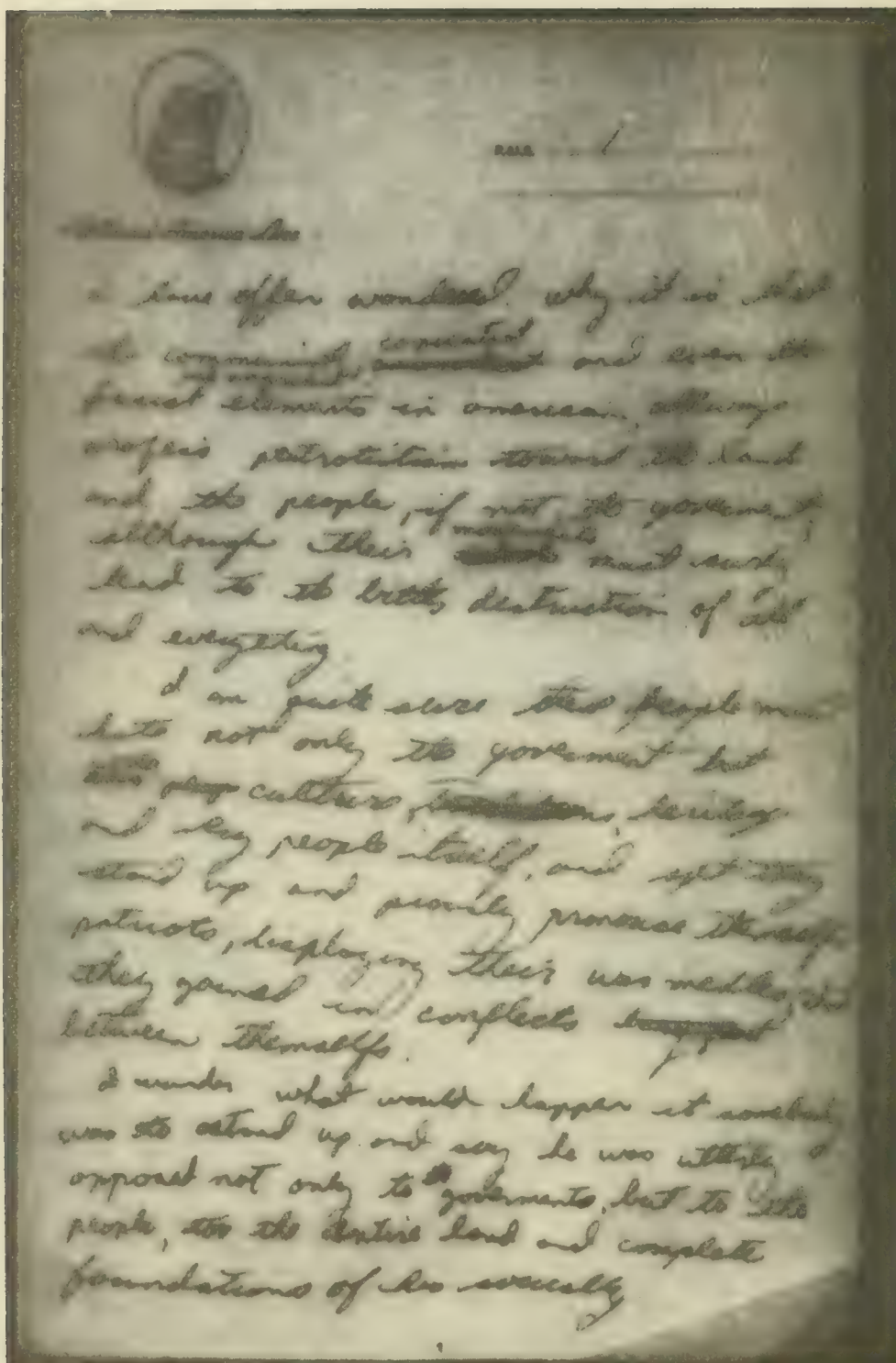
Dec 25th Xmas Day Tues. Marina is called to the passport & visa office. She is told we have been granted Soviet exit visa's. She fills out the completing blank and then comes home with the news. Its great (I think!) New Years, we spend at the Zeger's at a dinner party at midnight. attended by 6 other persons.

Jan. 4. I am called to the passport office since my Residenceal passport expires today, since I now have a US. passport in my possition I am given a totly new resid. pass. called, "Pass for Forin," and since they have given US perrmission to leave, and know we shall, good to July 5, 1962.



Jan 15.
Feb. 15. Days of cold Russian winter. But we feel fine. Marina is supposed to have baby on March 1st.
Feb 15 - Dawn. Marina wakes me. Its her time. At 9:00 we arrive at the hospital I leave her in care of nurses and leave to go to work. 10:00 Marina has a baby girl. when I vist the hospital at 500 after work, I am given news. We both wanted a boy. Marina feels well, baby girl, O.K.
Feb. 23 Maria leaves hospital I see June for first time.
Feb. 28 I go to registra (as prespibed by law) the baby. I want her name to be June Marina Oswald. But those Beaurecrats say her middle name must be the same as my first. A Russian custom support by a law. I refuse to have her name written as "June Lee." They promise to call the city ministry (city hall) and find out in this case since I do have an U.S. passport.
Feb. 29. I am told that nobody knows what to do exactly, but everyone agrees "Go ahead and do it, "Po-Russki." Name: June Lee.
March. The last commiques are exchanged between myself and Embassy. letters are always arriving from my mother and brother in the U.S. I have still not told Erich who is my oldest existing aquaitance, that we are going to the State, he's o.k. but I'm afraid he is too good a young communist leage member so I'll wait till last min.
March 24 - Marina quits her job in the formal fashion.
March 26 - I recive a letter from Immigration & Natur. service at San Antonio, Texas, that Marina has had her visa petition to the U.S. (Approved!!) The last document. Now we only have to wait for the U.S. Embassy to receive their copy of the approval so they can officially give the go ahead.
March 27 I recive a letter from a Mr. Philles (a employ. of my mother, pledging to support my wife in case of need.
April -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 24—Continued



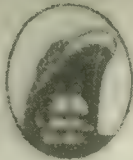
1

I have often wondered why it is that the communist, anarchist capitalist and even the fascist and anarchist elements in America, always profess patriotism toward the land and the people, if not the government; although their ideal movements must surely lead to the bitter destruction of all and everything.

I am quite sure these people must hate not only the government but ~~our~~ the people, culture, traditions, heritage and very people itself, and yet they stand up and piously pronounce themselves patriots, displaying their war medals, that they gained in conflicts long past between themselves.

I wonder what would happen if somebody was to stand up and say he was utterly opposed not only to the governments, but to the people, too the entire land and complete foundations of his socially.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 25



Holland America Line

I have heard and read of the resurgent
Americanism in the U.S. not the ultra-
right type, but rather the polite, seemingly
pointless Americanism expressed by such
as the "American fore group" and the
foundation.

and yet even in these vieled, formless,
patriotic gestures, there is the obvious
"axe being ground" by the ~~business~~ ^{invested} interests of the sponsors of
these expensive undertakings.

To where can we I there turn? to
factional mutants of both systems,
to odd ball ~~philosophical~~ ^{speculative} idealists
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To where can we I there turn? to factional mutants of both systems, to odd-ball ~~flamaginit~~ Hegelian idealists out of touch with reality religious groups, to revisinist or too abserd anarchism. No!

too a person knowing both systems and their factional accessories, their can be no mediation between the systems and thas as they exist to-day and that person.

He must be opposed to their basic foundations and representatives

and yet it is imature to take the sort of attitude which says "a curse on both your houses!"

their are two great representative of power in the world, simply expressed, the left and right, and their offspring factions and concerns.

any practical attempt at one alternative must have as its nucleus the triditionall ideal of both systems, and yet be utterly opposed to both systems

no not system can be entirely new, that is where most ~~revolutions~~ ^{revolutionaries} go astray, industrial or political, go astray. and yet the new system must be opposed unequivally too the old that also is where revolutions go astray

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private enterprise triumphed
it offered ~~it offered~~ a new,
efficient and promising future while
still observing the ~~case~~ idealistically
democratic ideals of its overthrown
predessor, ^{i.e.} ~~agricultural~~ rural small
enterprise.

and at about the same time in
tsarist Russia the aristocracy was
over thrown by the peasants and workers
and the road laid open for the gaining
of power by the bolshives because they
too, offered a bright new future without
violating historical traditions of russian
working class life.

therefore in history there are many
such examples of the nucleus of
the new order rooted in the idealistical
traditions of the old.

As the Industrial revolution ~~horored~~
the present atomic age and yet it has
developed as a intricate part of its system
its own shortcomings

At the turn of the century in America In the emerging industrial revolution ~~feudal-~~
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 regeneration; not so much of people
 since industrialization actively provides
 for more free movement of classes
 around each other, but rather of ideals.
 although those regenerated ideals have
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 all the classes.

5

automation for instant.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 25—Continued



222

Holland America Line

the biggest ^{key} development of our era is of course the fight for markets between the imperialist powers themselves, which lead to the wars, crises and oppressive friction which you have all come to regard as part of your lives.

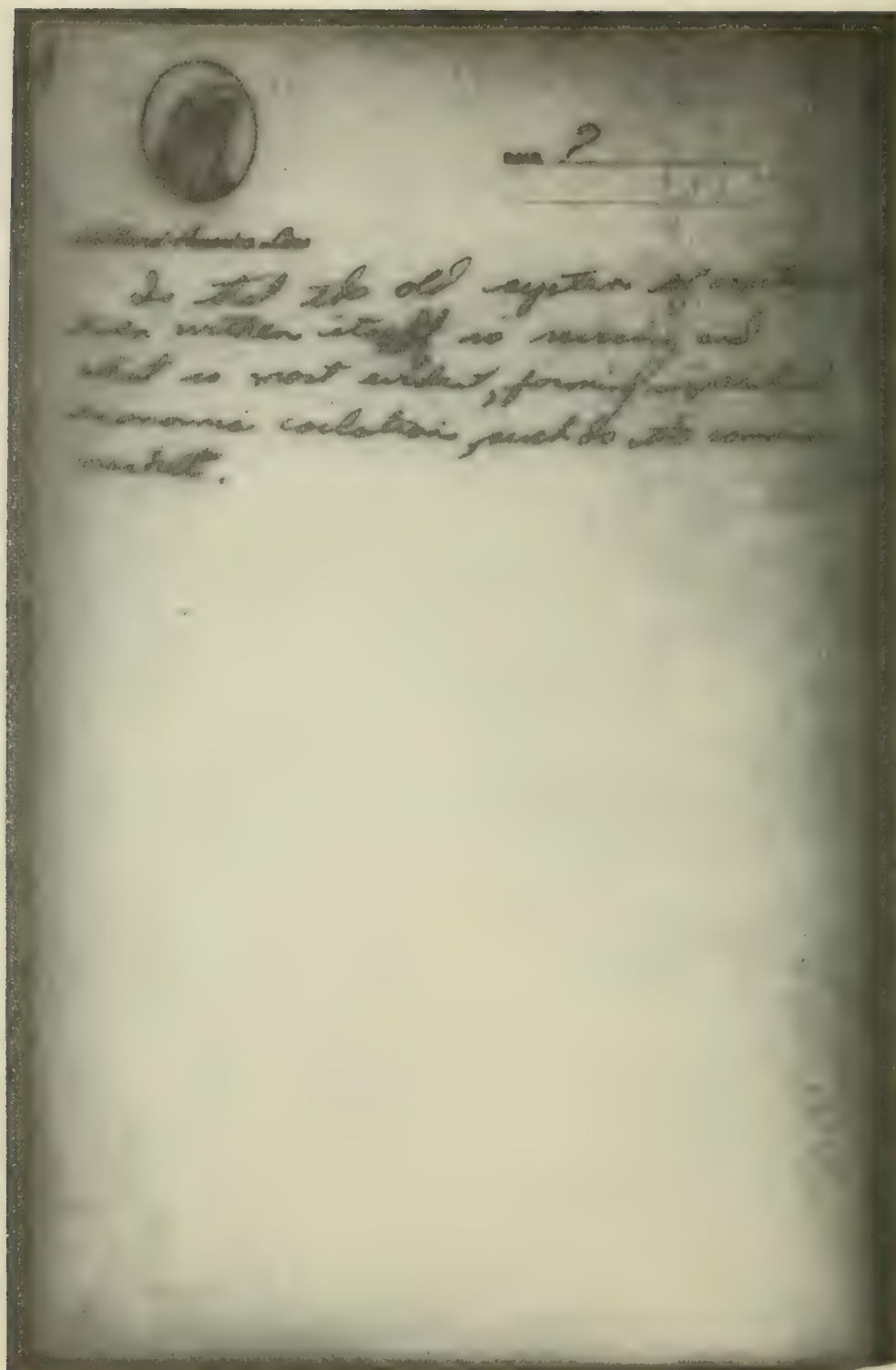
and it is this ~~the~~ prominent factor of the capitalist system which will undoubtedly eventually lead to the common destruction of all the imperialistic powers ~~not so~~ already many ~~lesser~~ imperialist countries have become dependent upon other factors than domination of colonies through force, they have been devastated of their former colonies by the ~~three~~ great imperialist ~~forces~~ countries or in some cases even given up their colonies themselves as unprofitable and ~~other~~ many cases the oppressed peoples rose up and physically drove the colonist out and this process is continuing even today as we all can see. but what is important to remember

6

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 25—Continued



7

Is that the old system of capitalism even within itself is revising and what is most evident, forming imperilist economic coilations, such as the common market.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 25—Continued

8

In the communist experiment several factions and unavoidable developments have emerged which Marx and Engels could not possibly have foreseen. These emerge with increasing clarity. Two monumental mistakes which Marx and Engels made, not to mention the very key stone of Marx's economic theory, the doctrine of surplus value which has always been unshakable and controversial.

The first mistake is fairly well known even at this stage in the communist development. The "withering away of the state" which was called for by the doctrine, however many emphasized that the abolition of classes would lead to the gradual reduction of state apparatus. However, this is not the case and is better observed than contemplated. The state rather becomes more extensive in that while the powers of central ministries or delegated they are not reduced in the dividing of an organ of state power into smaller units at lower levels so although the ministers of have actually disappeared in Moscow they have become more entrenched than ever at lower levels thus

8

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9

Richard American Line

in dividing power you multiply units
and in everyday life you become
more and more dependent on these organs
of state power, ~~then ever more than ever before~~
~~you meet them and they~~
touch the lives of the people more
and more, ~~and~~ a new beauracracy
rather than a withering away of the
state. In Russia in the last two
years there has been a shift of
power from the capital of Moscow to
the so-called "Republics" but state
apparist, simply grows into a greater
maze throughout these republics, thus
in Minsk the capital of Belorussia
the ministry of Interior becomes responsible
for determining the eligibility of applicants
for ~~exit visas~~ hard to get exit visas too
leave the USSR, formally the official
progrative of Moscow alone but now that
this state ministry in Moscow has "withered
away" it becomes all the more difficult to
get an exit visa since now one has to
go to the area, city and republican state

9

in dividing power you multiply units and in everyday life you become more and more

Wherever you turn

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 25—Continued



no. 12

Holland America Line

capital committes of beaurocrats and
 on top of all that a last final
 O.K. has to come from, increadibly the
 Moscow ministry of foreign affairs!!
 the withering away of the state as Marx
 envisualized was a unforeseeable mistake
 pointed out by many ~~marx~~ critics of Marx
 the second mistake Engles and Marx
 made was much more obscure but fundamen-
 tally just as important
 In the late 1860's Engles wrote Vanti Dühring
 which rightly critized Eugen Dühring, a
 german idealist who was supposedly not
 consistent enough in his materialism for the
 dialectical materialist Marx. In his
 critical anylis of Dühring Engles said
 with much heavy sarcasm that Dühring
 only changed a word in his putting
 forward of his social revolutionary ideas
 that ~~word~~ "changed word" was
 the word community from the word
 state whereas Dühring wanted
 Social Democracy at a local or

capital committes of beaurocrats and on top of all that a last final O.K. has to come from increadibly the Moscow ministry of foreign affairs!! the withering away of the state as Marx envisualized was a unforeseeable mistake pointed out by many critizes of Marx.

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11

Dear Mother

Well, we-

community level, Marx and Engles advocated a centralizel state which would later "wither away".

But in this ~~Marx~~ Engles was mistaken again.

as history has shown time again the state remains and grows whereas the democracy can be practiced only at the local level, while the state administrative, political or supervisory remains this can be no real democracy a loose confederation of communities at a national level with out centralizel state what so ever.

in equal division state, with safe guards against coilation of communities there can be democracy, not in the centralizel state delegating authority but in numerous equal, ~~state~~ progressive states ~~democratically~~ the communities practicing and developing democracy at the local level.

11

Dear Mother

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HMS

Holland America Line

organization or even as one that
the whole world will be left in a
between the two world systems leaves the
world country without defense or foundation
of government, organizations such as the
minute men for instance, however they
intend to simply defend the
present system and reinstate
its influence after the mutual defeat
of both systems metatarily which is
more or less taken for granted

These armed groups will represent
the remaining hard core of feninatical
american capitalist supporters.

There will undoubtedly be similar
representations of this kind by communist
groups in communist countries.

There will also be many drices
religious segments of putting forward

1^A

there have already been a few organizations who have declared that they shall become effective only after conflict between the two world systems leaves the world country without defense or foundation of government, organizations such as the minute men for instance, however they intend are preparing to simply defend the present system and reinstate its influence after the mutual defeat of both systems metatarily which is more or less taken for granted.

These armed groups will represent the remaining hard core of feninatical american capitalist supporters.

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there will also be many decided religious segments of putting forward

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 25—Continued

page 24

their own alternatives and through larger memberships than the minute men ect.

however there will also be anarchist pacifist and quit probably fascist groups however all these, unlike the minute men and communist groups, will be unarmed.

The mass of survivors he will probably however will, not belong too any of these groups, they will not be fanatical enough to join extremist, and will be too disillusioned to support either the communists or capitalist parties in their respective countries. after the atomic catastrophe they shall seek a alternative to those systems which have brought them misery. But their thinking and education

24

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But their thinking and education

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 25—Continued



RMS

United States Line

will be steeped in the traditions of those systems they would never except a "new order" any more than they would except the extremist etc complete beyond their understanding, logically, they would deem it necessary to oppose the old systems but support at the same time ~~that~~ their cherished traditions.

I intend to put forward just such an alternative.

In making such a declaration I must say that in order to make this alternative effective supporters must prepare now for the event the situation presents itself in the practical application of this alternative in this way the minute men and their narrow support of capitalism have been most far-sighted, however they present only a suicide force whereas in my alternative we would constitute what is needed is a constructive and practical group of persons desiring peace

3^A

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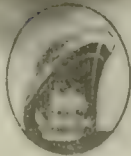
I intend to put forward just such an alternative

In the United States it would mean

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Holland-America Line

but still fastly opposed to the revival of forces who have led millions of people to death and destruction and in a dozen wars ~~and~~ and have now at this moment led the world into unsurpassed danger.

We have lived into a dark generation of tension and fear.

But how many of you have tried to find out the truth behind the cold-war clic'es!!

~~I~~ ~~no~~ ~~man~~ I have lived under both systems, I have sought the answers and although it would be very easy to dupe myself into believing one system is better than the other, I know they are not.

I despise the representatives ~~of~~ of both systems whether they be socialist or christian democrats, whether they be labor or conservative they are all products of the two systems.

4^A

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 25—Continued


4112 11

Continued from previous page

When I first went to Russia in the winter of 1959 my funds were very limited, so after a certain time, after the Russians had assured themselves that I was really the naïve American who believed in communism, they arranged for me to receive a certain amount of money every month. OK it came technically through the Red-Cross as financial help to a Russian political immigrant but it was arranged by the M. V. D.. I told myself it was simply because I was broke and everybody knew it. I accepted the money because I was hungry and there was several inches of snow on the ground in Moscow at that time but what it really was was payment for my denunciation of the U. S. in Moscow in October November 1956 and a clear promise that for as long as I lived in the USSR life would be very good. I didn't realize all this, of course for almost two years.

1^B

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 25—Continued



28

Holland America Line

As soon as I became completely disgusted with the ~~USSR~~ ^{USSR} and started ~~negotiations~~ ^{negotiations} with the ~~USSR~~ ^{American} Embassy in Moscow for my return to the U.S. my "Red Cross" allotment was cut off. I understood

this was not difficult since all correspondence in and out of the Embassy is censored as is common knowledge in the Embassy itself.

I have never mentioned the fact of these monthly payments to anyone. I do so in order to state that I shall never sell myself intentionally, or unintentionally again to anyone again.

as for the fee of \$_____ I was supposed to receive for this _____. I refuse it. I made pretense to accept it only because otherwise I would have been considered a crack pot and not allowed to appear to express my views. after all who would refuse money???

2^B

As soon as I became completely disgusted with the USSR Soviet Union and started negotiations with the U.S. American Embassy in Moscow for my return to the U.S. my "Red Cross" allotment was cut off.

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СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО НА ВЫЪЕЗД ЗА ГРАНИЦУ		№
<p>Имя, фамилия, отчество и место рождения</p> <p><i>Иванов Иван Иванович</i></p>		Место работы
<p>Семейное положение <i>Состоит в браке</i></p> <p>Рост <i>160</i> Дата решения</p> <p>Глаза <i>серые</i></p> <p>Волосы <i>темные</i></p> <p>Имена в год рождения близких родственников</p>		<p>Дата и место рождения</p> <p>Дата и место работы</p> <p>Дата и место жительства</p> <p>Дата и место рождения</p>
<p>Куда едет, на какой срок</p> <p>Кем рекомендован</p> <p>Цель поездки <i>для работы</i></p>		

INFORMATION ON PERSONS DEPARTING FOR ABROAD

Surname: <i>Oswald</i>	Place of work
Name: <i>Marina</i>	To answer
Patronymic: <i>Nikolaevna</i>	
Year, month, date and place of birth: <i>1941, July 17; city of Molotovsk, Arkhangelskaya Oblast.</i>	Were you ever abroad; if so, where, when.
Family status: <i>Married</i>	Indicate on the basis of what document you traveled (collective certificate, passport—general citizen's diplomatic service, etc.)
Height: <i>160 cm.</i> Date of decision (sic)	
Eyes: <i>Blue-gray</i>	
Hair: <i>Dark brown</i>	
Names and year of birth of departing members of family <i>None (sic)</i>	When passport was filed with the MID (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) No. of letter and date.
Destination and for how long: <i>To the U.S.A. for permanent residence.</i>	
Sent by: (blank) (*)	
Purpose of the trip: For permanent residence with husband. (Words "private trip" are crossed out.)	
(*) <i>Translator's Note:</i> This probably means, sent by the Government for an assignment of diplomatic, business or other nature abroad.	

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 26

Паспорт				Советская виза		
Дипломатич. №.....				№.....		
Служебный				от..... 19.....		
Общегражданск. от.....						
Сов.гражданин.....						
Кем та- по- да- но	Дата и № визы	№ паспорта и дата	Кем команд- рован и дат решения	Цель поездки	Страна	Приме- чание
19	№	№	дипл. служ. общегр. решение от			
19	№	№	дипл. служ. общегр. решение от			
19	№	№	дипл. служ. общегр. решение от			
			дипл. служ. общегр. решение от			

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 26—Continued

АНКЕТА

граждан... СССР, ходатайствующее... о выезде за границу
по частным делам

Место рождения
Дата рождения

Ф. И. О.

Г. В. Д. В.

Фамилия, имя и отчество

Если вы состоите в браке, имя и отчество, фамилия, имя и отчество супруги (супруга) и причину

Число, месяц, год и место рождения (провинция, город, район, область, республика; если родился за границей, указать страну)

4. Число браков

Семейное положение (замужем, холост, разведен, вдов)

Если состоите в другом браке, указать фамилию, имя и отчество супруга (супруги) и причину расторжения брака (гражданство СССР)

5. Образование

6. Профессия, вид деятельности, № карточки (или кандидатской)

Состоите ли членом ВЛКСМ (или членом партии)

Состоите ли членом КПСС (или членом партии)

Состоите ли членом профсоюзной организации (или членом профсоюза)

Образование и специализация по специальности, когда и где учебное заведение окончено

Специальность, учебное заведение

7. Место работы, должности и звание

8. Какие виды собственности (земельный участок, дом, дача, гараж, автомобиль, мотоцикл, велосипед, лодка, яхта, мебель, предметы искусства, драгоценности, ценные бумаги, валютные средства и др.)

9. Принадлежность к Ветхому движению (или к другим организациям)

184 R

QUESTIONNAIRE

Place for photo

Of a Citizen of the USSR, Requesting Permission to Go Abroad on Personal Business

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. Surname, name and patronymic	Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna
2. If you ever changed your surname, name or patronymic, indicate when, where and for what reason	Prusakova, Marina Nikolaevna before marriage. Marriage certificate No. II-PYa N332281 of April 30, 1961, Minsk, Civil Registrar's Bureau, of Leninsky District.
3. Date, month, year and place of birth (village, city, district, region, republic; if born abroad, indicate country)	July 17, 1941, city of Molotovsk, Archangel-skaya Oblast (region).
4. Nationality	Russian
5. Family Status (married, divorced, widow)	Married
6. If had another citizenship, indicate what citizenship you had; how and when you lost it; when acquired citizenship of the USSR.	Had no other citizenship
7. Class origin	Employee
8. Party membership, year when entered, No. of Party card or candidate's card	None
9. Are you a member of the Komso-mol, since when and No. of card	No
10. If you ever were a member of the CPSU, when and why membership was cancelled	No
11. Have you ever been penalized by the Party? If so, when, by whom, why, and the penalty imposed	No
12. Education and specialty according to education; when and from what educational institution did you graduate?	Secondary pharmaceutical training. Graduated from the Leningrad Pharmaceutical School in 1959. Specialty: Pharmacist.
13. University degree of title	None
14. Do you have any scientific works or inventions?	None
15. What foreign languages or languages of the peoples of the USSR do you know (read and translate with a dictionary; read and speak; speak fluently)?	None
16. Were you ever tried in court, if so, when and for what reason?	No

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 27—Continued

0.1% (v/v)

[illegible]

17. Have you ever been abroad, No
where, when, and for what purpose? If you left the USSR, state the year and where obtained documents for traveling abroad?

18. Do you have any relatives (left blank)
abroad? If so, where do they live, since what time, and what is their occupation (surname, name, patronymic and relationship); when and under what circumstances did they get to be abroad?

19. Were you or your nearest relatives ever prisoners of war or interned during the Patriotic War? If so, who, where, when, under what circumstances released?

20. Your nearest relatives residing in the USSR (spouse, parents, children, brothers or sisters) :

Relationship	Surname, name and patronymic. If the wife has husband's surname, her maiden name must be indicated too.	Year and place of birth	Place of employment, position	Residence address
Husband	Oswald, Lee Harvey	1939, New Orleans	Minsk Radio Factory, locksmith	Minsk, Ul. Kalinina 4, Apt. 24
Stepfather	Medvedev, Aleksandr Iv. (Ivanovich)	1915 Leningrad	Leningrad Coke-Gas Factory	Leningrad, Obvodny canal, house 86, Apt. 43
Mother	None			
Stepsister	Medvedeva, Tatiana Aleksandrovna	Approximately 1949, village Zguritsa, Moldavian SSR	Student	Leningrad, Obvodny canal, house 86, Apt. 43
Stepbrother	Medvedev, Petr Aleksandrovich	Approximately 1943-1945 Arkhangelsk	Student	Leningrad, Obvodny canal, house 86, Apt. 43
Mother's sister	Berlova, Maria Vasilevna	Do not know	Laboratory worker of Minsk SEO (Sanitation and Epidemiology detachment)	Minsk, Ul. Gastello
Husband of mother's sister	Berlov, Ivan Akimovich	Do not know	Employed at the Minsk Radiator Factory	Minsk, Ul. Gastello
Mother	Medvedeva, Klavdiya Vasilevna	1917, city of Arkhangelsk	Laboratory worker of a railroad polyclinic	Leningrad. Died in 1957.

Итак, мы видим, что в соответствии с теоремой 1 при $\alpha = 1$ и $\beta = 1$ имеем $\alpha + \beta = 2$, что соответствует случаю $\alpha = 1$ и $\beta = 1$ в формуле (1.1). В этом случае формула (1.1) принимает вид:

[illegible]

22.

21. Work performed from the beginning of working activities(including attendance of higher and secondary special educational institutions, military service, and participation in partisan detachments).
In filling out this point, institutions, organizations, and enterprises should be listed by the names they were called at the time referred to; military service record should include the name of function.

<i>Month and year</i> Entered Left		Position. Specify institution, organiza- tion, enterprise, as well as ministry (de- partment)	Location of institution, organization, or enter- prise
9/1/55	12/1/59	Student at the Leningrad Pharmaceuti- cal School	Leningrad, Tatarsky per. (Lane)
10/29/59		Assistant of the pharmacy of the 3rd Clinical Hospital of Minsk.	Minsk, Ul. Lenina, 30
22. Amount of wages (or pension) received; if dependent, who is supporting you?		Wages 45 rubles	

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 27—Continued

... в ... республиканская ...
... и ...

$$V^{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} (V \pm i \nabla \times V), \quad \nabla \cdot V^{\pm} = 0, \quad \nabla \times V^{\pm} = \pm i V^{\pm},$$

24. Какие имеют другие родственные названия

(MONTAGNA DI SAN GIACOMO)

25. Отношение к военной обязанности и воинской службе

В связи с чем, в какую страну и на какой срок намерены выехать. Чем займется занимающийся на границей. Если выезжаете к родственникам, укажите их фамилии, имена, отчества, степень родства и адрес.

25. 10M0114440 1.000

2. 1.

Серия 1. Номер: 10010074 КРМ — 801 из 10000

111

Численность населения, авторские
данные к 1980 г. и обоснование
вызды

[illegible]

11

214402

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

[illegible]

23. Membership in central, republican, territorial, regional, district, city, party, government or other elective organs.

Location of the elective organ	Name of elective organ	Function elected for	Year	
			Was Elected	Left

24. What government awards do you have? _____
(When awarded and what)

25. Relation to military duty and military rank : *Reservist, private.*

26. State reason for departure, name of the country of destination and how long do you intend to stay. What do you intend to do abroad? If you are going to join relatives, state their surnames, names and patronymics, relationship and address. For a permanent stay in the U.S.A.

27. Home address : *Minsk, ul. Kalinina 4, apt. 24*
Series and number of passport, by whom and when issued : XXVII-NU No. 533420, issued by the Frunze Section of Militia of the City of Minsk.

28. List all documents attached to the application in substantiation of your departure. Application, 2 copies ; autobiography, 2 copies ; certificate from domicile ; certificate from place of employment ; reference ; copy of birth certificate ; copy of marriage certificate ; affidavit from husband ; 8 photographs.

_____ 196_____. Personal signature : M. Oswald
Application and documents attached to it listed in point 28, accepted by

(position, surname of the employee who accepted the documents and his signature)
_____ 196_____.

41. ;

↑ ↓ ← →

[illegible]

Page 1: The "doodling" which appears in the lower right on the bottom of the page does not appear to have any relation to the document.

133

Знаю, что вы или Ваши близкие, кто-то из них, в плену или в плену или в плену Отечественной войны, где, когда, при каких обстоятельствах освобождены.

№ п/п	Фамилия, имя, отчество	Год и место рождения	Место работы, должность	Адрес
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 28—Continued

специальных учебных заведениях, военную службу, участие в партизанских отрядах;

При заполнении данного раздела учета, учреждения, организации и предприятия необходимо иметь в виду, как они назывались в свое время, поэтому, службу записывать с указанием должности.

[illegible]

22. Размер получаемой зарплаты (пенсии) или на чем ждешь пенсии

183

2. Участие в центральных, республиканских, краевых, областных, окружных, городских, районных, партийных, советских и других выборах органах.

Местонахождение выборного органа	Название выборного органа	в качестве кого		
		избран	избирания	выбывши

24. Какие имеете правительственные награды (когда и чем награждены)

25. Отношение к воинской обязанности и воинское звание

26. В связи с чем, в какую страну и на какой срок намерены выехать. Чем собираетесь заниматься за границей. Если выезжаете к родственникам, укажите их фамилии, имена, отчества, степень родства и адрес

27. Домашний адрес

Серия и номер паспорта, кем и когда выдан

28. Перечислите все документы, которые прилагаете к заявлению в обоснование выезда

196 г.

Личная подпись

Заявление и прилагаемые к нему документы, перечисленные в п. 28 принял

(должность, фамилия сотрудника, принявшего документы, и его подпись)

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Page 4: Item 28: (listing of substantiating documents attached to the application): "XXVII NU No. 533420; Application, 2 copies; Autobiography, 2 copies; certificate from domicile; certificate from place of employment; reference; copy of birth certificate; copy of marriage certificate; affidavit from husband; photographs."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 28—Continued



Proletariat of all countries, unite !

(State Emblem of the USSR)

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Consulate at *MID* (*Ministry of Foreign Affairs*) of the *USSR*

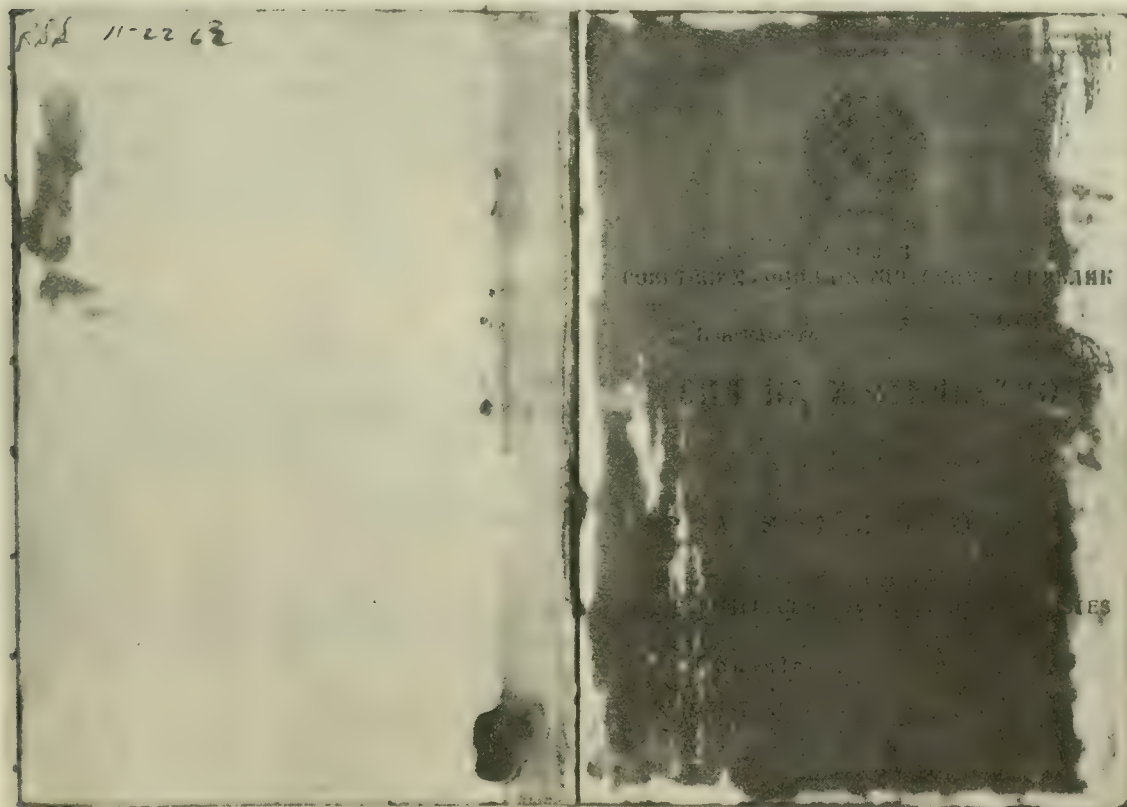
RESIDENCE PERMIT

(Translator's Note : Next part is in French)

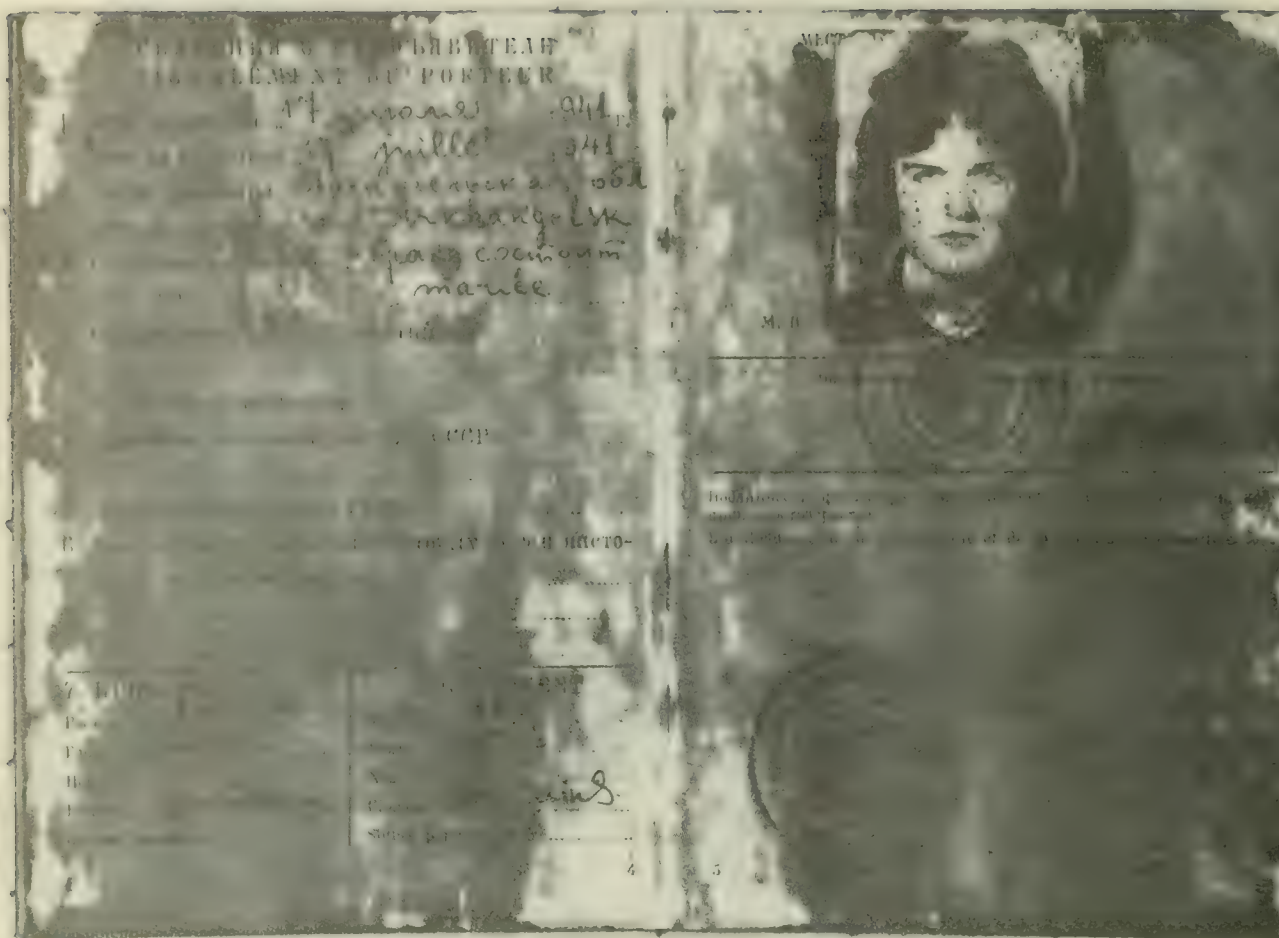
PASSPORT

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Consulate _____ at _____



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 29



Left page: (identical text in Russian and French)

INFORMATION REGARDING THE BEARER

1. Date of birth *July 17, 1941*
2. Place of birth *Arkhangelskaya Oblast*
3. Family status *married*
4. Profession and employment _____
5. Last place of residence in the USSR _____
6. Documents on the basis of which the present Residence Permit was issued _____

7. DESCRIPTION

Height *160 cm. (5'3")*

Eyes *Grey*

Nose _____

Hair *Brown*

Peculiarities _____

Right page: Place for a photograph
(photograph)

Signature of the owner (bearer)
M. Oswald

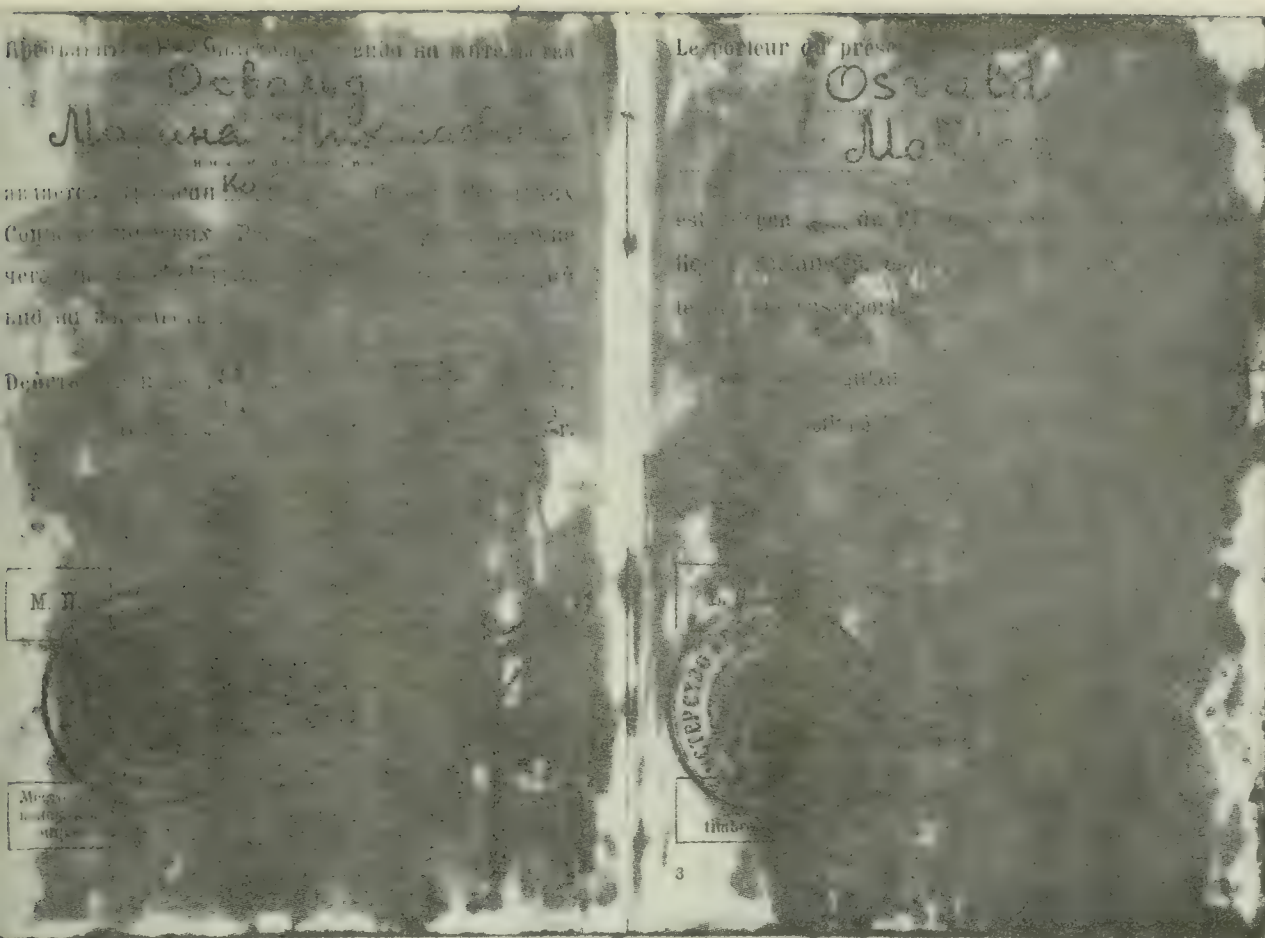
Authenticity of the photograph and signature is certified.

Counsel

Secretary I. Val—(illegible)

(Seal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR appears in two places on this page.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 29—Continued



Left page:

Bearer of instant Residence Permit

Oswald

(surname)

Marina Nikolaevna

(surname and patronymic)

is a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to certify which this Residence Permit is issued to the above-named citizen.

Valid to January 11, 1964

Issued January 11, 1962

No. Ku-37790

Place for Seal (Seal of the MID, USSR)

Place for Consular Stamps

Chief of the

Consular Section of the

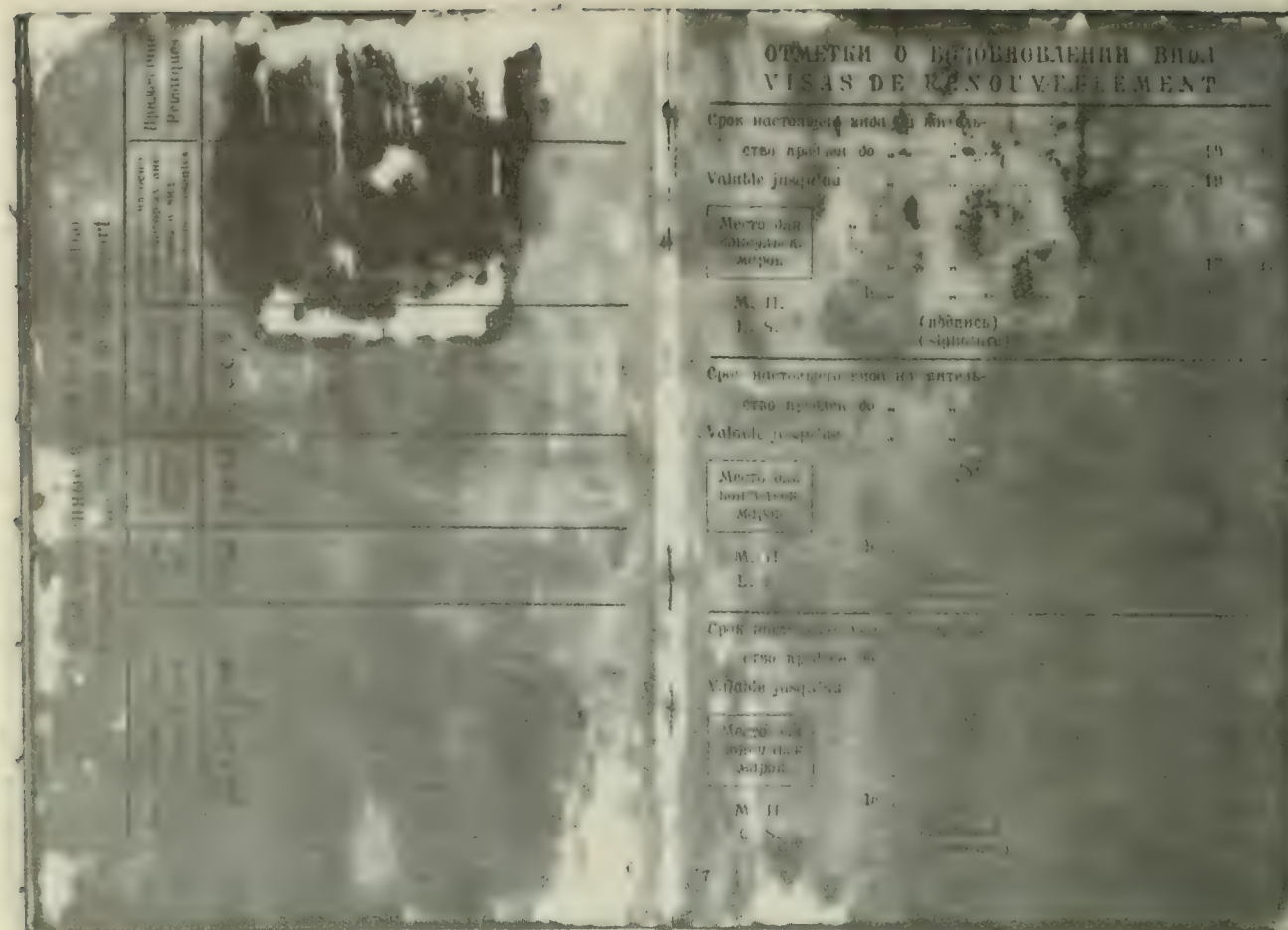
MID, USSR (illegible signature)

Secretary (left blank)

Right page:

Translator's Note: The same text as above in French translation appears on this page. Note that the name "Oswald" is spelled "Osvald," and the patronymic "Nikolaevna" is omitted. Signature of the consular official is different, appearing to be "I. Val—," the same as on photograph 2.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 29—Continued



Left page: (Printed text is both in Russian and French)

Persons listed in Residence Permit

Name, patronymic and surname	Age	Relationship	Citizenship	Documents on the basis of which listed	Remarks
June	1962	Daughter	USSR	(blank)	(blank)

Right page: Notations on Renewal

Translator's Note: This page contains only printed text, in Russian and French languages. It has not been filled out.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 29—Continued



Left page:

Notes on registration with Plenipotentiary Representatives or Consulates of the USSR abroad.

Daughter June, born 1962, registered in a visa No. 471078.

Moscow, May 26, 1962

Square stamp over the above writing: Exit, USSR June 2, 1962 KPP (Examining and Clearing Post) BREST

Seal on the left: MID, USSR. 781.

Chief of the Consular Section of the MID, USSR /s/ Morozov

Stamp on the right of the page: Currency on account of passport quota issued Foreign (?) Trade Bank of the USSR May 30, 1962 (signature illegible)

Right page:

VISAS

January 11, 1962

EXIT VISA

No. 471078

Citizen Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna _____ alone _____

Square stamp: Exit, USSR June 2, 1962 KPP BREST

Valid for exit

1 (First) of December, 1962

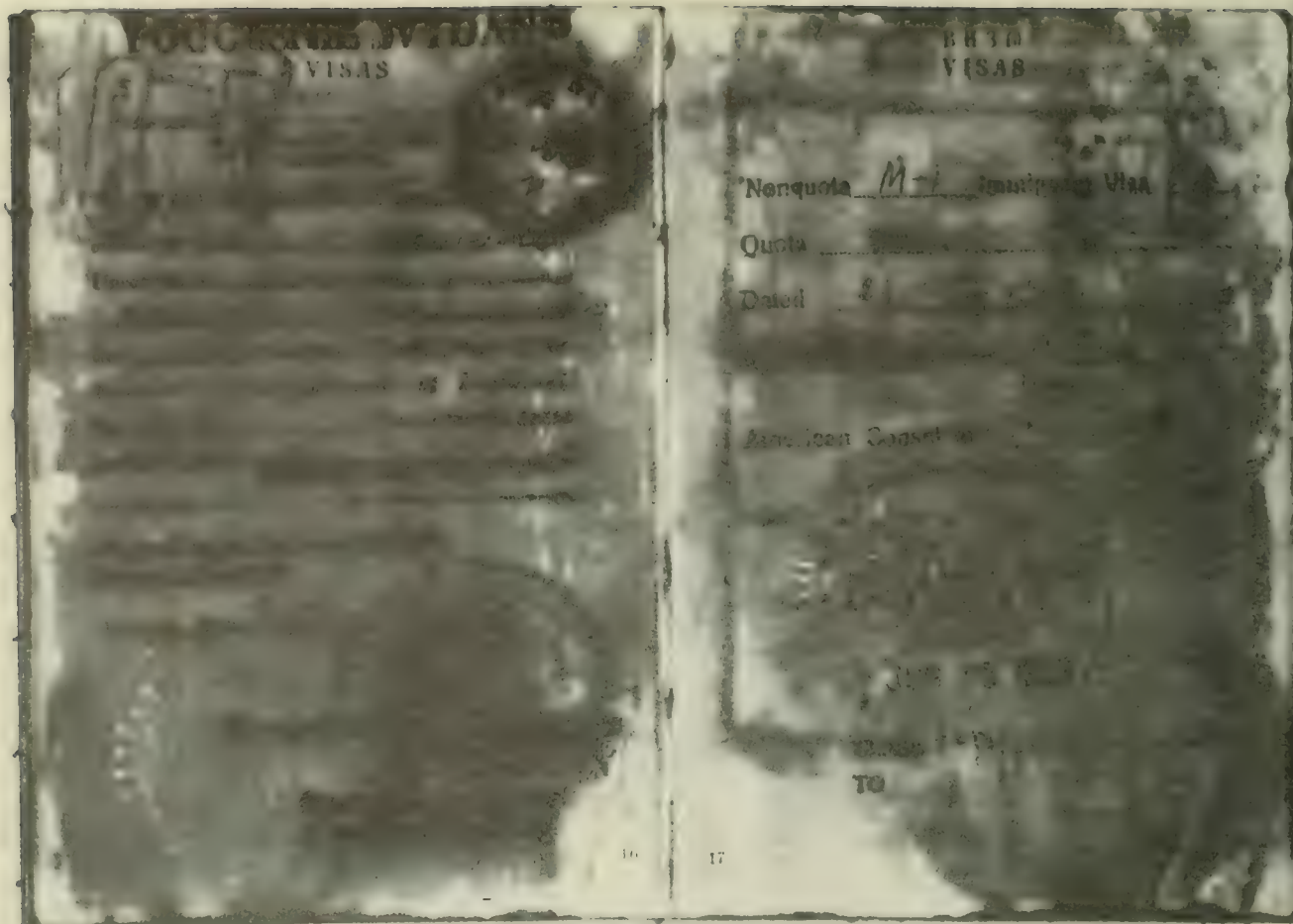
Through the border point *any*

Seal of the MID, USSR. 780.

Chief of the Consular Section of the MID, USSR /s/ Morozov

Translator's Note: Small round seal in the upper left hand corner of the page is illegible.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 29—Continued



Left page:

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED

Embassy of the Polish People's Republic Consular Section in Moscow

Transit Visa No. 70(?) 462

valid until June 10, 1962 (?)

Authorizes Oswald, Marina and 01(one) child to make a one-way trip across the territory of the Polish People's Republic to NRD (German Democratic Republic) by entering and leaving at border checkpoints (stamped) each legally permitted.

The trip may last two days. (each time)

Moscow, May 29, 1962

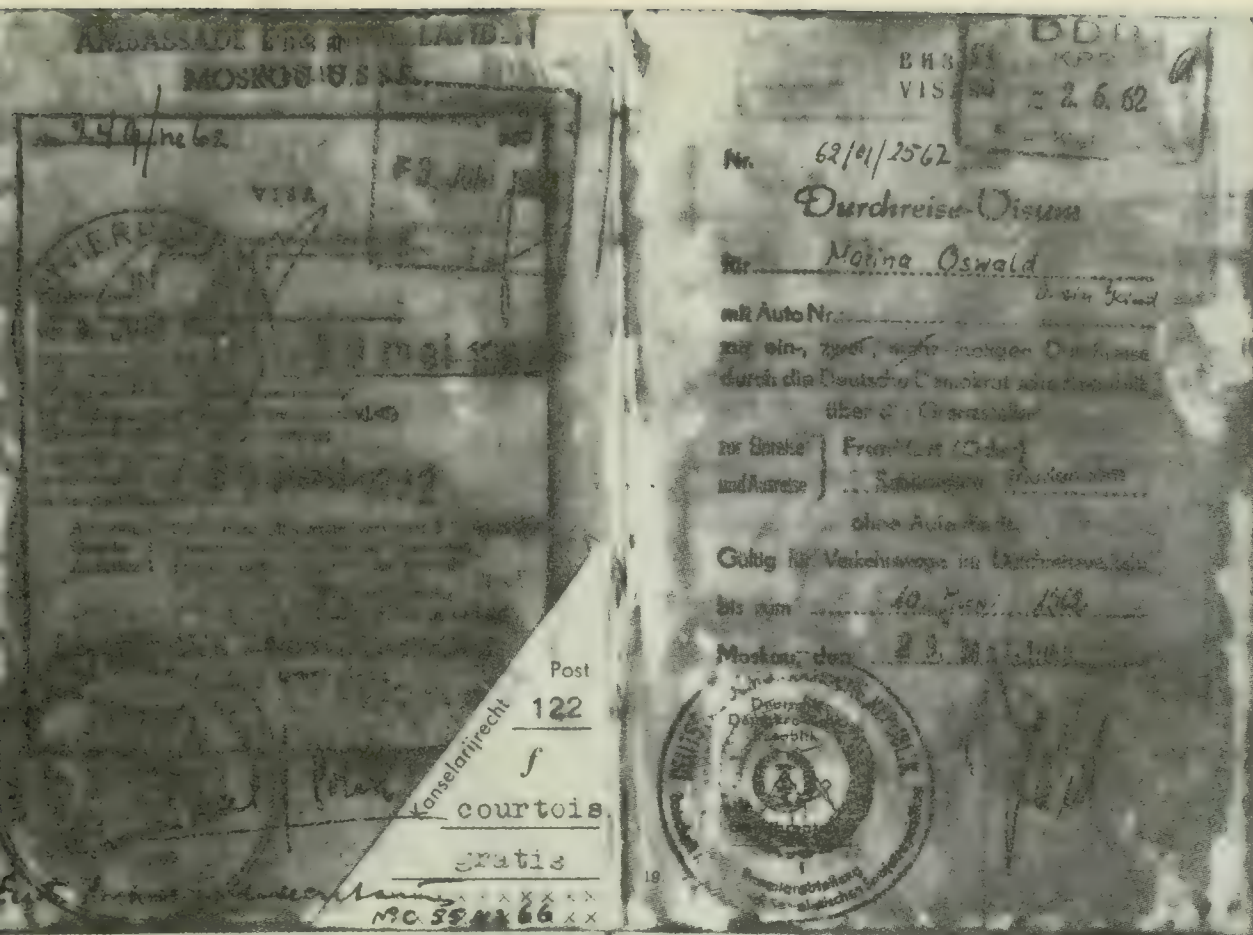
Chief of the Consular Section
/s/ illegible
Stanislaw Kownacki
2nd Secretary of the Embassy

Translator's note:

The entry and exit stamps made at border checkpoints are illegible.

Right page is all in English.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 29—Continued



Left page:

EMBASSY OF THE NETHERLANDS

No. 249/nr 62

Stamp: Royal Constabulary, The Netherlands, June 3, 1962, Oldenzaal Station

IN Visa OUT

issued on May 29, 1962,

valid for one transit,

to be completed before June 29, 1962.

Stamp: River Police IN June 4, 1962 OUT Rotterdam

The Temporary Charge d'Affaires

For the same

Signature and seal

Paul/Polek (?)

Embassy of the Netherlands

Moscow

First Embassy Secretary

Consular fee: 122

f.

gratis.

Right page:

VISA

No. 62/01/2562

Stamp: DDR (—German Democratic Republic) KPP Entry 86 Departure June 2, 1962
Frankfurt

Transit Visa

for Marina Oswald and one child, for one transit through the German Democratic Republic via the border stations: Frankfurt (Oder): entry and Schoenefeld-Marienborn: departure, without stop.

Valid for traffic routes in transit traffic until June 10, 1963.

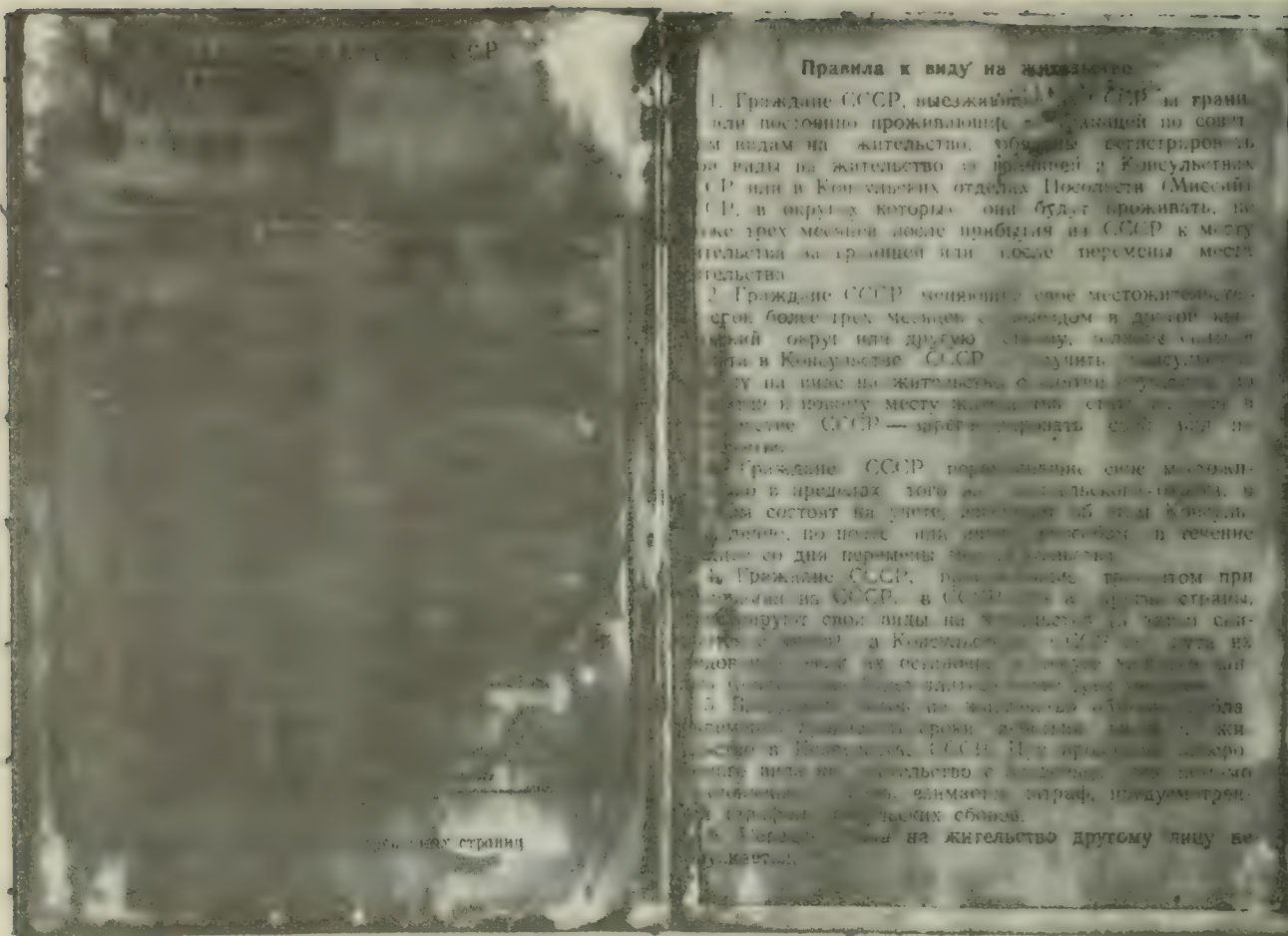
Moscow, May 29, 1962

German Democratic Republic

Consular Section

Embassy—(illegible) Socialist Soviet Republics

Signature: Jaekel (?)



Left page:

VISA FOR ENTRY INTO THE USSR

Visa of Examining and Clearing Post

There are 20 numbered pages in instant permit.

(The rest is in German, translated separately.)

Stamp: Federal Republic of Germany Entry June 3, 1962 Helmstedt Bhf. 20

No. 694/62 No fee

Transit Visa

for Osvald, Marina, for one journey through the Federal Republic of Germany (including the area of the Land Berlin).

Term of the transit: 2 days from the crossing of the frontier.

Moscow, May 29, 1962

Embassy of the Federal

Republic of Germany

By order of

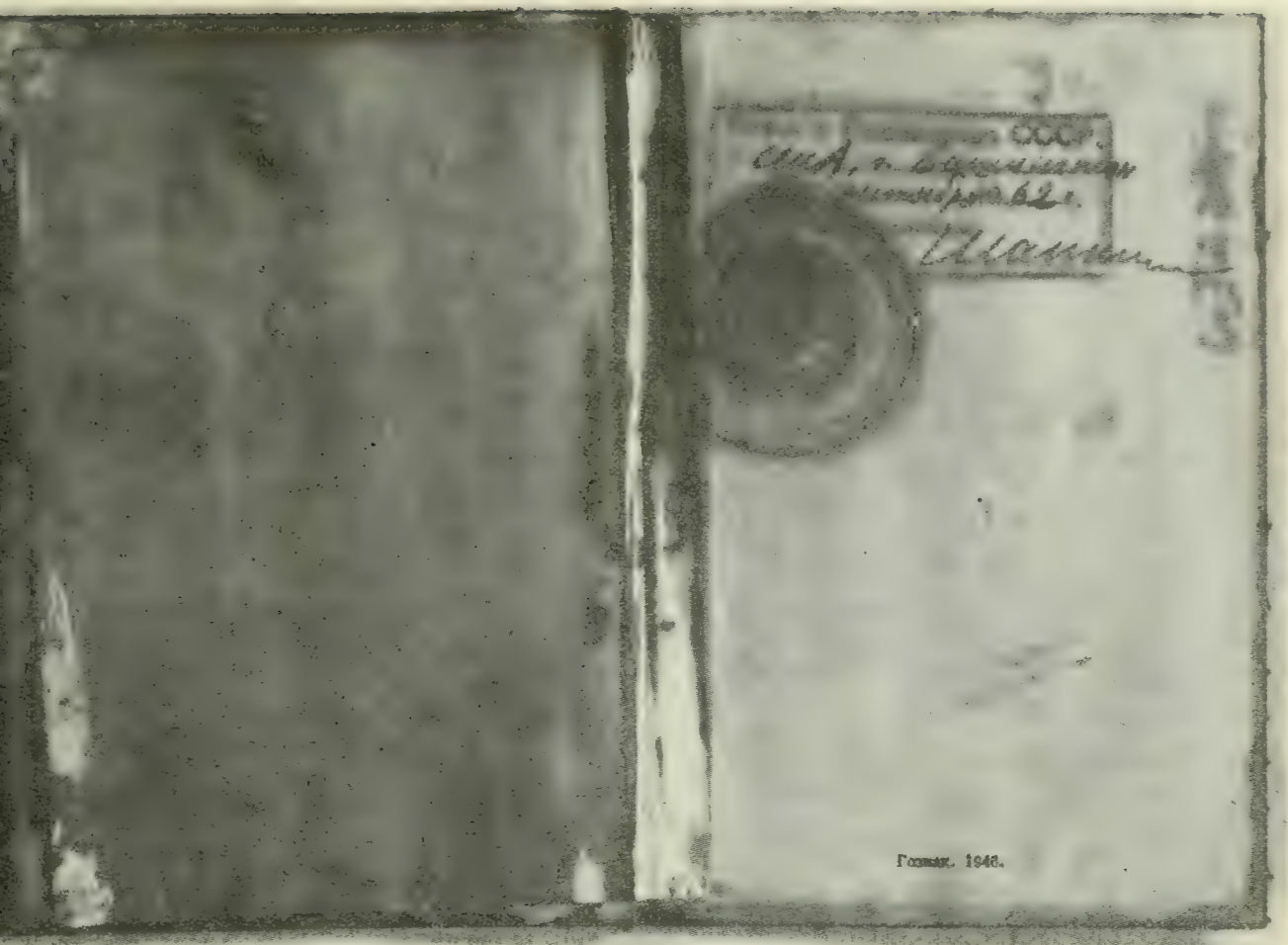
Signature: Reifendvim (?)

Right page:

Rules for Residence Permit

(These Rules consisting of 6 paragraphs prescribe regulations governing registration, change of residence, travel, extension, etc.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 29—Continued



Left page: blank

Right page:

Rectangular stamp: Presented at the Embassy of the USSR in Washington, U.S.A. September 6, 1962 Chief of the Consular Section: /s/ Shapkin
Seal of the Consular Section of the Embassy of the USSR in the United States of America.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 29—Continued



ТЕЛЕГРАММА

ТЕЛЕГРАММА

ПОЗДРАВЛЯЮ С ПРАЗДНИКОМ 8 МАРТА И С
НОВОРОЖДЕННЫМ ЖЕЛАЮ ЗДОРОВЬЯ СЧАСТЬЯ
В ЖИЗНИ-ТАРУСИНА-

Министерство Связи СССР

Telegram dated 12/19 at Minsk—Leningrad
sent to occupant of House #4 on Kalinin St.
Apt. 24, in Minsk, name Marina Oswald.

Text of message reads:

I congratulate you on the holiday 8th of
March and on the birth of the baby. I wish
you health and happiness in life.

Tarusina

МНС 12/19 ЛНГ 14/312 ЛЕНИНГРАДА 14/16602
20 7 2147 ДОСЛАТЬ 29 ГОС-СЕРИЯ У-19
Г МИНСК УЛ КАЛИНИНА Д 4 КВ 24
ОСВАЛЬД НАРКИЗ

12/19

114

Мин. Связи



9504

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 30

1. 11. 622

Дарю тебе свою душу, как
 дарю тебе свое сердце, как
 дарю тебе свои мысли, как
 дарю тебе свои чувства, как
 дарю тебе свои надежды, как
 дарю тебе свои мечты, как
 дарю тебе свои радости, как
 дарю тебе свои слезы, как
 дарю тебе свои страдания, как
 дарю тебе свои радости, как
 дарю тебе свои слезы, как
 дарю тебе свои страдания, как

У мене всі близько.
С усіма ти угоді серце. Бр
Будь ласкай мур-ам-ам
Будь по серця. Куд да
будь. В обличчя т. нас
Будь. Капала пилант
Будь. Не розу, плого не
Будь. Собираєсь в Бр

Hello, Marinochka !

At last I found time to write to you. There simply was not any before. On top of all this, *Yulya* and *Ringold* (phon.) arrived and it put me completely in a spin.

But now, everything is finally back to normal and I sat down to write you a letter.

I visited your folks. I found only *Tanya* and *Vera* (your love) there. They received everything (this cost 16 rubles). However, Tanya does not know anything about the letter. Apparently, this is grandmother's work, particularly, since Vera saw how they manipulated it. Oh, well, let us forget about them.

I scolded Tanyusha and left immediately, to sit down and write to you. To avoid similar incidents, write to her in my care. I gave her my coordinates. As to the customs duty, it can be paid over there, on your side. Find out more details about it. Vera is sending you her warm regards.

пробь, облизусь. Поговоримы?
Воб и облизно.

[illegible]

Alfred Brown & sons, Ltd.
responsible for their report.

Но Мариночка, Гли Гаварко сбе
 пришла, беде санины надо
 туу бегуи, на обзо бедни
 давай догворились —
 иже приехать
 иже в прозо,
 буду с добавь аде 'свинтусам
 грохотозу сам по-отомени
 тебе. Когда-ни уд-б розда
 т горно будем ставь
 на полах. Близе раз
 бандное спасибо. Договорились.

Да, можеш-брате тебе поше
наших градов на сушине
/суши/ и могу тебе присади.
Или можеш-брате тебе ~~и~~ бо. иду.

Now, with regard to the grave. Please tell this comrade, that it would be no trouble for me at all to visit that grave. Please ask her to write in detail where and how it is situated. She may even draw a small plan of its position, taking the Tchaikovsky's monument as a landmark. In short, I am waiting. I do not wish to hear about any expressions of gratitude, otherwise I will really be offended. Agreed? That is fine.

Oh, yes, do you know, we have an addition to the family—a dog—white, small, with a black ear and a black spot on his back near the tail. Everybody is playing with him. He is a terrible hooligan. He devours everything, from meat to carrots, to say nothing about apples and grapes. His breed is a circus lap dog (sic). In short, we amuse ourselves.

Dear girl, I am very grateful to you for your impulse. But, Marinochka, you have just arrived; you yourself need a heap of things for a start; therefore, let us come

195
кучено? Я могу тебе выслать.
Если будешь просить —
попытаюсь, и тогда из
своей коллекции
вышлю.

На днях вышлю
тебе подборку журналов и
книжек — все самое
интересное.

Прощай, пока! Вперед.
Жде доброй ночи от
наших.

Еля.

to an understanding—you are not going to send me anything. Otherwise, I will feel like a big pig with regard to you. One of these days, when you will stand firmly on your feet (you may do it).

Many thanks, once more. Agreed? Perhaps, you would like to have some of our dried mushrooms? I can send you some. Or perhaps you need something? I can send it to you.

If you have any requests, please, (ask); I will always fulfill them with great pleasure.

I will end on this. I am waiting for June's picture and, better yet—of the entire family.

Regards to Alek. Kiss June. Warm regards to you from my family.

/s/ Elya.

B30
B30

22/12/61.

Дорогая Марина и Алек и Юношери!

Здравствуйте когда пишете, писали,
что вы здоровы и счастливы.
Ваша семья там же здоровы и счаст-
ливы. И Таша, Варя, все там же
и все поживает по-прежнему. Как
лучше? Как вы? Как Алек?
Как Татьяна там ваша семья?
Как вы все в Таше. В Москве
уже холодно. В Москве в Москве
и в Москве и не холодно. Я уже готовлю
и в Москве и в Москве. Скоро друзья мой
год. Интересно как вы будете жить
в Москве. Все же. Ну, скоро же
мы все же. Все же. Все же.

Дорогая

Милая Марина, Алек и Таша-Мари.
Желаю вам всего хорошего при полу-

11-22-61

Dear Marina, Alec & June Marie!

I hope that this letter finds you in good health and happy. We are very glad to hear that you are settled and especially with some one you found that speaks Russian. Have you already learned English? How is your daughter? How did your family find things there? There is nothing new with us. In Minsk it has become cold. We rested with Anita in Odessa and it wasn't bad. I am again getting ready for the all Union Meeting in Moscow in December. Soon the New Year will be here. It's interesting how you will roam about. Write about everything. But dearest Marina that's all for now.

Love and kisses
Eleanora

Handwritten text in Cyrillic script, likely a letter or document. The text is written on aged, slightly stained paper. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat faded. The text appears to be a letter from Marina to Alec and June Marie, discussing various topics including love, life, and future plans. The text is written in a single column, filling most of the page.

Dear Marina, Alec and June Marie,

I hope this letter find you well; there is nothing new as far as we are concerned. Thank you very much for the magazines. Concerning my love life, nothing nice is happening. Everything is the way it was. I was telling you about Alfred from Cuba. They sent him to Moscow to study. We vacationed with him in Odessa and it was very nice but as is apparent happiness cannot be extended for as long as one likes. I told the story about Frederick and he answered that it doesn't affect him and that he wants to know what the future will be and not what happened earlier.

Marina, how does June Marie, Alec and yourself like everything? What have you bought new for yourself? Where do you live? Write about everything in general.

Love,
Anita

Ва веројатно уже получили
фотокарточки которых писал
Павел К. Как же они нравятся?
Ленка и Анита уже не на
отпуске в Крыму поэтому
не присылают. Однако они
знают о Ваших письмах
и все вас всегда желают
вам всех благ и радости
в будущем. С любовью
и уважением
Зина и
семья

you and Alec and envied you. You probably already have received the photographs which Pavel took. How do you like them? Lenke and Anita left for a vacation in the Crimea. They know of your letters and all four of us wish you blessings and happiness in the future.

Regards and kisses
(Illegible) and family

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 32—Continued

Милые Алек и Марина!
Большое спасибо за жур-
налы и за письма с
пути и с места.
Мы очень рады за вас и
желаем вам много счастья.
Здесь все по старому.
Никаких изменений или по-
востей нет.
Мы все вам завидуем. У нас
еще не потеряна на-
дежда. Время идет и все
меняется. Даже самые за-
коренные привычки и нравы,
самые старые законы
и указы меняются со време-
нем. И мы ждем и думаем,
что дождемся.
Вспомните как вы устроились
где-то на работе, сна-
чала заработали и как
и где живете. Ведь
все это нас интересует.

Dear Alek and Marina!

Thank you very much for the magazines and letters which you sent during your trip and after your arrival.

We are very glad for you and wish you much happiness. Here everything is the same. No changes or news.

We all envy you. Well, we have not lost hope yet. Time is passing and everything changes. Even the most deep-rooted habits and customs, the most obsolete laws and decrees change with time. And we are waiting and thinking that we will see the change.

Слышавши из за границы
 Как Вас беспокоит. Родные
 и родные.
 Не забывайте о нас. Марин-
 на. Маме. Аня и
 Вас.
 Сердечным приветом и
 пожеланиями и
 Аня. Маринна и Маме
 Бюро. Вам. Алекс — my best
 wishes and a ton of good
 luck.
 Your guy Aleksandr.

B3Tllh

Write, how you got established, where and in what capacity you are working, how much you earn, and how and where you live. You know, all this interests us. Do you miss Minsk? How did the (Alek's) Homeland and relatives meet you?

Do not forget about us. Write. We are waiting for news from you.

Cordial regards and kisses from Aunt Anya to Marina and little June. To you, Alek—my best wishes and a ton of good luck. (Translator's Note: The second part of the sentence, after the dash, is in English.)

Your friend Aleksandr.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 33—Continued

Затем Вам будет выдан Ваш советский
заграничный паспорт. Министерство иностранных дел
на Смоленской-Сенной площади, 32-34.

Ваш паспорт будет выдан в ОВИР в
Москве, Колпачный пер. 9, куда Вам необходимо
прийти завтра или послезавтра.

Когда получите свой советский заграничный
паспорт, можете заказать билет по адресу:
Москва, гостиница "Метрополь", Аэрофлот
агентство.

Когда получите билет, приходите в Посольство
и мы вышлем Вам телеграмму, которую вы
должны будете отослать в США, уведомляя о
своем приезде.

Если захотите обменять рубли на иностранную
валюту, можете обратиться по адресу: Москва,
Банк для Внешней Торговли, Неглинная улица 12.

May 25, 1962.

The Embassy is sending today your Soviet foreign (travel?) passport to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR in Moscow, located at Smolenskaya-Sennaya ploshchad (Square), 32-34.

The Ministry will send your passport to the OVIR in Moscow, Kolpachny per. (Lane) 9, where you should apply tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

When you receive your Soviet travel passport, you may order a ticket at the following address: Moscow, "Metropol" Hotel, Aeroflot Agency.

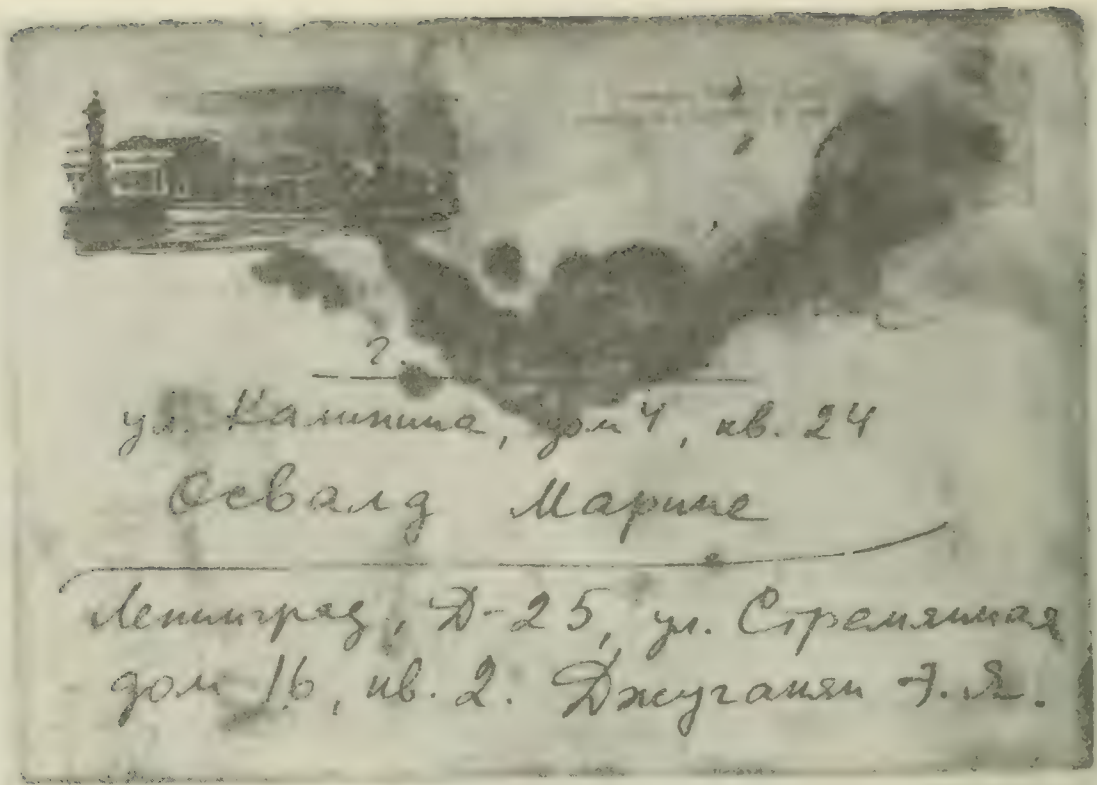
(Translator's Note: the next paragraph was crossed out.)

When you receive the ticket, come to the Embassy and we will write you a telegram which you will have to send to the U.S.A. informing of your arrival.

(Translator's Note: the next paragraph is not crossed out.)

If you wish to exchange rubles for foreign currency, you may apply at the address: Moscow, Foreign Trade Bank, Neglinnaya ulitsa (street) 12.

(Translator's Note: the letter is unsigned.)



Envelope:

Picture in the left-hand upper corner captioned: "LENINGRAD"

Printing on top: "Beginning with January 1, 1961, the price of an envelope with a stamp will be 5 kopecks."

Postmark: Leningrad 4/20/62

Addressee: Oswald, Marina

ul. Kalinina, house 4, apt. 24

Minsk

(Significance of writing under postmark, "D 29 gos" is unknown)

Sender: E. Ya. Dzhuganyan,

ul. Stremyannaya, house 16, apt. 2

Leningrad, D-25.



иногда емале неже гранче
бому дурне или прачеде
дрзие, тоа воем мде
мгренас тог атомас
гевонла пограси и бугеи
мгренас меге, мегре меге
везде и атомас меге
мегре мегенаси меге
тог с Тегей Вогном
мегре и мегенасе
мегенаси тог до меге
меге меге мегенаси
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 36—Continued

Translation at end of letter

И дядя бага у нас сестра
 мне очень хорошо а сестра
 не такая такая дядя
 дядя очень хороший а не
 нет дядя мне очень
 хорошо так дядя сестра
 хорошо маме
 а дядя хороший
 дядя О. П.

1278

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 36—Continued

Good day, Marinochka,

I received your letter. Thank you for the photo. We all liked your husband very much and I am particularly happy for you, my little housewife and mother. I can imagine how much work and cares you have, but, just the same, I am happy for you, because you are quite well established and, according to you, your husband is an intelligent (*) man and, apparently, you have a delightful apartment, and since you are in good spirits, it is a pleasure to work. It is a shame, however, that you are so thin; you should try somehow to gain a little; and your hair, too, changed; it was better before, or is it just a different style? Main thing, this will be a hard year for you, but then the girl will get older and things will get easier and better for you. Now, a little about us and our family. Oleg is working this year in the same town with Galya; this is my last year of work before retirement. So far, everybody is in good health. I do not know how we will spend our vacation which comes in July. Marinochka, you write about some visa. Apparently, I did not get your letter and do not know anything about your trip. If you will have time, write about yourself and your family. I will be glad to know about your family and your health, but now you should eat more and keep calmer, otherwise your baby will be nervous, too, if she sucks nervous (sic) milk.

I kiss you.

/s/ E. N.

*Translator's Note: The writer uses here the word "soznatelny" which means a person who "correctly evaluates and fully understands his environment," according to the "Dictionary of the Russian Language" by S. I. Ozhegov, Moscow, 1953.

Dear Aleck!

So you are a father now. It is even nice that we have a girl. The delivery went off very well and fast. June was born at 10 o'clock. They sewed up only four small outside cracks. I myself did not expect that everything would be so fast. Aunt Valya will probably come to see you this evening. She has been here already today. Do not bring anything today. And tomorrow, bring only kefir (*) and some dessert. I no longer can have chocolates. You already know the rest.

I kiss you,
/s/ Marina.

(*) "Kefir" is a sort of drink.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 37

17.11.63. Извинения, дорогие
Мариска и Алик!

Получили ваше поздравление,
очень трогательное и приятное
благодарим.

Мне в руки оно попало только
в начале мая, не знаю, когда
оно пришло, так как вы
на мне не сидит, неудобно
попы, а я к ней не могу,
но известной мере прощам.

Нашей Юлька пошел четвер-
тый месяц (родился 11 февра-
ля, так же по А. медники раньше
предполагали срок, по
примеру Юльки) вес 3000. ¹²⁹_R

С самой мамой она много ест
и соответственно много прибавляет,
но думаю, может быть, все это
поправится в течение времени.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 38

Translation at end of letter

Вот так, Маринка.
Все время из верхов, что у дна
уже горы, все так изощренно
и сравнительно долго переживает.

Самое важное значение имеет
и самое такое действительное дело.

Начиная, конечно, все
сначала да, а затем совершенно
но много и чего не знаю,
уже, конечно, известно.

Тогда с некоторыми пере-
мещениями.

Начиная и обитая, конечно
все для того.

Можно быть свидетелем того
и самого высшего проявления.

То самое, а также и
то-же, что будет.

Св. Колл. св.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 38—Continued

TRANSLATION AT END OF LETTER

Marina
Lena
Yulia
Svetlana

May 17, 1963.

Hello Dear Marina and Alek !

We received your congratulations. We were very pleased and extremely grateful. It fell into my hands at the beginning of May. I don't know when it was sent, because Inna (Inesa) did not come to me. I don't know why, and I am not able to read the date.

Our Yulya is fully four months old ; (born February 11, also 2 weeks earlier than expected, after the example of June) weight 3.100 (kilograms).

From the very beginning, she ate much, and accordingly grew a lot, but I thought maybe all that would be proven in the course of time.

From the beginning of the second month she was weaned. Now I give her juices, cereal, cod liver oil, vitamin D2.

I very much want to know, how your daughter June is growing. Did you have much trouble up to the first year? Now she is probably already running.

Great greetings from your unknown *Aunt Olya* and *Uncle Kolya* and small friend Yulya who live on the other side of the world.

Yulya likes to babble, and strongly works her arms and legs, and enjoys basking in the sun and smiles. (I already am dressing her in small overalls. She is so happy in them.)

That is so Marina. It is unbelievable that I have a daughter already. How unexpectedly and comparatively easy this happened. My husband has become a tender father and a more attentive husband.

Please write how you are; after all, I don't know anything about you. It has been approximately half a year. We will be patiently awaiting a reply.

We kiss and hug warmly the three of you. We wish you happy week days and the very gayest of holidays.

Until we meet again (I hope we will sometime)

Olya, Kolya, Yulya

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 38—Continued

Родная!

Как тебе живётся?
Кофе есть?
Что тебе нужно?

Мне уже кормила ребёнка да?
Эти фото картонный мне отдай
Маме Валья у нас ещё дома
Кто тебе звонил сегодня?

1936

Dear!
How are you? There is no Kafir*. What do you need? Did you nurse the baby already? Give these photographs to Aunt Valya; we have more at home. Who called you up today?

I love you,
/s/ Aleck.

*A beverage?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 40

~~Прусакова~~
Освальд Марине
51 нумер

Handwritten note addressed to "Oswald, Marina, Ward 51." The name "Prusakova" (Marina's maiden name) is crossed out.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 41

Дорогая Мариночка!
 Поздравляем тебя с доченькой,
 желаем тебе хорошего здоровья и
 быстрого выздоровления.
 Анохем рада за тебя, что
 все хорошо ладно, и тебе
 не пришлось долго мучиться.
 Мыриноса пошлем тебе
 маленькую посылку. Намеши
 что тебе нравится. Если
 тебе трудно, то напиши
 пару слов, мы будем рады
 как мы себя чувствуем?
 Как твой уокс?

18/11/62

С приветом от нас
 " " Вася

Dear Marinchka!

We congratulate you on the birth of your daughter and wish you good health and
 speediest recovery. We are very happy for you that everything went well and you
 did not have to suffer long. Marinchka, we are sending you a small package.
 Write to us, what we should bring you. If it is not difficult for you, write a couple
 of words; we shall be waiting. How do you feel? How is your daughter?
 2/18/62.

With regards,
 /s/ Aunt Lyuba
 and Uncle Vasya



Минск. Стадион „Динамо“

U.S.A.

7313 DAVANPORT ST.

FORT WORTH

TEXAS

MR. Lee Oswald and

MRS. Marina Oswald.

Здравствуйте и Марина!
Привет маленькой Дини!

Надеюсь, что вы уже дожда-
лись домой. Как вы добрались?
Как чувствуете себя Дини!

Ведь ей пришлось „открыть“
Америку в таком возрасте, нахо-
дясь в котором даже Христофор
Колумб, не смотря на то что он был
и самым смелым человеком, не осмел-

Photograph on page one of four-page letter is a view of "Dynamo" Stadium, Minsk.
English address next to view of stadium is Mr. & Mrs. Lee Oswald, 7313 Davanport
St., Fort Worth, Texas, USA.

Greetings Lee and Marina! Regards to your little girl!

Hope you arrived. How did you arrive? How does June feel?

Well, she "discovered" America at an early age. I received your card from Moscow
very late as Lee put the wrong apartment number on the card. By the time the
matter was cleared up May was over. According to the card you were to leave

взрину. Посылаю вам
фотографии. В рад, что
не удалось Ленского, но в
м, которые я делал на
дне и уезда. Я сомневаюсь,
что я емлем Ленин, что
Ленский не нужен. Он не
мне менее удачен.
Я емлем несколько снимков
"Мистер Зигер", а также
еще его дочь зовут Мару, дочь
из Ленин, когда она еще
жила - я не знаю где он живет.
Еще не угадал в океан. Ленин-
ский, который полетит в не-
ско, но вы получите и снимок, и
тогда в следующем письме. Я
попытаюсь вам передать эти сним-
ки. Вдруг вам понадобится
еще несколько снимков.

I took several pictures to "Mister Ziger", and asked his daughter to give some of them to Tolya when she sees him. I don't know where he lives.

If the "Boeing 707" carrying this letter does not fall in the ocean, you will receive the pictures enclosed. The negatives will be forwarded in the next mail. Friend I found some more pictures for you.

Marina greetings from Shashkova, a friend of my neighbors' sister. They came as guests from Leningrad.

Small world, isn't it?

Марина, где привет от мамы
и мамкиной. Она пошла
в школу много поздно. Пришла
позднее из школы.

Мир тебе, не прощаю ли?

Да, сейчас в "Искусстве" меня
много хороших рассказов
в журнале. В журнале и в журнале
много хороших рассказов.

Скоро скоро.

Всегда.

Павел.

г. Минск.

Мой адрес:

г. Минск-29

ул. Захарова 71 кв. 72

Павел П. П.

The current issue of "youth" has a very good story. In the near future I will send you some magazines.

Write soon.

So long
Pavel
City Minsk.

date (1962 remainder illegible)

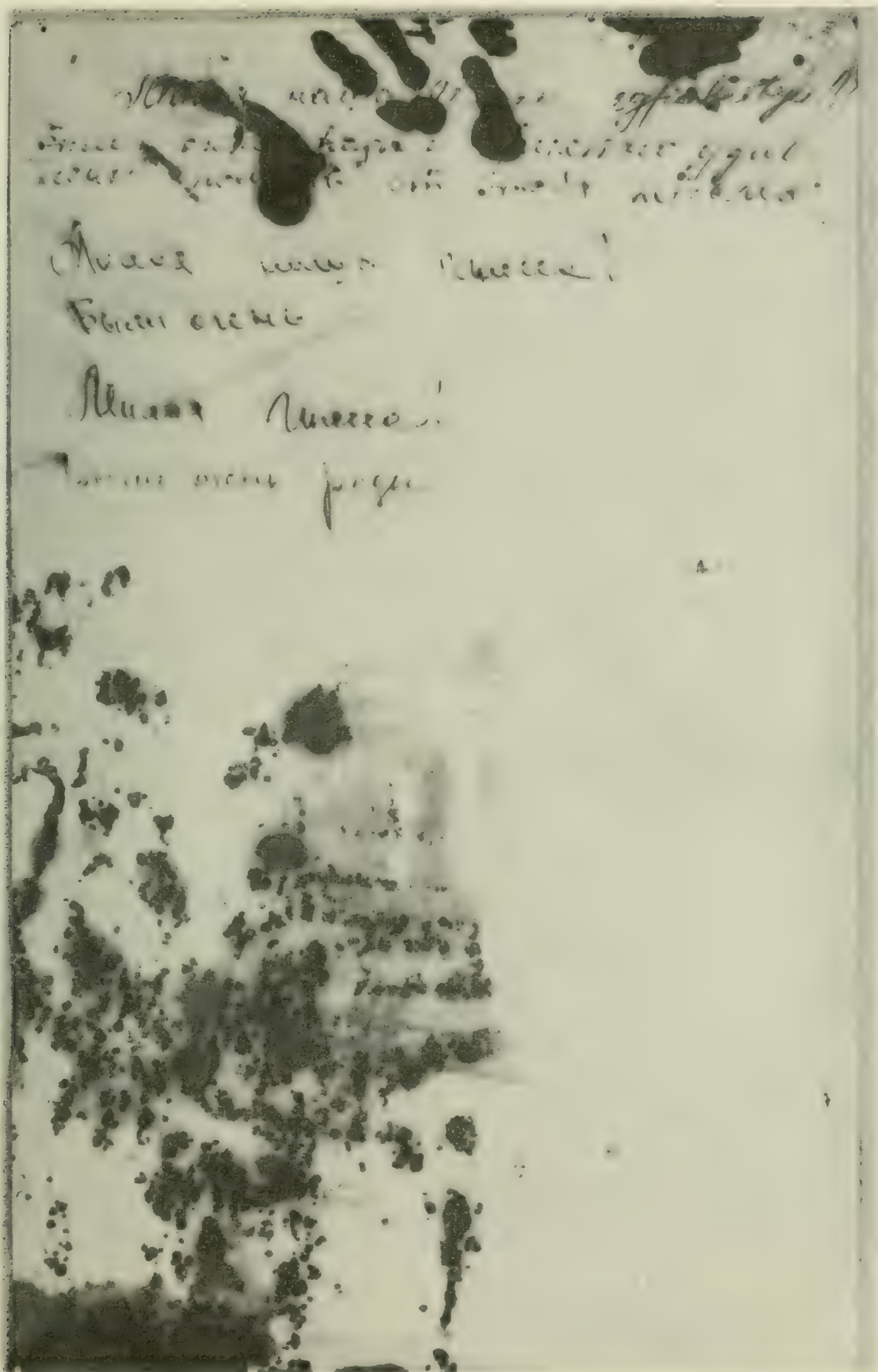
P.S. My address:

P. P. Golovachev

#11 Zakharova St., Apt 72

Minsk-29

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 42—Continued



7 January 1963

Our dear Inessa, hello! ! ! We were very glad and pleasantly surprised, upon receiving your letter.

Our dear *Inessa*!

We were very

Our dear Inessa!

We were very glad

Jan 20 1963

My dear Inessa,
I received your letter of Jan 10 and was
very glad to hear from you.

January 7, 1963

Our dear Inessa, hello! ! ! We finally received the letter from you; great was our joy and surprise.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 44

Superior United
Reformed Church

Тогорхойн нэгдэл сэтгүүл
хэл Дунд Нийгэмдээсээ
бодлого нь на 5 хоньд
үзүүлжээ 6 хоньд
хонь? Дунд сэтгүүл нь
хонь?

Всех Алексеев Александровича
и перенес он редкости Таври-
ской своей усадьбы в Хосту, при
Ванюху и помещиках, как
Топоранг, Мейер, Копровская,
Климентьевича, и др. и др.
он же, Топоранг, и, все же
др. и др. Симонов, Косов (и
др. и др. Голубовский, и др.
др. и др.) и др. др.

Всех священников, монахов
и мирян. На что попове
и чюдотворцу, божьему, Петру.

A note addressed to "Oswald, Marina, 51st Ward, 3rd Floor":

Dear Marinka! Mamma Marinka!

We congratulate you on the birth of the little June. You are a brick—you did it so fast, you deserve an "A." How do you feel in your role of a parent? Your child is not spoiled yet?

The entire Minsk is excited and humming with joy. I am dragging behind me a whole train of greetings and good wishes, as follows: from Gelfond, Zhelobo, (Olga?)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 45

14382

5/22 начав
3-е июня

Оболену
Мария

Petrovna (who came especially from the rest home) Rita, myself, my parents, Smol, Lyusha (?), (for whom you procured akrofollin (acrifoline?) (*), and many others.

If you can, write something. Who does she look like?

/s/ Inessa, Anita, Olga Petrovna

*Translator's Note: "Russian-English Medical Dictionary" by Stanley Jablonski, Academic Press Inc., New York, 1958, describes acrifoline as Lycopodium alkaloid: $C_{12}H_{28}O_2 N$.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 45—Continued

Возможно ли, чтобы
еще в мае 1945 года?
Когда мы
вернемся - к нам.
Всем, кто хочет
пожить лучше.
Что мы
хотим.
С уважением
и любовью
м. Род. и. М.

144R
Род. и. М.

Hello Marina,

How is your health? When will they release you? Write. Excuse us for not coming over for a long time. What do you need?

With best wishes

Aunt (name illegible) Uncle (name illegible)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 46

I congratulate you on the new arrival in the family; may she grow into a good
 daughter (later, if you wish a son). How do you feel? How is the daughter?
 I just returned from the factory and don't know if they will accept my message.
 It is already six o'clock.
 This evening I'll stop in to see your better half. If you need anything please write.
 I am waiting. Hope to be home soon.

Greetings Marina

I congratulate you on the new arrival in the family; may she grow into a good daughter (later, if you wish a son). How do you feel? How is the daughter?

I just returned from the factory and don't know if they will accept my message. It is already six o'clock.

This evening I'll stop in to see your better half. If you need anything please write. I am waiting. Hope to be home soon.

So long
Tolya

I congratulate you on the new arrival in the family; may she grow into a good
 daughter (later, if you wish a son). How do you feel? How is the daughter?
 I just returned from the factory and don't know if they will accept my message.
 It is already six o'clock.
 This evening I'll stop in to see your better half. If you need anything please write.
 I am waiting. Hope to be home soon.

YKP.

Lydia Dymitruk

4635 Mc Kinney ave.
Dallas apt. 51-A.

The letters YKP is an abbreviation for Ukrainian.

Lydia Dymitruk
4635 McKinney Ave.
Dallas, Apt. 51-A

Translator's Note: The surname Dymitruk is a common Ukrainian name.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 48

Анкетные данные

Я, Елена Николаевна Прусакова, уроженка Татарстана Республика Марийская, родилась 17 июля 1941 г. в г. Молотовск, Архангельская обл. В 1948 г. закончила 4 класс средней школы в г. Згуритса, Молдавская ССР. В 1952 году переехала в Ленинград, где окончила семь классов 37-й специальной женской школы. В 1955 году окончила Ленинградскую фармацевтическую школу, которую окончила в 1959 году. До 1957 года поддерживала на себя материальную помощь от родителей. В 1957 году переехала в Минск и в настоящее время проживает в г. Минск и в настоящее время работает ассистентом аптеки в г. Минск.

В СССР меня поддерживают:

Родители: Елена Николаевна Прусакова, уроженка Татарстана, родилась 1910 г. в г. Згуритса, Молдавская ССР; Николай Николаевич Прусаков, уроженец Татарстана, родился 1910 г. в г. Згуритса, Молдавская ССР.

Сестра: Елена Николаевна Прусакова, уроженка Татарстана, родилась 1943 г. в г. Згуритса, Молдавская ССР. В настоящее время проживает в г. Згуритса, Молдавская ССР.

Autobiography

I, Oswald, Marina Nikolaevna, born Prusakova, Marina Nikolaevna, was born July 17, 1941, in Molotovsk, Arkhangelskaya Oblast. I entered the Russian Secondary School at Zguritsa, Moldavian SSR, in 1948. In 1952 I moved to Leningrad with my parents, where I finished seven classes of the 37th Secondary School for Girls. In 1955, I entered the Leningrad Pharmaceutical School from which I graduated in 1959. Up to 1957, I was supported by my parents, but from 1957 to 1959 I received a pension for my deceased mother and a scholarship at the school. On graduating from the school, I came to work in Minsk and at present I am working as an asistant at the Pharmacy of the 3rd Clinical Hospital of the City of Minsk. I have relatives in the USSR:

Husband: Lee Harvey Oswald, born 1939 in New Orleans, Texas (sic), U.S.A., and employed at the Minsk radio factory.

Мать: Медведова Екатерина Васильевна,
родилась 1917 года в Архангеле.
Училась в техникуме в Ленинграде и
после окончания переехала в Минск
туда, где и умерла в 1957 году.

Брат по матери: Медведов Петр Александрович,
его родители умерли
рано (после 1943 года), родился
родился в Архангеле.

Сестра по матери: Медведова Татьяна
Александровна, родилась около
1949 года в Ленинграде, сейчас
живет в СССР, работает.

Сестра матери: Берлова Мария Васильевна,
ее родители умерли.
Родилась в Ленинграде
в СССР, сейчас живет в...

Другие сестры матери: Берлов Иван Александрович,
его родители умерли.
Родился в Ленинграде,
сейчас живет в...

Stepfather: Aleksandr Ivanovich Medvedyev, born 1915 at Leningrad and employed at the Leningrad Kokso gas works.

Mother: Klovdiya Vasiliyevna Medvedyeva, born 1917, Archangel, worked for the Warsaw Railroad in Leningrad, died 1957.

Brother: Petr Aleksandrovich Medvedyev, exact date of birth unknown, but born sometime after 1943 in Archangel.

Sister: Tatyana Aleksandrovna Medvedyeva, born around 1949 and resident in the Moldavian SSR.

Aunt: Maria Vasilievna Berlova, date of birth unknown. She works in the Central Epidemical Section, Minsk.

Aunt's husband: Ivan Akimovich Berlov, date and place of birth unknown, employed at radio factory in Minsk.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 49—Continued

Minsk,
Jan. 28, 1961.

Здравствуй, Марина.

Я получил твоё письмо (давно уже).
Ты уже пишешь с акцентом, зато
употребляешь слово "пакет". По русски
говорят "посылка", "бандероль"; а мне
по-английски "a packet". Обычно я
покачиваю своим письмом Inna, Parlik
или Zigers, но сегодня он ушёл
к сестре. Inna, после того как по-
читала твоё письмо, решила напи-
сать тебе, её мать тоже. Наверное,
ты уже получила эти письма.

У нас здесь как всегда всё как и ош.
Последнее время температура
-25-26°C. Сейчас потеплело - 4-6°C.

Алея института насчёт кон-
ституции, интересно где приедет ра-
бота.

Я уведомляю что твоё письмо зарабо-
тало. Ты сама писала об этом по-
добно, но получила от меня письмо
подписанное на контору, а не на тебя (письмо
идёт)

Minsk
January 28, 1961

Hello, Marina,

I received your letter (long ago). You are already writing with an accent, often using the word "packet" (package)! They say in Russian "posylka" or "banderol", although it is "a packet" in English. Usually I show your letters to Inna, Parlik or the Zigers; to the latter—as occasion arises. After Inna read your letter, she decided to write to you; so did her mother. You probably have already received these letters.

It seems that everything here is the same as before. Lately we had -25-26° C. It is warmer now: -4-6° C.

I am graduating from the institute in a few months; I wonder where I will have to work.

I feel that this letter is rather short. But to write about everything in detail would end in a whole notebook, a feat which I am incapable of (terribly lazy). It would be better if you ask questions. This way it would be simpler and faster.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 50

Скучно мне, но загавали вепрощ.
Тан будем уроче и думрече.

Как поминаем June! Ей мне
сноро роз. Совсем бальмас! Она думина
поагумо на мою. Я не зорю снаго,
роо думи пераеиб, но вбдееи мо
мне бальмасе урочеибасе. Я мееа урочеи-
мне перине думи и пр., но не мую
снагомо вб думи (мю раче мееина
мо мю мю не понарибаме).

Тот, мееина, мне зорче и веприне
поагумине. Завидно, я мую
маг бальмасе мееина и думина
мне, но мю думи вб мееина пери

Камму роч-мееина думи.

Dear Alek,

Here is a letter to your
wife. I wrote something about your face
but I really didn't mean that. I always
believed you to be a most attractive chap.
I hope you are getting O.K. with your
job and everything.

My best wishes to all you.

Will you answer soon.

My folks send their regards to you.

Your friend, Eric.

How is June? She will be one year old soon. Quite a big girl! She ought to resemble you. I do not want to say that Aleck is not handsome, but, generally, I liked you better. You have regular features, etc., which I cannot say about Aleck (you do not have to show him this portion of the letter).

You, probably, already speak English well. I envy you. I am poring over my dictionaries and textbooks, but this is a far cry from a living speech.

I will write something for Aleck.

(The next part is in English)

Dear Aleck,

Here is a letter to your wife. I wrote something about your face but I really didn't mean that. I always believed you to be a most attractive chap. I hope you are doing O.K. with your job and everything.

My best wishes to all you.

Your friend, Erick.

Will you answer soon.

My folks send their regards to you.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 50—Continued

Добрый день ночи дорожке; Мариночке,
 Алик и маленькая Маричка! Дорожка моя
 Мариночке письмо твое и поздравительную
 открытку получила, большое, большое тебе
 спасибо, что не забываешь нас. Я так же
 как и ты когда получила мое письмо
 плакала, я вдовимо отключилась ревом
 твоим от души, дядя Илья был в командире
 так я на радостях повесила к
 Андриановна, ей тоже все в восторг, очень
 довольны что Алик такой порядочный
 человек, мы же знаем что мы к
 нему хорошо относились, а сейчас
 я двинна к нему лучше относиться в
 душе все раньше. Фотографчик прекра-
 тно выйдешь отлично, маленькая
 Маричка очень повзрослела, так
 бы мне хотелось её подержать
 на руках, но ведь она не похожа
 на тебя мне вчерашний Алик.

My dear Marinchka, we received your letter and a greeting card. Thank you very, very much for not forgetting us. I wept wholeheartedly when I received your letter the way you did when you received mine. Uncle Ilya was away on a business trip, so, in my excitement, I ran over to the Andrianovs and we all read it together. We are very pleased that Aleck is such a decent fellow. You know we liked him and now I like him twice as much as before in my thoughts. The photograph is beautiful. You look fine; little Marishka has grown a lot. I wanted so much to hold her in my arms. She does not look like you; she seems to me to be the very image of Aleck.

We were very glad to get your photograph. I look at it every day and it seems to me as though you are here, next to me. I will preserve it. You know that I love you,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 51

Фрокофьев выш огов ради, ошорит
каждо дое, иже адмисея нас буди
ни здеш рвде, буду верес и
ведь ни не адмисея что я иже
шито модно, хонь иже и ругана
иже, но в думе дое иже, и
иже адмисея и дое и иже.
Они адмисея что ни иже
далеко уеана, ну что и иже
иже адмисея иже иже в
иже иже, вон думе расей
иже иже, иже дое иже
иже и иже. Дое иже
вон иже, вон иже иже. Иже
иже иже адмисея иже, вон
у иже. Иже иже иже иже
у иже иже иже иже иже.
Иже иже иже иже иже
и. Иже иже иже иже, иже
иже иже иже иже иже

too, although I did scold you sometimes; but in my heart I was sincere. For me you took the place of a daughter and a friend. We are very sorry that you went so far away, but what can one do? Now we wish you only the best in life. Now you have an heiress growing up; someone to live and work for.

Everything is fine at home; everybody is alive and well. We had a wonderful New Year's Eve party as we always do. During the school vacation we had Aunt Musya's children and Misha from Borisov. Only yesterday I took home Aunt Musya's Marinka. She spent about 4 days with us; she is growing into a very interesting girl—intelligent and determined. She asked me, "Aunt Valya, show me the picture of Marina; I will look at it again and remember it forever."

Тогда у нас в этом году
 такой как никогда очень холодный,
 морозы негались давно и держатся
 до сих пор я так пишу тебе
 на улице такой вьюги как сразу
 мерзнут руки и ноги хотя одежде
 но зимнему очень хорошо. Вот
 такие наши крашевые новости.
 Дарю Марину какими мне кто
 у нас когда именинник, вот я
 не знаю какого тебе именинника
 Маринчик, ты как - Вудно 15 июля.
 Из письма знакомых никого не видел.
 Присей Вольный тебе и Алеху
 от Андреевых всех, они были
 еще ради вольному присей, Анол
 еще долго не вышла, сейчас на
 практике в Риге, вейрохейс Алеху.
 Обнимаю, целую т. Воль д. В. В.
 Вручен за текст целую, 24 авг. 1963г

We received a letter from Aunt Polina; she invites us to Sasha's wedding which will take place on February 16. I have not decided yet, whether to go or not. Marinochka, I asked you whether or not you put in a tooth; I am worried about it. Also, why do you not write anything regarding Aleck's relatives? How do they treat you? Please write.

Marinochka, we received your greeting card only yesterday. You are not writing the address correctly. Write it down and remember: Minsk 29, ulitsa Kommunisticheskaya, No. 42, apartment 20. Write letters more often; I will always gladly answer them. I like your letters very much and the way you write.

We have unusually cold weather this year; frosts started a long time ago and still

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 51—Continued

Здравствуй, прошу у тебя и Валю по-
мочь переписать Марину и мою ма-
рину пометками и датировать навсегда.
Он твой Давидович получил письмо
приглашения на свадьбу Рони, пометив
своей датой 16 февраля, что не решив
еще ни с кем. Мариночка и у нас
спрашивала как ты себя делаешь, зуб
ни кай, мент это все равно.

Еще поговоришь ли много по имени
в отношении Анны и ее родственников,
как они и где они сейчас? 151

Давидович Мариночку поздравил с этой
старинкой получил только вчера,
они недовольно пишут адрес
Затюки и Давидович!

Р. Микса 29 ул. Коммунистическая
дом № 42 кв. 20.

Твой писемка была, буду писать
всегда с радостью, я очень
люблю тебя и твою семью

persist. I am staying at home; as soon as I go out, my hands and feet freeze, although I am dressed very well for winter. Here is our news in brief.

Dear Maryasha, write to me the dates of your family's birthdays. I do not know the date when Marishka was born; I think you were born on June 15. We did not see any of your friends. Warm regards to you and Aleck from all the Andrianovs; they were very glad to be remembered. Lyalya has not married yet; right now she is in Riga, in practical training; she meets with Aleck (?).

We hug and kiss you,

/s/ Aunt Valya and Uncle Illya.

Kiss my "granddaughter" for me.

January 24, 1963.

5. 7, 61
 37 PA (?)
 Oswald

37 PA (?)
 Oswald

Handwritten note:

0.9, 61 (sic)

Dear Marina,

This letter arrived on Monday. I know that you want to read it so I sent it to you.
 Write!

Alek

How do you feel?

Rear side of note beginning Dearest Marinka :

37 PA (?)

Oswald

Дорогая Маринка!
 Мы все с Алёшей. Собира-
 ем для тебя вещи. Это
 не для красоты, а для удобства.
 Ты же знаешь, что тебе
 нужно. Мы хотим, чтобы ты
 была удобна и счастлива.
 Мы все тебя любим.
 Алёша и Инесса.

Dearest Marinka,

We are here with Aleck. I selected all of the things for you. In the main I selected them not for their beauty, but for their convenience.

You do not have a pilch* and so I took an extra plain diaper.

Generally, we are impatiently waiting for you.

Love

Aleck and Inessa

*pilch—an infant's triangular diaper, covering the inner diaper

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 52

1850

547

The following fragment may be an attempt to reproduce from memory the text of an aria from an opera of Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades." The fragment contains numerous errors, omissions and distortions. In translation, the omissions were marked with -----, and unintelligible words (distorted beyond recognition) were marked with —.

I love you, love you immeasurably. I cannot imagine life without you. I am ready right now to perform a heroic deed of unprecedented prowess for your sake. But I do not wish to restrain your heart's freedom in any way. I am ready to conceal my feelings to please you, -----, — feelings. I am ready to do anything for your sake. (I am willing) not only to be your husband. but a servant in different —. I would like to be your friend and keep on being one for always. But I clearly see now, where -----, but what is the matter with me, how little you trust me. How feeling — and how remote. Oh, I am tormented with this ----, -----, to you my soul, I am sad with your sadness and I weep with your tears. Oh, I am tormented with this — passionately to you with all my soul (1 A) repeat (?).

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 53

Marina

Oct. 22, 1961

My dearest girl!

Today I received your post card, thank you dear, only I do not like your talk that you have a feeling that you will lose me. You will never lose me and that's all! Today also I received a letter from mother. She sent me several books. She also tells me that you should learn to speak English. I wrote back and told her that you do not want and (unintelligible). I sent her regards from you. You can't tell when you will return. Tell me as early as you can. The weather is here cold and rainy.

Commission Exhibit 55

My dearest girl!

Today I received your post card; thank you dear, only I do not like your talk that you have a feeling that you will lose me. You will never lose me and that's all! Today also I received a letter from mother. She sent me several books. She also tells me that you should learn to speak English. I wrote back and told her that you do not want and (unintelligible). I sent her regards from you. You can't tell when you will return. Tell me as early as you can. The weather is here cold and rainy.

Oct. 22, 1961

My dearest girl!

Today I received your post card; thank you dear, only I do not like your talk that you have a feeling that you will lose me. You will never lose me and that's all!

Today also I received a letter from mother. She sent me several books. She also tells me that you should learn to speak English.

I wrote back and told her that you do not want and (unintelligible). I sent her regards from you.

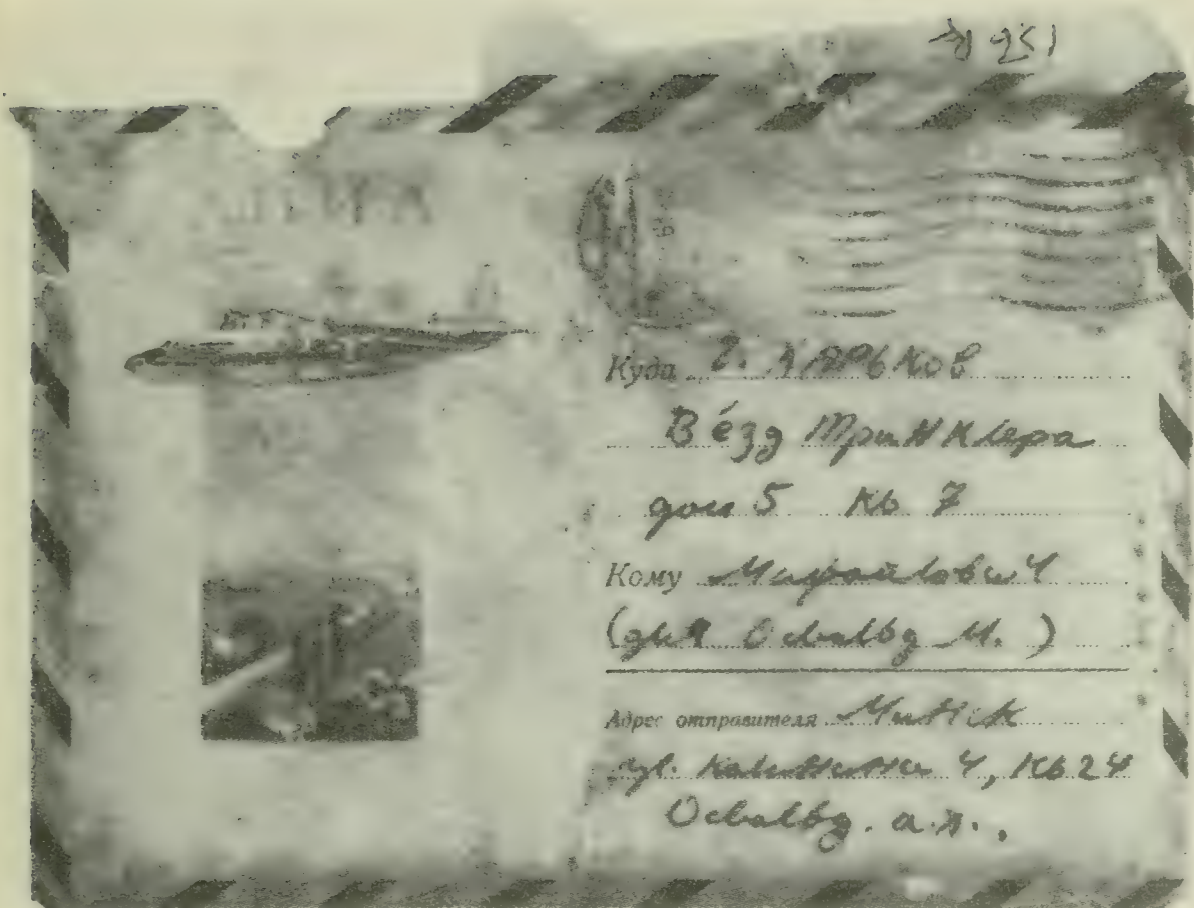
You can't tell when you will return. Tell me as early as you can. The weather is here cold and rainy.

Xopodet. yoooy. I took to it.
 'Well, well, well, yea, I
 regret, no answer yet, "My baby's not."
 In nature's ways I'll tell you
 how I took to it, so I'm happy!!
 A little for the present,
 but at last, my answer!
 My baby's not, thank!
 Love, my
 wife.

And our personal affairs: I went, but they say, "no answer yet."
 But that's alright. You will be home soon again. It will be so good to be with you.
 I am glad that the baby is so active; that's good.

Well, so long, write,
 Your husband,
 Alek.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 55—Continued



Where—City of Kharkov

Trinkler Gates

House 5—Apt. 7

To—Michaelovich, (for Oswald, M.)

Return address:

Minsk

Kalinskaya Street 4, Apt. 24

Oswald, A. X.



OCT. 18/1961

Dear Marina

Received & enjoyed very much
of the, beautiful presents, very much,
thank you, very much, in a very big
heart, the gift.

My, thank you very much for the
gift, very much, very much, very much,
the gift, very much, very much.

My, thank you very much for the
gift, very much, very much, very much,
the gift, very much, very much.

Love!

Yours,
Alex

Letter dated Oct. 18, 1961

Dear Marina,

Today I received presents from you. Thanks a lot. They are very, very, nice and I shall always remember this day.

Well, are you returning soon? I will be glad to see you again—I will love you so!!

Well, again thanks for the presents. You selected so well the records and books and frames which I will always hold.

So long,
Your husband
Alex

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 56



Минск 22-го ноября.
 Добрый день дорогие Мариночка, Алек
 и маленькая Марушка!! Вот только
 сейчас мне с твоей работой позвонили
 и Евгения Ивановна просит мне по
 телефону твое письмо, мы родни твою
 у тебя все хорошо, а ведь сколько
 всего переживали. Сегодня решила написать
 тебе письмо сразу же, завтра пойду
 на работу по адресу. Мариночка,
 извини, что так получилось тогда
 когда ты проезжала через Минск
 и там никто не встретил, в-первую
 очередь Уля была в командировке, а
 у тещи у меня я получила в Минск
 письмо уже в 93, уже я полюбила
 и ужич было не очень. Тогда
 дядя Саша приехал, мы очень
 обрадовались это так получилось.
 Не забывайся же обо, уж очень
 люблю вы прощайте.

Letter is as follows:

Minsk 22nd November.

Good day dear Marinchka, Alek and little Marishka!!

I was just called from work and Eugenia Ivanovna read me your letter over the
 telephone. We are glad that all is going well with you, but how much we went
 through. I decided to write you a letter at once today; tomorrow I will go to work
 for the address. Marinchka I beg your pardon for the way you were received
 when you came through Minsk and no one met you. In the first place Uncle Ilya

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 57

Конечно мы в дядю Ушу ехали
 за табаком, что мы так давно
 хотели, ведь мы так давно
 забыли, что мы много и воровали
 на себя, но ведь было же что.
 Вот и сейчас когда я пишу много
 вашего дома и так интересно читать.
 И в этот раз не в один раз.
 Конечно, конечно, а Маринка моя
 жила — а теперь так рано, она ведь
 что бы сейчас? готовили рассольник?
 Наша жизнь проходит все быстрее,
 а как всегда была не в ту
 сторону, дядя Уша не жалко.
 В этот раз я еду в Минск
 чтобы на дачу поехать, у нас сейчас
 много дач, там очень хорошо,
 так я еду. Не забудь, конечно,
 со всеми продуктами, что нужно, все.
 Дядя Уша в mindig здоров

was on a trip, and I received your telegram at 10:00 PM—the train leaves at 11:00
 I could not go alone. When Uncle Ilya arrived, we were very grieved that this hap-
 pened. Don't be offended about that; you came through (Minsk) very late. Of
 course Uncle Ilya and I miss you very much; you went so far away; you know, you
 were the closest relative to us, although we grumbled at you sometimes, but you de-
 served it. Even now when I pass by your house, I feel somehow sad. This year we
 stored everything for winter, put up sauerkraut, but my Marinka is not here; and
 yet I hear your voice: "Aunt Valya, did you make rassolnik today?" Our life is

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 57—Continued

Вот тебе мои письма. Расскажи
 им ^{мать} маме, дружно будет в семье
 Он же сам знает, будет веселее.
 О ее здоровье. Тонка очень еще
 худая, ест ли что из еды. Сидит
 дома. Тонка о себе, как ты думаешь?
 Как Анна? Да тоже хорошо. Маринка
 Тонка была всегда такая милая.
 Я буду отвечать. Как у тебя зуб
 болит? Там мама в курсе. Да.
 Спасибо тебе, маме. Спасибо.
 Как самочувствие, как сон
 и все остальное.

Хорошо yourself
 как дела, как дела?
 Расскажи все моему.

Write about yourself; how do you feel? How is Alex? Who does Marinchka look like? You promised to write letters often. I will answer them. How is your tooth?

Well, this is all so far. Please write. I am waiting for your letters. Regards from us to Alex' relatives. How did they treat you? Warm kisses from aunt Valya, uncle Ilya. Kiss my granddaughter for me.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 57—Continued



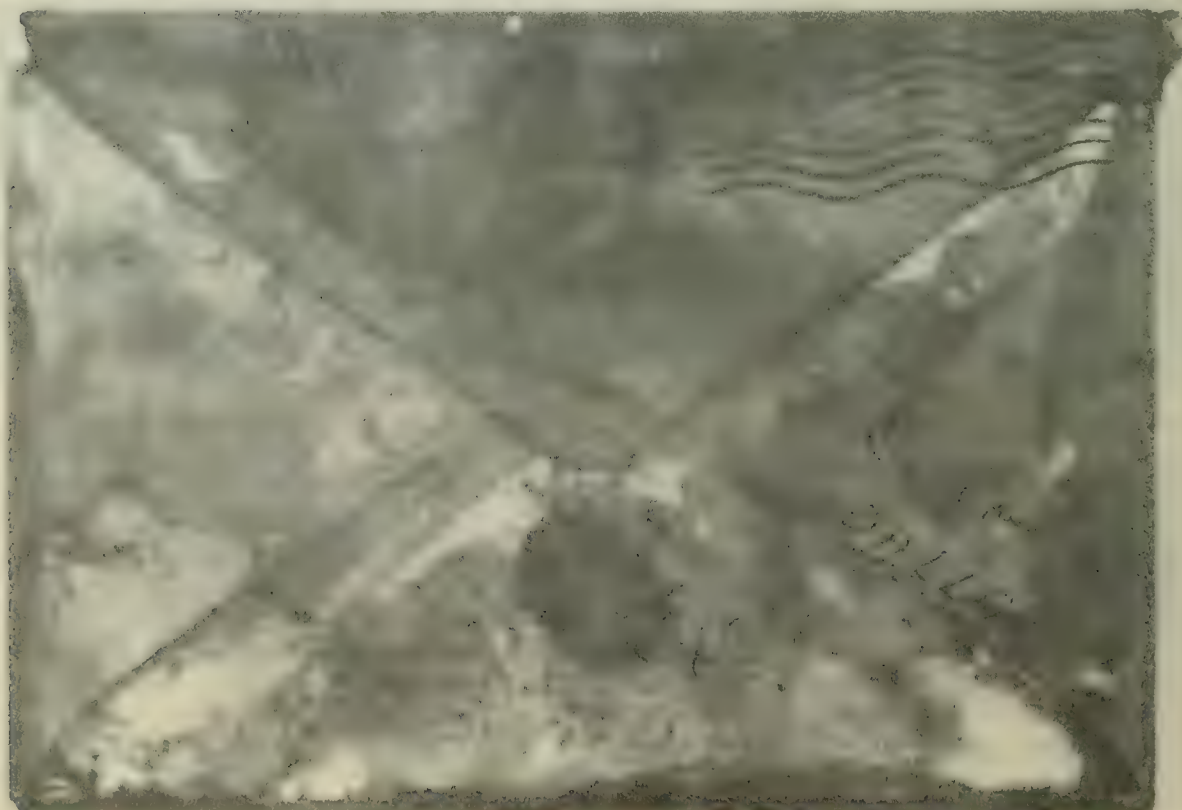
Envelope addressed to:

M. Oswald
602 Sesbeth Street
Daleas, Texas, U.S.A.

Address of Sender:

V. G. Prusakova
42 Communist St. Apt. 20
Minsk 29

Picture in upper left-hand corner is entitled "Lake Baikal."



M. Oswald
3rd Floor

132R-

Marina Oswald
3rd Floor
51st Ward

One-page note addressed to "Marina Oswald, 3rd Floor, 51st Ward."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 58

Самый большой мой.

но я уже не пишу

много писем. сейчас

ты уже родила и Якуш;

я уже послал маму

и роверту письмо и рассказал
все. Вот так сок. и вот так

я уже не переживаю что ты
родила девочку вместо!

я знаю и знаю уже
после тебя скажи как
ты можешь из отчаяния.

я заеду на завод. скажи
мне, все на работе и
поздравил и тебе привет
от Ник.

Как ты понравилась
твои картинки? Хорошо ли?

ты от твоего отца как?
от павла привет тоже
он желает все хорошее
тебе пока я завтра приеду
если тебе надо что-нибудь

передай привет друзьям
Алексею

2/17

Dear Marina and June,

I have already sent letters to Mamma and Robert and told them everything. Here is juice and milk for you. I am no longer mad that you gave birth to a girl. That is all right! I told Enis and Erick the day before yesterday, so you may expect them. I also told Ziger at the factory; everybody at work congratulated me and sent their regards to you.

How did you like the photographs? Good, are they not? Did you give them to Aunt Valya? Pavel is sending his regards and good wishes. Well, so long. I will come tomorrow. Tell me if you need anything.

My regards to June,
/s/ Aleck.

An added note on top of the page:

"The sour cream was 200g. But I fell on the street (?), therefore now there are only 150g."

Feb. 20

Дорогая Марина
Надеюсь ты чувствуешь себя
хорошо.

Как сейчас есть настроение?
Сезонка, на работу, все рабочие
собираются тебе деньги, а потом
они потом передадут тебе подарок
и ты Валя Валю у тебя (какая
она была? и ты была?)

Я ей скажу что тебе была
лучше, надеюсь она была.
Когда тебе отпусти?

Сколько все у Лизы?
Я знаю и слышу. Будет
спирит у нее она скажет
мне тоже переписка.

Мы получили от Роберта
письмо в котором он
приглашал нас жить
с ними когда мы будем
в США

Звезда, надеюсь, я не пишу,
О.К.? Пока. Aleck

Feb. 20.

Dear Marina,

I hope that you feel well.

How is June; is she all right?

Today at work, all the workers collected money for you (20 rubles) to buy a present. They will send you the present later. Did Aunt Valya visit you today or yesterday? And Aunt Lyuba?

I told her that you need a brassiere; I hope she found one. When are they letting you go? How much does June weigh? I saw Enis and Olga on Saturday and they showed me your correspondence.

We received a letter from Robert in which he invited us to live with him when we will be in the U.S.A.

I probably won't come tomorrow. O.K.?

So long,
/s/ Aleck.

Feb. 18.

Дорогая Марина

Вот тебе нарядку я
заста сейчас сё.

Тётя Валля и дядя
Илья были у меня сегодня
утром, она придёт к тебе
завтра в 2:00 часов. Я ей сказала
что надо, купит я и Эрик
были у Зигер вчера в 12 часов.
Как всё там, он есть?
Всё же надо?

Ты можешь ходить?
Эниса была у тебя?
Ружьё тебе купил?
Моя завтра, когда тётя
Валля придёт передай
фотографии ей.
Сегодня ещё надо к
тебе идти.
Ня, давай.
Твой муж Валек

P.S.

Я завтра
не придю хорощо!

Feb. 18.

Dear Marina,

Here is the cover for you; I looked for it a long time.

Aunt Valya and Uncle Ilya visited me this morning. She will come to see you tomorrow at 2:00 o'clock. I told her what should be bought. Erick and I were at the Zigers yesterday until 24 (12?) o'clock.

How is everything with you? Does she eat?

What do you need? Can you walk? Did Enisa (Inessa?) visit you? Is June still red? When Aunt Valya comes tomorrow, give her the photographs. Aunt Lyuba is going to see you today.

Well, so long.

Your husband,
/s/ Aleck

P.S. I will not come tomorrow. Is it all right?

Feb. 21.

Дорогая Марина;

сегодня мы получили от
завода очень хорошие подарки
для июня, я знаю тебе будет
нравиться. они купили 1 легкий
одеяло, 6 хлопчатых пелёнок,
и теплый пелённый. 2 рубашки
и очень хорошие теплые рубашки
и очень хорошие костюмчики
и две игрушки. (всего 27 р.)

Я знаю что Эрик и Анита
были у тебе вчера как тебе
нравиться Анита?

Надя что ты скажешь
тёт я буду покупать зимнее одеяло
скоро ты выходишь так нам
уже надо и по одеяло тоже.

КАК ДУШЕ ЕСТЬ?

Завтра Наверное я не приду
Хорошо?

Иногда тебе
алека

Feb. 21.

Dear Marina,

Today we received a very nice present for June from the factory; I know you will like it.

They bought: one summer blanket, 6 light diapers, 4 warm diapers, 2 chemises, 3 very good warm chemises, 4(?) very nice suits and two toys (total 27 rubles).

I know that Erick and Anita visited you yesterday. How do you like Anita?

You should tell Aunt Valya to buy a winter blanket. You are leaving soon, so we would need a blanket cover, too.

How is June eating?

I probably won't come tomorrow. All right?

I love you,
/s/ Aleck.

Я видел, что вы
сидите в лагере
там, где вы сидите
свой брат, сестра, родители
и другие люди за 20 руб.
Иногда так же есть
тебя вместе с другими
людьми за.
В лагере. (А) Э.К.А.

Марина Освальд
37 ПА.

Dear Marina:

I just saw Aunt Valya and told her that you would call her on the matter of the blanket. They (at the plant) bought a blanket for 7 rubles. It is probably the same which Aunt Valya buys. You talk about it (sic).

Marina Oswald
37 PA.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 61—Continued

2nd Dec. '62
Милая Марина!
Сейчас с Валя и Тео
погрузили Ваши вещи
и вещи Ваших друзей, Алек
сандра и Бориса. Они уехали
сейчас и через Вольгу
перезаезжают в Америку.
Но если не удастся, то они
перезаедут через Канаду.
Ваша мама и папа ждут
вас в Нью-Йорке.

2nd. Dec. '62

Dear Marina!

Valya, Theo and I have just packed the rest of your things. Now, Alek from Fort Worth has sent some beautiful photographs which I will send to you by way of Volya.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 62, 65

Вам и Георгию Александровичу
 Георгию Александровичу
 и, возможно и прочим
 нас, все английские
 книги содрать и
 переплести. Мы по
 дороге на службу
 переменить к нам
 в Dallas Power &
 Light Co. — 1506
 Commerce Str.
 где я работаю. и
 (сложить книги в бумагу
 и написать на бумаге:
 Dallas Power & Light Co.
 1506, 9th Floor
 Mrs. Anna Meller

But a week ago I needed very much the English books which I was supposed to give to *Georgi Aleksandrovich*. Therefore I ask you to get all the English books ready. Ask *Lee* to drop them off on his way to work to me at the Dallas Power and Light Co.—1506 Commerce Str. where I work. (Put the books in a paper bag and write on the package:

Dallas Power & Light Co.
 1506 9th Floor
 Mrs. Anna Meller.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 62, 65—Continued

Пусть Ли возьмет
 с собой и занесет
 к мне на кухню
 и отнесет на первом
этаже Анне Там а
 продают много вещей
 там же продают
 и сувениры
 и сувениры. Ли продавал
 в квартире от меня
 и ему будет приятно
 помочь. С уважением
 Анна

Let Lee take (them) with him and bring them to me at work and turn them in on
 the first floor. He will see there where they sell lamps or there where they sell
 candy and sandwiches. Lee works three blocks from me and it will be on his way.

With regards,
 Anna.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 62, 65—Continued

February 15

1962

Dear Marina,

It is very nice to hear from you again.
I am a very good person, I hope!
I am very happy to hear from you.
I am very happy to hear from you.
I am very happy to hear from you.
I am very happy to hear from you.
I am very happy to hear from you.
I am very happy to hear from you.

Aleck.

February 15, 1962

Dear Marina,

You and I did not expect a girl at all, but I am very glad, just the same. You are a stout fellow! How did you succeed in delivering so fast? At 11:00 o'clock? You are a stout fellow! And I will say that again!

If you need anything, tell me any of your wishes; you and I are completely ready for June Marina (sic) Oswald.

/s/ Aleck.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 63

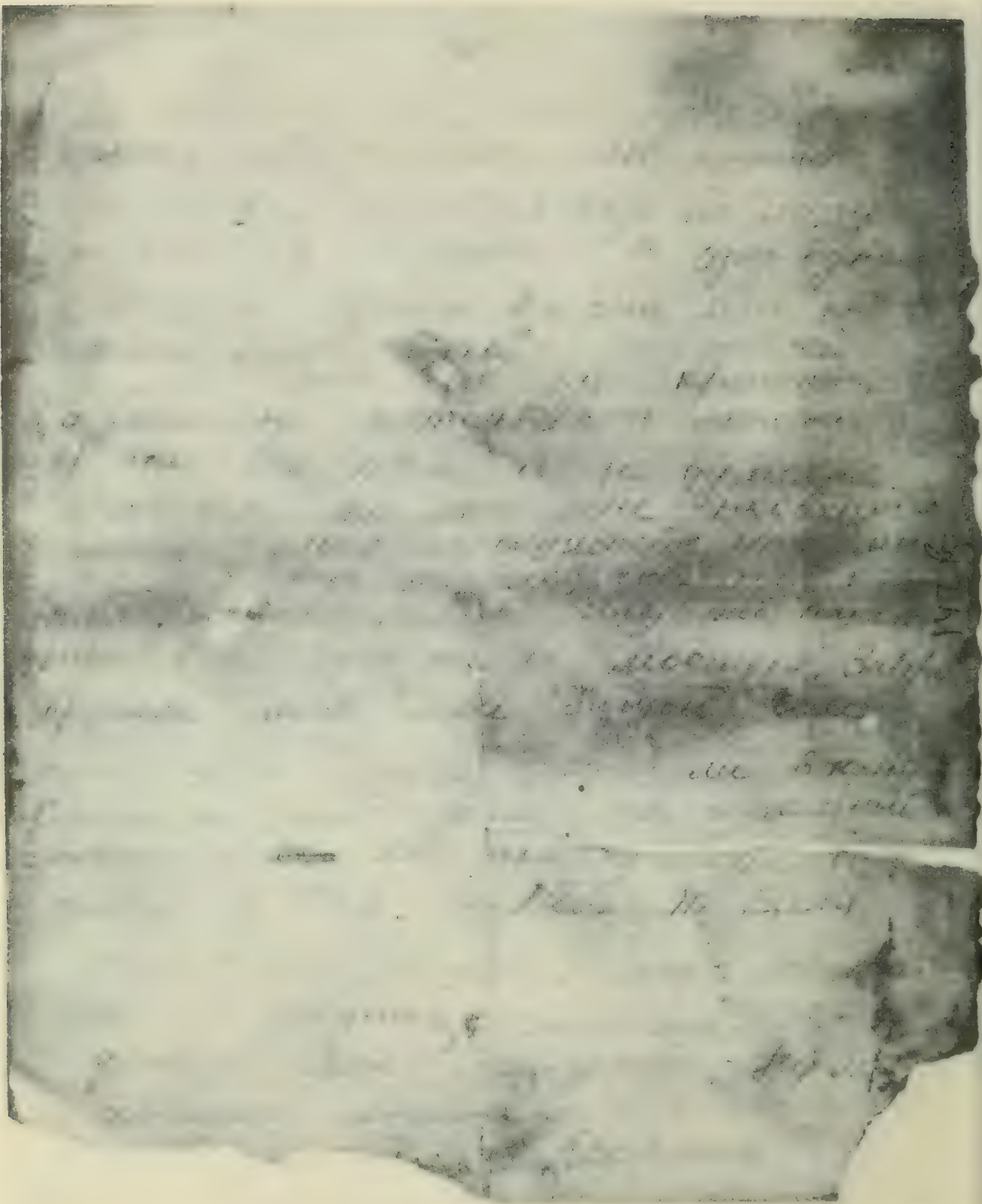


2/20/62

Hello, papa !

It is the sixth day today since we have been at the hospital. June lost 200 grams in weight. Now (she weighs) 2,700 gr. plus 20 gr. which she gained yesterday. Aleck, I did not think it was so difficult to nurse a baby. June eats through your cover. But the milk rises before each feeding time and should be drawn off. It is so painful that it would be better if I gave birth to one more baby. Dear Aleck, immediately, *this very day*, buy for me and send me a *breast pump* (a portion of the line is torn off), so that the rubber bulb is taut, not soft.

I am afraid to get mastitis. Aleck, I became so awful looking that you would not recognize me. This is all because I worry about June not taking the breast. Also, they do not let you have enough sleep here—only from 2 a.m. to 5 a.m. I cannot



imagine what I will do at home. Aleck, I also urgently need 1 ruble 20 kopecks. After all, I cannot walk around without a brassiere. Someone bought two for a woman here and she sold me one of them. I must pay her back. This is not for making myself beautiful, but to keep milk from getting stagnant. You all there do not even think about bringing me what I need. All you are doing is just asking what I need. After all, I wrote that you buy me some "Lilac" cologne or toilet water. I cannot bathe here. Bring me my — (one illegible word). What are you doing; did you go to the movies? See to it that there is perfect order at home. *Inessa* and *Olya* and Aunt *Lyuba* visited me. Aunt *Valya* never came again; you, too, do not come, considering that you are doing me a favor. Oh, well, enough of this, I close.

/s/ Marina.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 64—Continued

Minsk,
August 22, 1962.

Dear Nick,

I did send you a letter at
the very beginning of August. It must have come
to you by now. So I hope this letter be the second
one. Everything here is O.K., except the weather, which is
really awful. I'm having my holiday now.
I am about to send an English. Waiting for
your books you wrote to have sent
me. I don't want to get it. I wonder if they
will come at post. It would be a pity.
I don't know any English book you know.

I am not sending the first letter you
sent me!

I think if it would be right to send you
my books now that I don't know they reach you.
There was nothing wrong with the address
for I was very careful about it.

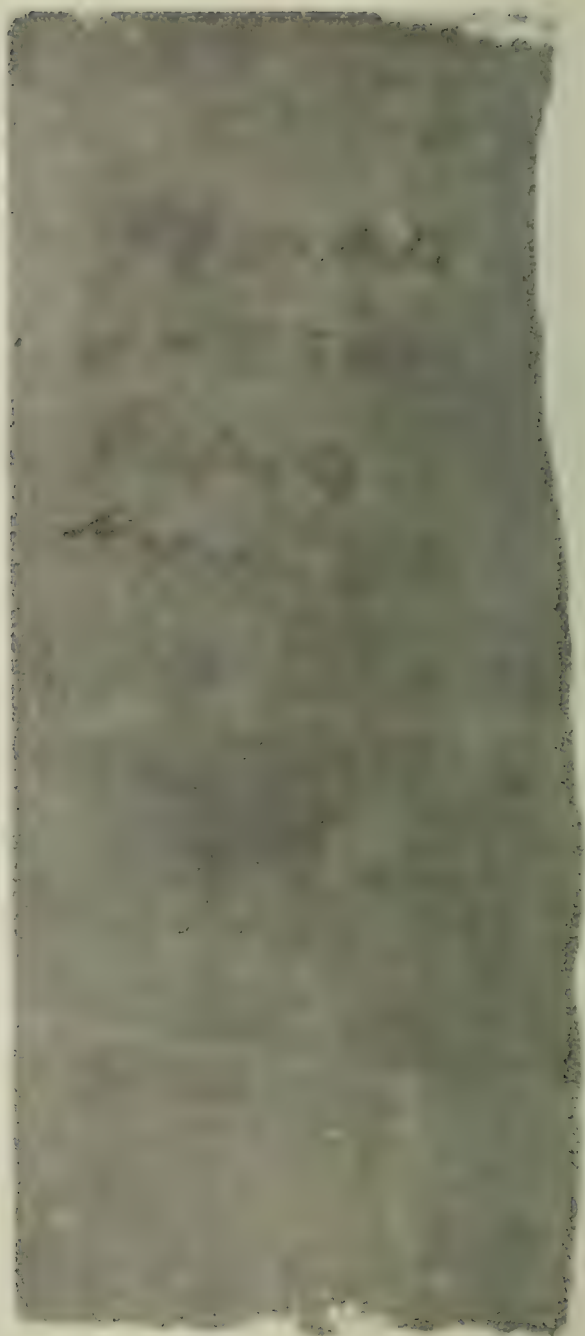
My best regards to all you there.

Miss Marina and June.

Your friend, Erick.

P.S. I saw Nelli the other day. She asked
me about you. I told her that you were O.K.
She was married and going to leave for
somewhere to work at school. She sends her
best regards to you.

Erick.



Come to me at the drugstore I am waiting

49th Ward
3rd Floor
Oswald
Marina N.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-A



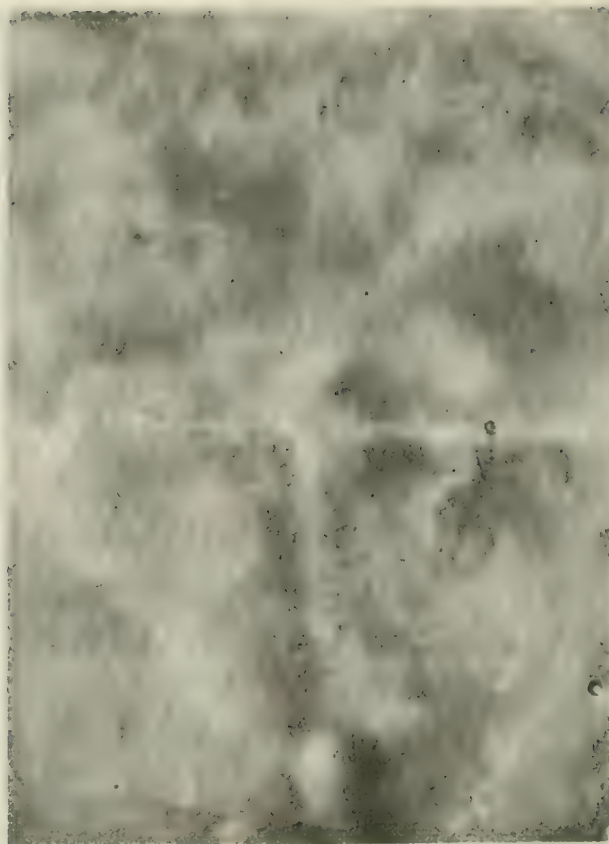
49th ward
3rd floor
Oswald



49th ward
3rd floor
What is with you?
How can I see you?
I'm downstairs if you're able to come here.

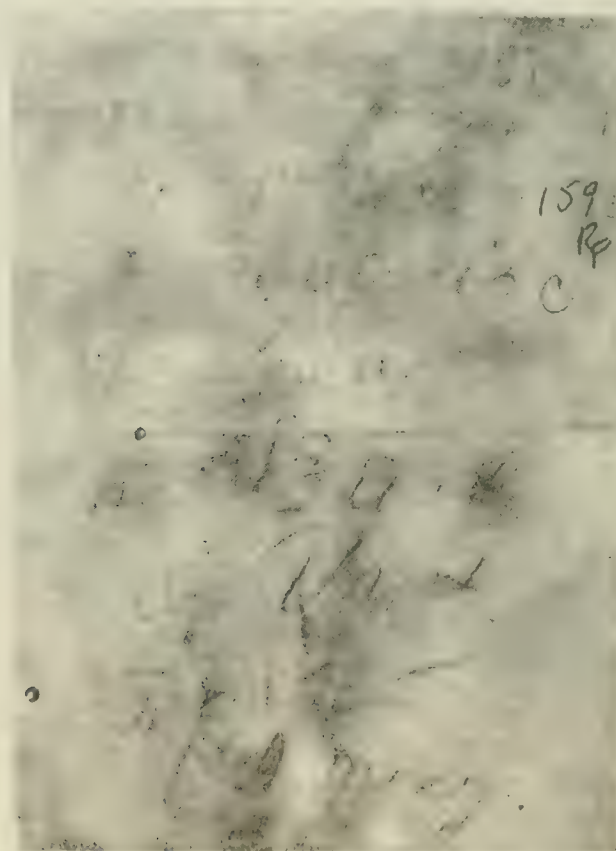
/S/ Alek

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-B



Hello Marinchka!

Forgive me for not being able to come. I asked Lyapishka.
Get Well.



Today we (?). I'm sending you a letter right away. Don't lose heart.
Greetings:

Aunt Valya

Uncle Ilya

Greetings to Aleck.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-C

My dear Marina!
I received your letter of the 10th and was
very glad to hear from you. I am
well and hope this letter finds you
the same. I have been thinking
of you very much lately and
wondering how you are getting on.
I hope you are happy and
content. I have been very busy
lately but I will try to write
you more often. I love you
very much and hope you love me
too. I will be with you soon.
Your affectionate brother,
Aleck

Marina !

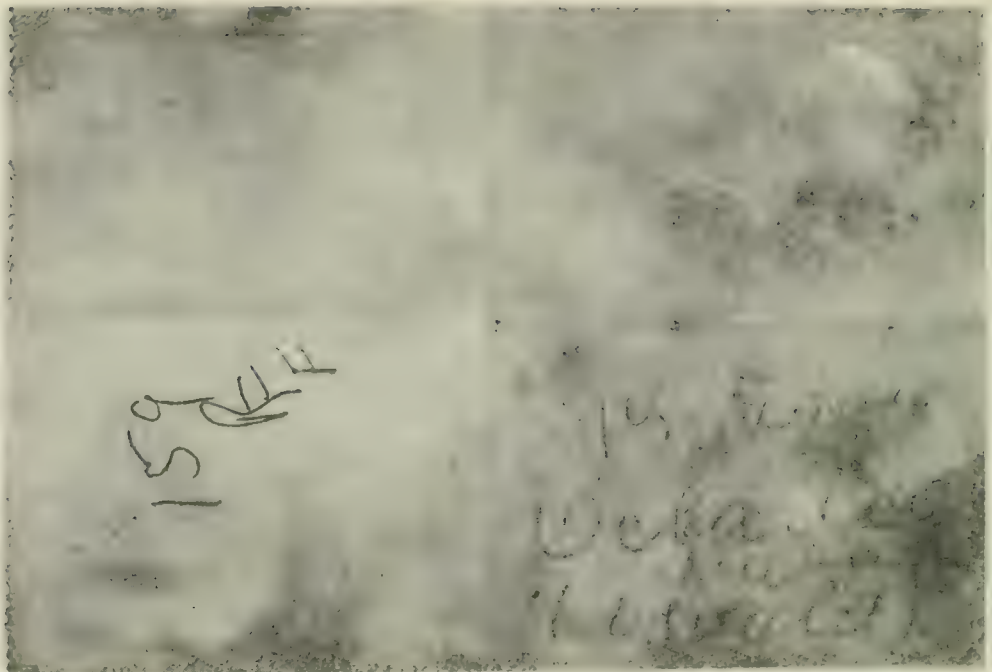
Today we had some sort of darn work and I got away at 7:00 o'clock, and when I arrived here it was already 7:55. The guardians of health, long resisted my presence. But of this enough. What's with you? How do you feel? How about yourself? Write me what you will do for Aleck. Don't be lonely. I will drop by. Affectionately.

Inessa



A piece of graph paper bears the words : "49 Ward Pruskova Oswald"

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-E—Continued



49th ward
To whom
Oswald
Marina
(Oswald)

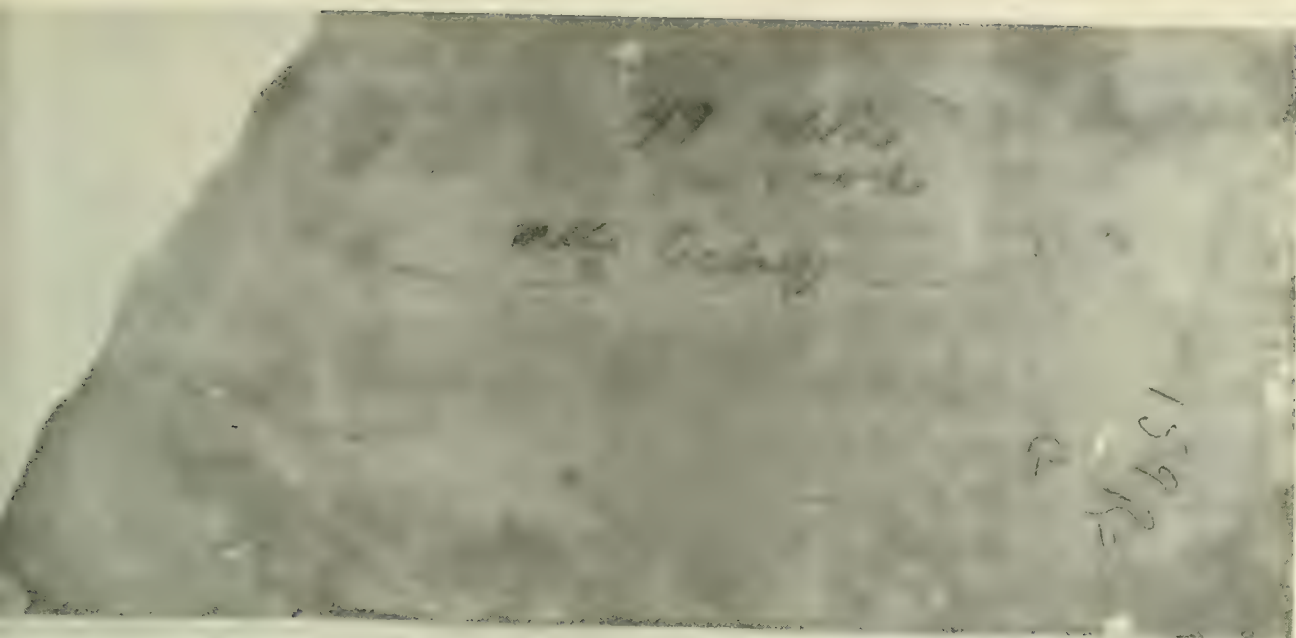


Marinotchka,

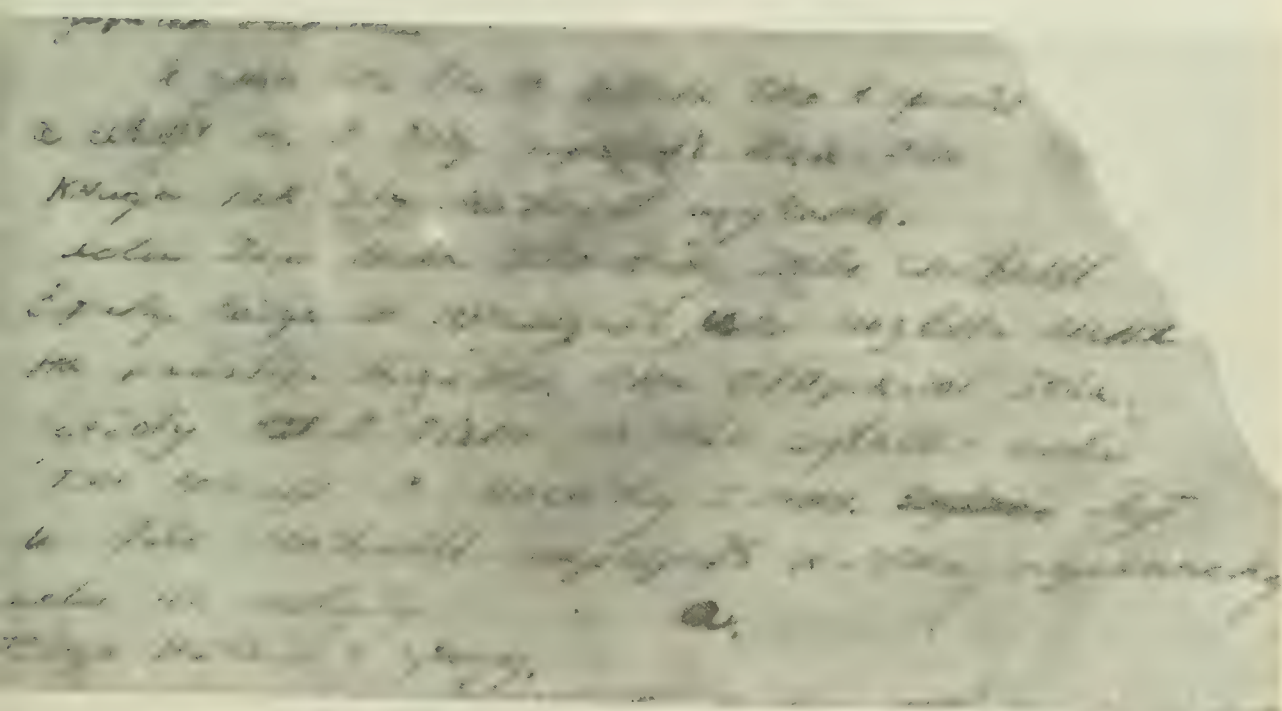
Aunt Valya said that you heard everything today, especially about the mushrooms.
They are very tasty on (illegible). Get better soon and get discharged soon.

/S/ (illegible)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-F



49th ward
on 3rd floor
Mar. Oswald



Dear Marina

I know that you did not want me to come today but I wanted to give you this book so that you could study. If you need anything tell Eric when he comes or call me at work. I hope they will let you go on Saturday. I miss you very much. I'll wait here five minutes so you can give me a message if you want to. If I don't get it I'll leave. It will be alright.

/S/ A.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-G

Марина здравствуй!

Вчера по утрам готовил курочку
и мясо. Саша пока не успел
консервировать мясо, так как вчера ходил
с Лисей в цирк. Марина
пока не успела приготовить и вернуть,
и поэтому пока мясо не
вернулось. Завтра я не приезду.
С любовью Люба.

Hello, Marina

I am sending you a plate with chicken meat. Sasha did not have time to fry the whole one at home because he went to the circus with Vasya yesterday. Marina, put it into a bowl from the plate and return the plate to me. I will be waiting. When are you going to be discharged? I will not come tomorrow.

Regards, Lyuba

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-H



Scrap of paper with inscription : "To M. N. Pruskova 48"

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-H—Continued

OCT 14.

Марина Маринна

Я очень рад твоим словам
Я радостен от твоих писем, тебе
Я очень рад видеть твои
Твои письма и твои фотографии.

Я надеюсь что твои фотографии
будут очень интересными.

Нам, в Харькове, холодно
и очень сыро, но я надеюсь
что твои фотографии будут
очень интересными.

Нам очень интересно
узнать о тебе.

Я надеюсь что твои
письма, а также твои фотографии.

Мне, тебе, я очень рад
видеть твои фотографии! (очень рад твоим
фотографиям и твоим письмам)

Удачи

Алек

Oct. 14

Dear Marina,

I was very glad to receive your letter today. I was also glad to learn that everything is all right with you at Aunt Khalina's (Galina's?).

I hope that you dress well because it is already very cold there.

While you are in Kharkov, of course, I am very lonesome, but I see Erick often; I also go to the movies. Recently I saw the German film "Yarkormi" (sic).

Weather here is cold and wind is cold, too.

I eat at the automat after work or at the factory dining room.

Well, enough for the present! Please write! (I received your telegram also on Tuesday.)

I kiss you,
/s/ Aleck.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 66-I



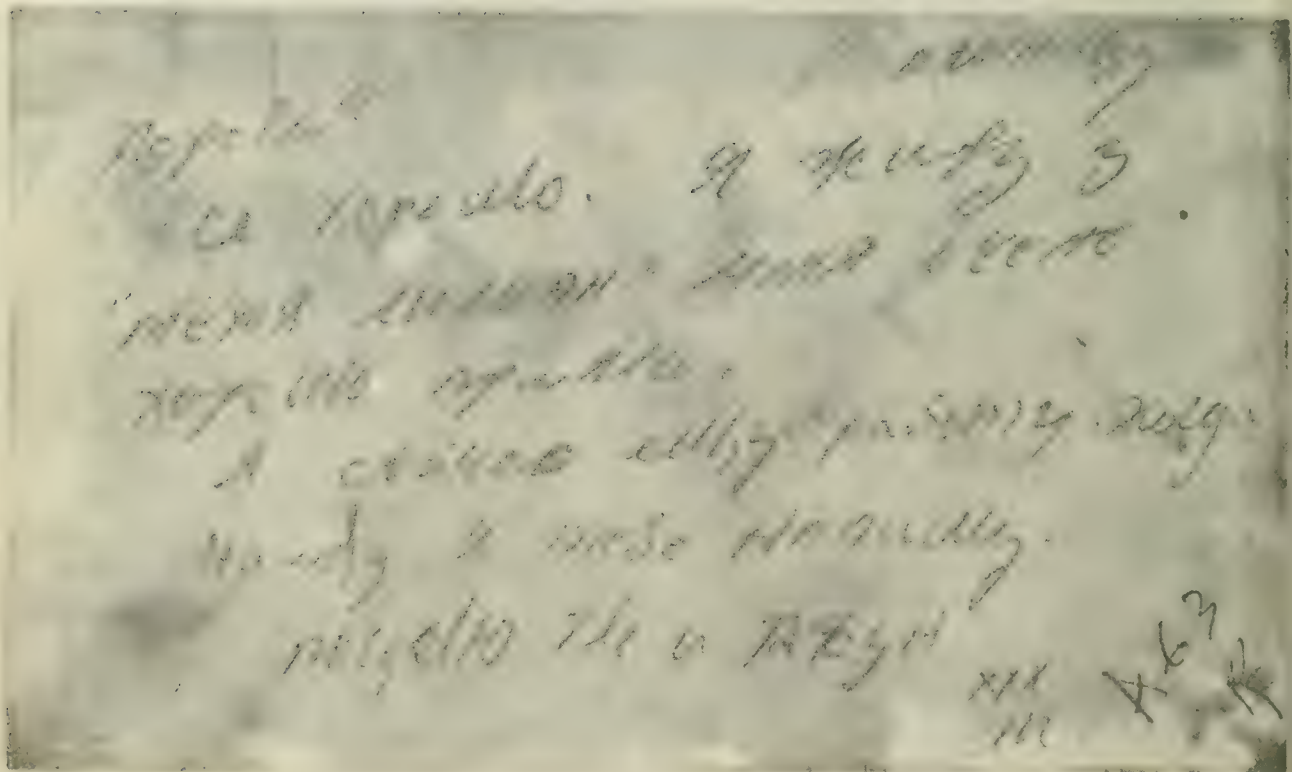
Марина, — это тебе
 от меня, правда же
 и у нас не похоже
 на ту Тарку в Л.-ге
 1958? —
 Как ты думаешь?

— июнь 1961 г.
 ? Писал

17
 Ох

Text on reverse side of photograph: "Marina—this is to explain to you; the truth
 s that I am already unlike that Tapka (?) in Leningrad in 1958?
 Is it to be found there?

—June, 1961
 Pepoya (?)"



"(My) Dear, (feminine)

All is well. I am living with Aunt Lillian. She has very kindly taken us in.

"I am now looking for work. When I find it I will write you.

"I kiss you (standard Russian affectionate closing) and Akhun

XXX
M."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 68-A



Hope you are well.
 This is a picture of Vernon, Tex.
 big city. I live in the
 north of it and I think
 twenty miles north is all the
 Oklahoma. I took a trip there
 last spring and enjoyed
 it very much. Hope you
 enjoyed the card and
 magazines I sent you.

Mrs. Mrs. P. P. P. P.
 4-24
 House 4, Apartment 24
 Mixok Lumen
 Pissed B

VERNON, TEXAS
 Looking South On Main Street In
 Downtown Vernon.
 Vernon is the county seat of Wilbarger County
 and has an estimated population of 15,000.
 Color by Lloyd Lane

C-13493

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 68-B

MURKET

757 French Street
New Orleans,

MAY 3 1963

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



5114 Paine

2515 W. 5th St.

IRVING, TEXAS

64
A R

100 - I received (Mickiewicz) May 3.
more

Heb ylllu!

I still have not found work. I receive money from the unemployment office in the amount 15 to 20 dollars. They were mistaken in the Dallas office when they refused, but I straightened everything out. Uncle 'Dyuz' offered me a loan of \$200.00 if needed. Great, eh?!
P.S. I received your letter later."

May 3

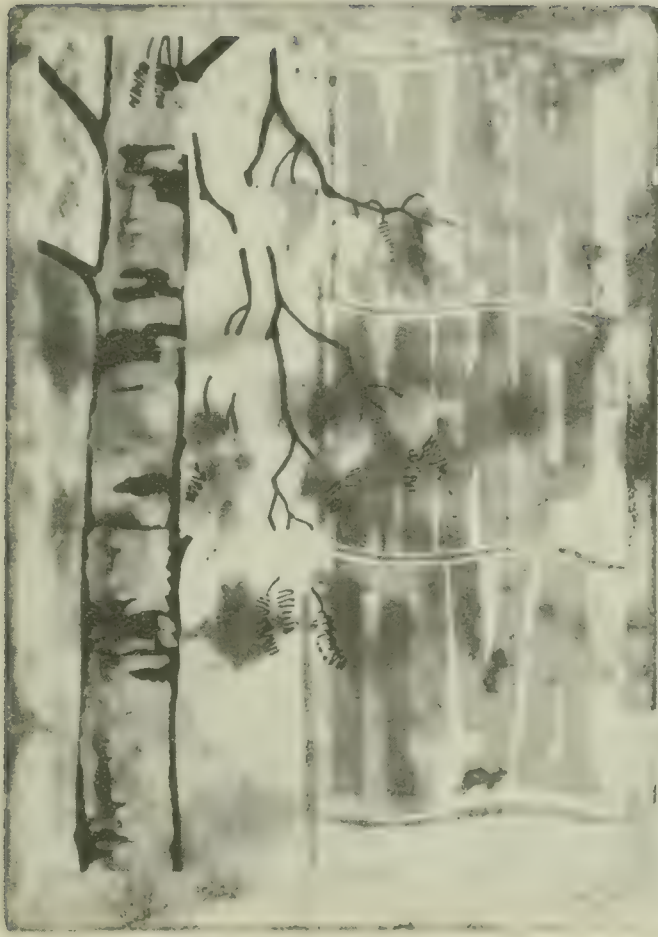
"Girls,

I still have not found work, but I receive money from the unemployment office in the amount 15 to 20 dollars. They were mistaken in the Dallas office when they refused, but I straightened everything out. Uncle 'Dyuz' offered me a loan of \$200.00 if needed. Great, eh?!

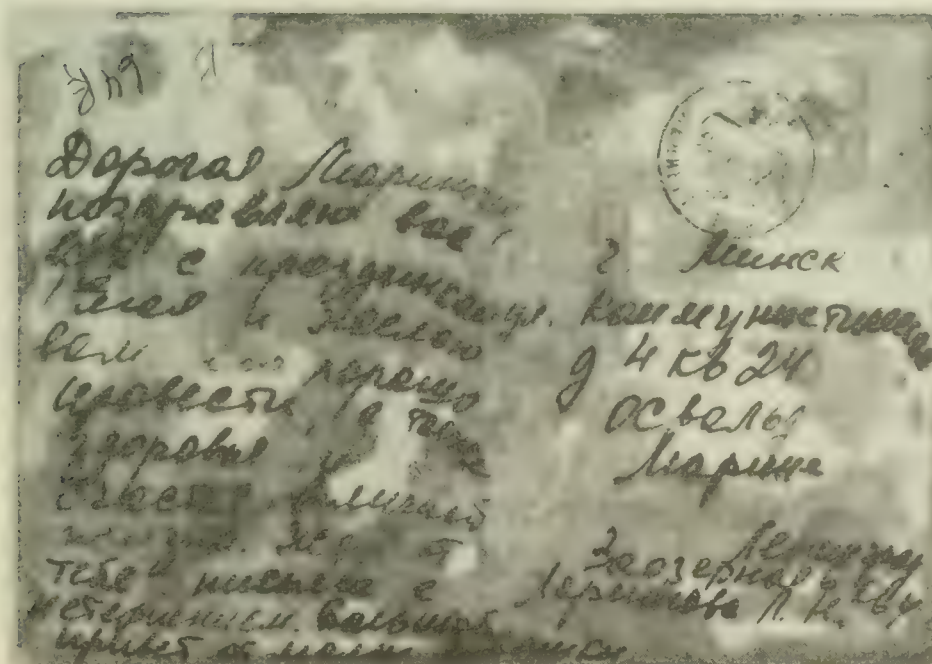
/s/ ALECK

P. S. I received your letter later."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 69-A



"May, Peace, Work"

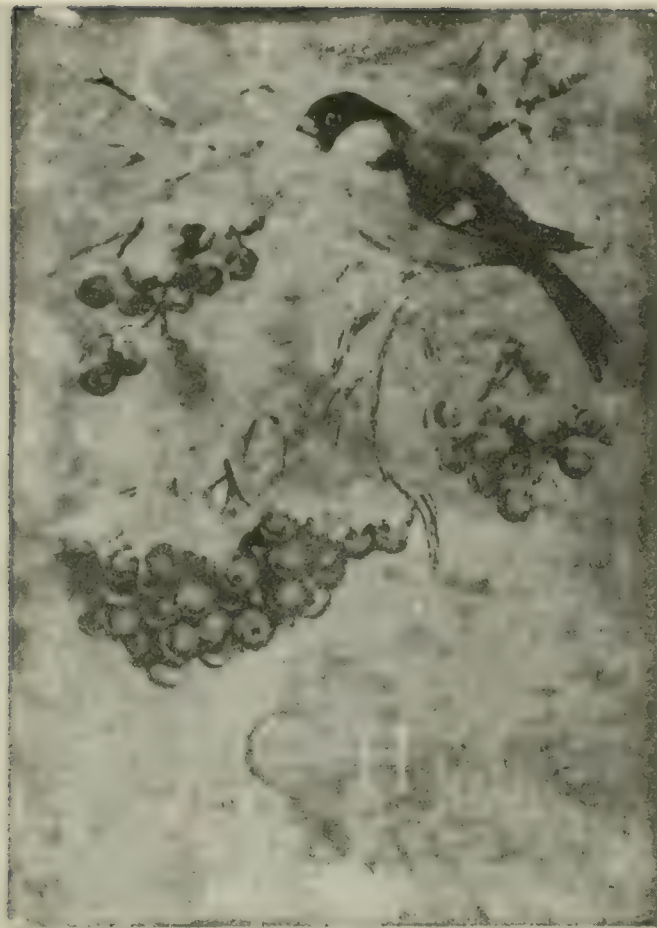


Addressee: Marina Oswald, House No. 4, Apartment No. 24, Kommunistskaya Street, Minsk. It reads as follows:

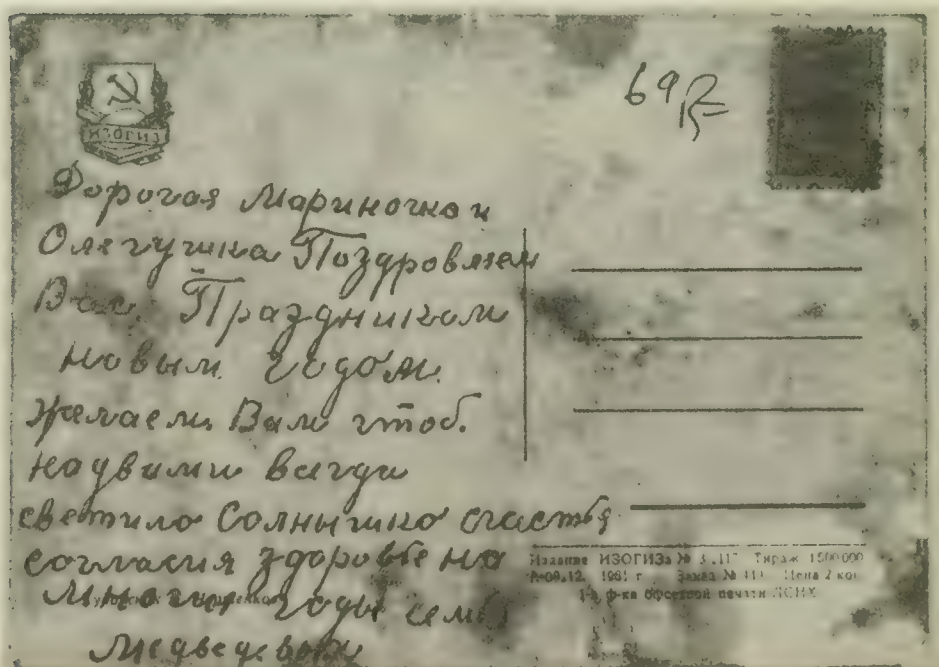
"Dear Marina,

Congratulations and greetings on the 1st of May and I hope you spend it well and in good health. I wish you all the best in life. I am waiting for a letter from you with great impatience. Best regards."

The address: "Zaozyernaya St. No. 6, Apartment 4, Leningrad," is reflected at the bottom, together with an illegible name.



"Happy New Year."



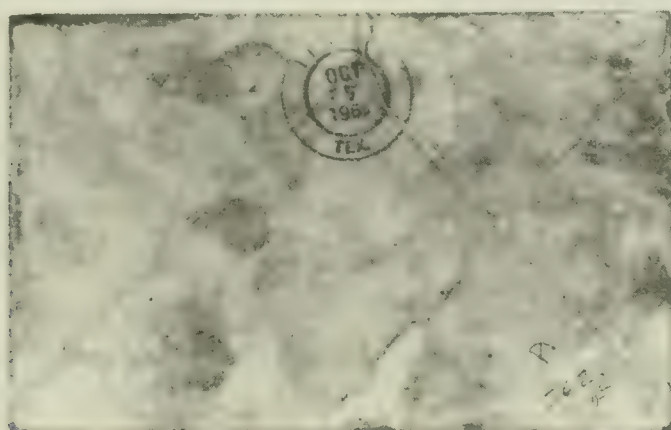
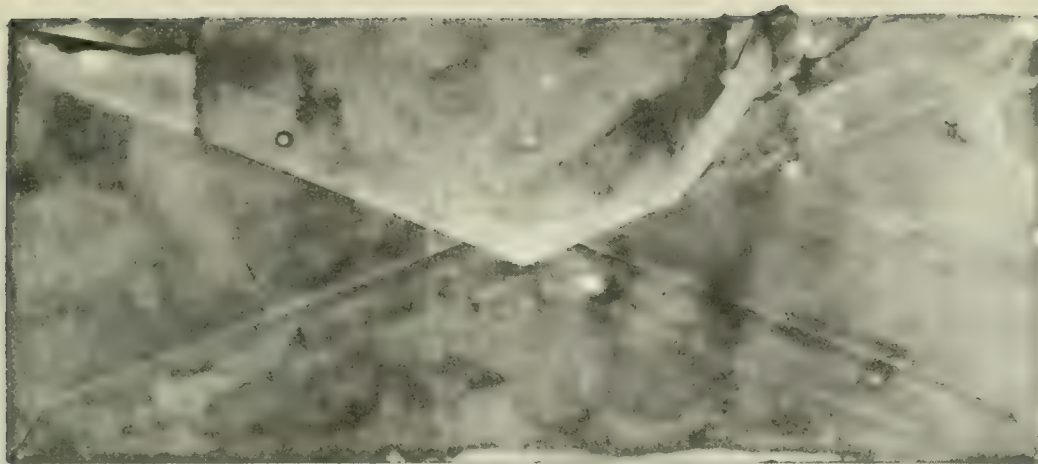
"Dear Marina and Oleg,

Congratulations. We wish you a happy New Year and hope that you will pass all your years in happiness and health.

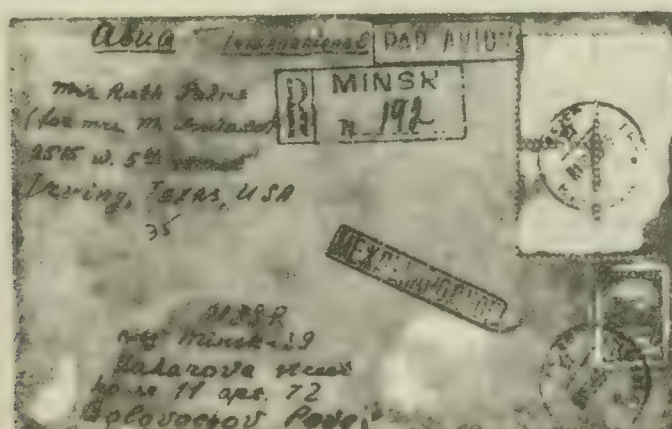
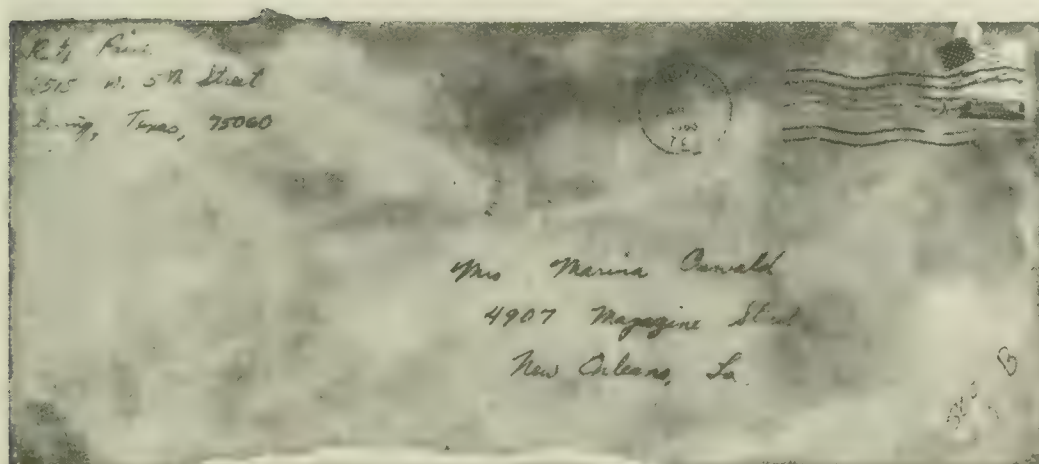
/s/ Medvedev Family"

The printed matter in the lower right corner of the post card indicates that the card was printed by the State Publishing House and sells for two kopecks.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 70



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 71 A



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 71 B

СССР

УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ДРУЖБЫ НАРОДОВ

имени Патриса Лумумбы

Москва, Б-й Думский проезд, дом № 7.

тел. №

ин-3/266

3. May 1961

Уважаемый гражданин Харвей Освальд!

Просим извинить нас за задержку с ответом на Ваше заявление о приеме на учебу в Университет дружбы народов имени Патриса Лумумбы.

Нам понятно Ваше стремление учиться в Университете дружбы народов, однако, к сожалению, мы не можем удовлетворить Вашу просьбу ввиду того, что Университет создан исключительно для молодежи слаборазвитых стран Азии, Африки и Латинской Америки. Что касается граждан других стран или лиц без гражданства, то они могут быть приняты в любое другое высшее учебное заведение Советского Союза согласно существующим для них правилам.

С уважением

НАЧАЛЬНИК ОТДЕЛА
ИНФОРМАЦИИ И ПРИЕМА
СТУДЕНТОВ

П. Чикарев

Волков

зп-2

USSR

University of the Friendship of Nations named for Patrice Lumumba

Number 3/266

3 May 1961

Esteemed citizen Harvey Oswald!

We ask you to pardon us for the delay in answering your application for studies at the University of the Friendship of Nations, named for Patrice Lumumba.

It is evident to us that you desire to study at the University of the Friendship of Nations, however, regretfully, we may not satisfy your request in view of the fact that the University was created exclusively for youths of the underprivileged countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Concerning citizens of other countries or stateless citizens, they may be accepted in any other institution of higher learning of the Soviet Union in accordance with existing regulations for them.

With regards,

Chief of the information Department and student welcoming

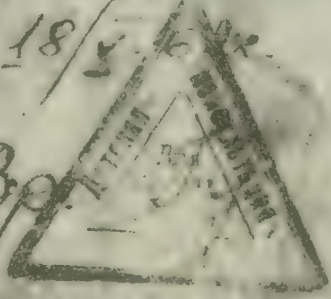
/P. Chikarev
Signature illegible

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 72

МИНСКИЙ ГОРЗДРАВ
1-я ГОРОДСКАЯ ДЕТСКАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА

196

Справка
Реб. Освальд Джун
была оспована вакци-
нацией, дата 18/5/62.
18/5. 62. Впр.

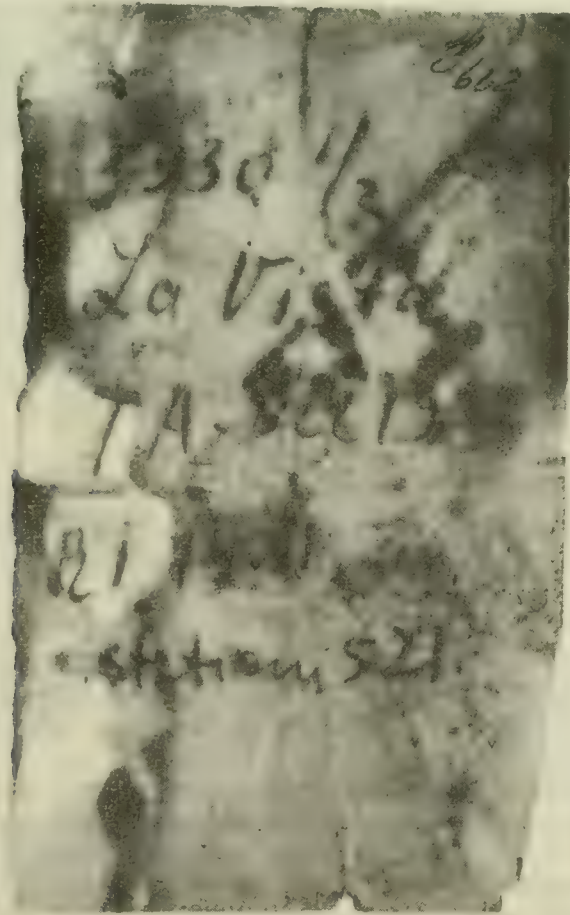


MINSK CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
1st CITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

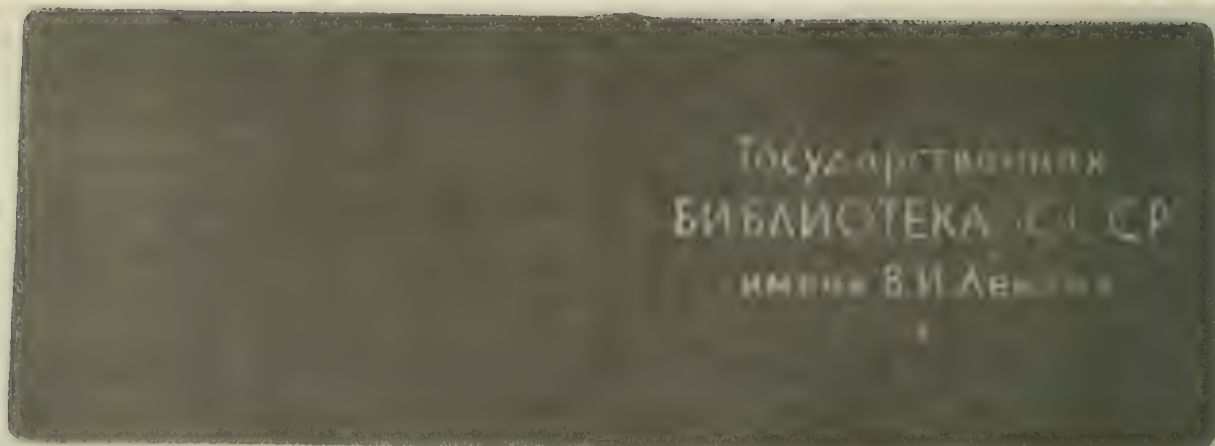
Certificate

Child Oswald, June, had smallpox vaccination on 5/18/62.
5/18/62. Dr. Gut (the rest illegible)
Triangular stamp over the signature: "Children's consultation for hospital.—" (last word obliterated)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 73-A



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 73-B



V. I. LENIN MEMORIAL STATE
LIBRARY OF THE USSR



Left side:

Science Reading Room No. 1

CARD No. V-3095/K

Surname: *Oswald*

Name and patronymic *Lee Harvey*

Valid for use

From: 7/9 to 7/10, 1961

Extended to: _____ 196_____

Registering Clerk (illegible signature)

Triangular stamp: "V. I. Lenin Memorial State Library of the U.S.S.R."

Right side:

Extract From Rules of the Library

1. Take care of the card and control sheet. In case of loss, duplicate may not be issued earlier than a month after the (date of) the written notice by a reader regarding the loss.

2. Reader's card is presented: (a) on entering the library; (b) on receiving books; (c) on demand of the administration; (d) in renewal of registration for another year.

3. Transfer of the card to another person is strictly prohibited.

4. A temporary card, valid for one day, is issued to readers who forgot their permanent cards, 3 times a year.

5. It is prohibited to take out literature from the reading room or to bring in own books, magazines, newspapers, clippings or other materials into the reading room.

Orders for literature are accepted by telephone at: B 1-38-51 or K 0-05-80, ext. 6-55 and by mail: ul. Kalinina 3.

Service and Stock Section.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 74

29 September 1963

Leningrad

Handwritten text, likely a letter or diary entry, written in Russian. The text is very faint and mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the paper. It appears to be a personal communication, possibly to a friend or family member, discussing various topics including work, life in Leningrad, and personal feelings.

September 29, 1963
Leningrad

Hello, dear Marinochka!

I received a letter from you which I thank you very much. However, I did not answer it immediately. So much to do all the time, and I am running around like a squirrel in a cage. But today is Sunday and I am taking a little time off in order to write to you about everything in detail. Well, how is my life going on?

I work quietly at the pharmacy and already I am used to everybody. I bought myself an in-between-seasons overcoat—a rather nice one; I get 80 rubles—at time and one half rate. I have not been working long yet, but after I work a year, I will get something better. I might say that I have not been anywhere yet, unless I count dances at the Mramorny (Marble) and at the First Five-Year Plan Club. I met a young man whom I like.

I will let you know, what develops later. I met him only twice, so it is too early to judge what he is like. I like life very much in Leningrad. It is very gay here, generally. I would like very much to have a nice young man so as to go around everywhere together. But everything is still in the future; at first, I have to get

Marina, how nice would it be if you could come here to the Homeland; you
 could find a job for yourself and your husband would have work and the children
 could be sent to a public nursery, and everything would be all right. But would they
 allow you to return again? If you adopted American citizenship, they may not permit
 it and, generally, it seems to me, that it would be very difficult for you to leave. But,
 honestly speaking, I would like it better if you would live here. The unemployment
 is the most vicious scourge in life. We do not have it here; we even do not know
 what unemployment is. You know it yourself. There is a crying need for pharma-
 cists in Leningrad. Come, I am always waiting for you. If things get hard—we
 will help you.
 You know, Marinochka, I wish to see you very, very much. How do you feel?

some clothes. Marina, for some reason I dream very often about mother; it is even
 unpleasant somehow, for, after all, she is dead. And when I wake up, I feel rather
 frightened. Thank you for the fashions. I liked some of them. They turn out to
 be the same as we have here. Our fashions are even better; there are some prettier
 styles.

Marinochka, how nice would it be if you could come here to the Homeland; you
 could find a job for yourself and your husband would have work and the children
 could be sent to a public nursery, and everything would be all right. But would they
 allow you to return again? If you adopted American citizenship, they may not permit
 it and, generally, it seems to me, that it would be very difficult for you to leave. But,
 honestly speaking, I would like it better if you would live here. The unemployment
 is the most vicious scourge in life. We do not have it here; we even do not know
 what unemployment is. You know it yourself. There is a crying need for pharma-
 cists in Leningrad. Come, I am always waiting for you. If things get hard—we
 will help you.

You know, Marinochka, I wish to see you very, very much. How do you feel?

Marina, how are you? How is the little one
 inside your belly? And how is little June? She will know two
 languages—Russian and English, the lucky one. Do you quarrel with Alek? It is
 hard on him; support him; do not fight. Everything still may turn out all right.
 As for me, the situation with Valentin is as follows: we are corresponding. He
 visited me; he spent 5 days here, and from here went to rest at his sister's in Sochi.
 He sent me two letters from there. He recovered well. His lungs are completely
 healed, he tells me. But who knows the actual truth?
 Marina, the weather here is cold already; fall makes itself strongly felt. Nights
 are really cold. You wrote that it is hot where you live. So it is better for you in
 this respect. After all, warmth is better than cold. And you probably do not go any-
 where—either to dances, or the theater or to movies; probably, you have no one to
 leave the baby with. You never wrote to me about your recreation.
 Marina, write to me at a new address of the—(one illegible word) where I live:
 Leningrad K-67
 General Delivery
 Khontul (eva), G. P.

Все равно, Marina - пишу я тебе
 и все равно тебе интересно, а
 я ведь пишу тебе и ты же
 отвечаешь. Я пишу тебе.
 Все равно, Marina, я пишу
 тебе обо всем, что происходит
 вокруг меня, и о себе, и о
 будущем. О будущем, Marina,
 мы переживали много и
 переживем еще много. Marina,
 вот мой тебе долг.
 Да, сейчас Marina
 и Lyuska, и Marina, и
 а все равно, Marina,
 Вот Marina Marina!
 Верь скоро Marina снова
 появится. Сильно люблю, Marina.
 Сильно раз тебе пишу
 крепко крепко тебе
 1 июля 1941.

All right? The Post Office is next door here. Well, what else can I write to you? I live with (other) girls and have a good time; we fool around. Soon by spring, our hostel will be moved to new buildings and we all will get private rooms. Nice, is it not?

Come, Marina. We will walk together you and I, and recollect our youth. It was nice then and even then you, too, could have gotten married and we would have been together in Leningrad. But we were fools.

Marinochka, my dear, write to me about everything in detail. I, too, am always glad to receive your letters. I am not corresponding with Lyuska (Chenak (or Genak) and do not know whether she got married. That is the way things are for me.

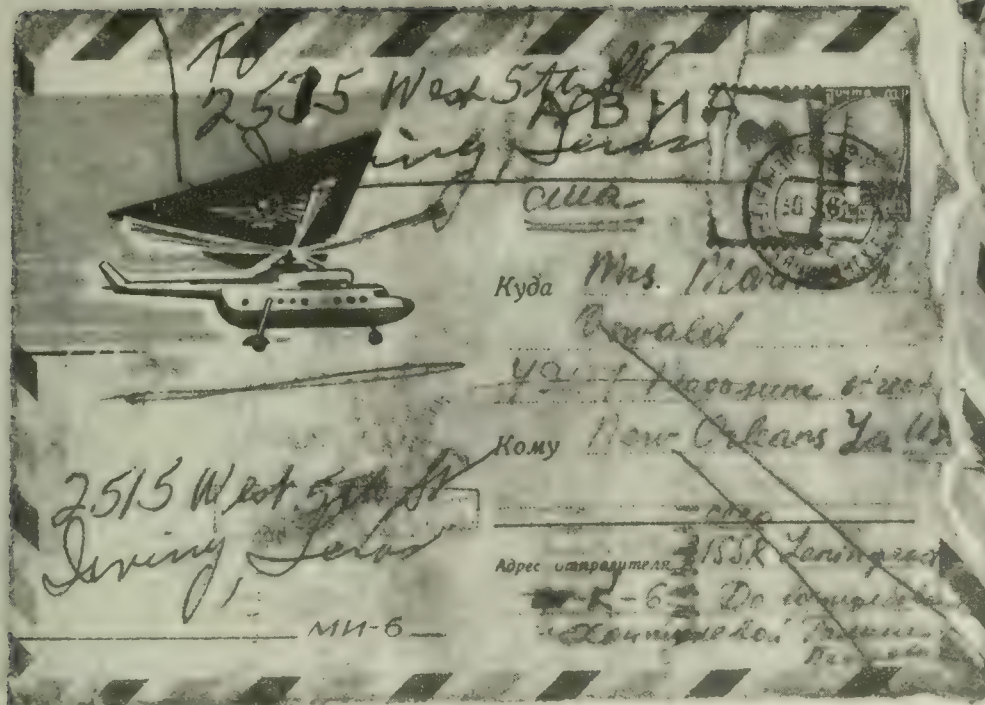
Good bye. Kiss June for me and give my best regards to Alek. Hold your head high, Marina! After all, you will soon have another baby. You will need the strength.

I kiss you once more. Yours, always,

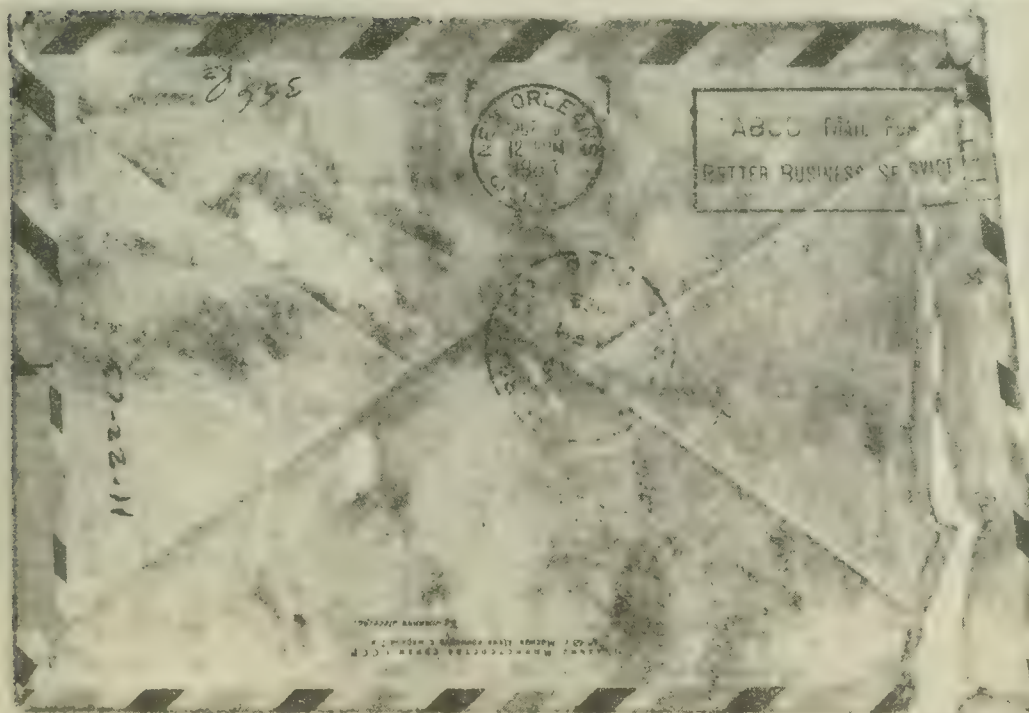
/s/ Galka (Galina).

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 75—Continued

Translation at end of letter



Envelope addressed to:
 Mrs. Marina N. Oswald,
 4907 Magazine St.,
 New Orleans, La.
 and forwarded to:
 2515 West 5th St.,
 Irving, Texas.
 Sender's address:
 Galina Petrovna Khontuleva
 General Delivery
 Leningrad, K-67, USSR.



Loyola Villa
Battles Wharf, Alabama

7^{го} августа, 1963 года.

Дорогая Марина,

я благодарю вас за интересный разговор, который мы имели на последней неделе. Я был в восторге разговаривая с вами, за что вам, большое спасибо. Мне надо признать, что я был счастлив и удивлен, что я вас пошел без больших трудности. Результатом этого разговора, мой интерес и желание учиться по-русски — возрос.

Спасибо-также вашему мужу за его очень хороший доклад в нашем семинаре. Может-быть мы не согласимся с ним в некоторых его заключениях.

2

Loyola Villa
Battles Wharf, Alabama

но мы все уважаем его для его идеализма и для правдивости его обаяния.

я вам благодарю так-же, за пластинки балета Чайковского «Лебединое Озеро». Я их слушал, и мне нравится оркестр Большого Театра и его дирижер Ю. Файер. Еще раз спасибо!

Если не будет вам тяжело, пожалуйста поправьте ошибки в моих письмах.

недавно, я читал много стихотворения Пушкина, Лермонтова, Есенина и Маяковского. Мне понравились особенно, «Письмо к Матери» Есенина, «Зимний

Loyola Villa
Battles Wharf, Alabama

вечер» Пушкина, и «Облако в штанах»
Маяковского. Читали ли вы эти стихотворения?
Любите ли вы их?

Если у вас будет достаточно времени,
будете свободны, напишите мне о вашей жизни в
с.с.с.р. Я хотел бы знать, что вы изучали в
школе, особенно, что вы изучали в литературе.

Я буду здесь до 21-го августа, и тогда
на "Jesuit House of Studies, 3959 Loyola Lane, Mobile."
с глубоким уважением,
Ваш Борис Иванович Фитцпатрик

Loyola Villa
Battle Wharf, Alabama

August 7, 1963

Dear Marina,

Thank you for the interesting conversation which we had last week. I was delighted to talk to you, for which I thank you very much. I have to admit that I was happy and surprised that I could understand you without great difficulty. As a result of this conversation, my interest and desire to study Russian has grown.

Thanks to your husband, too, for his very good report in our seminar. Perhaps, we did not agree with him regarding certain of his conclusions, but we all respect him for his idealism and the truthfulness of his search.

I also thank you for records of Tchaikovsky's ballet, the "Swan Lake." I listened to them and I like the orchestra of the Bolshoi Theater and its conductor Yu. Fayer. Thank you, once more!

If it is not too difficult for you, please correct mistakes in my letters.

Recently I read many poems by Pushkin, Lermontov, Esenin and Mayakovsky. I particularly liked "A Letter to Mother" by Esenin; "Winter Evening," by Pushkin; and "A Cloud in Pants," by Mayakovsky.

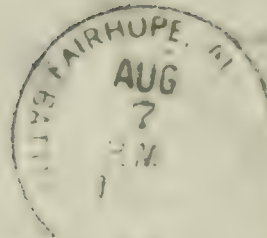
Did you read these poems? Do you like them?

If you have enough time, please write to me about your life in the USSR. I would like to know what you studied at school, particularly, what you studied in literature.

I shall be here up to August 21, and then at the Jesuit House of Studies, 3959 Loyola Lane, Mobile.

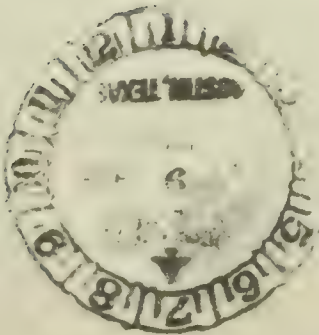
With deep respect,
Yours, Boris Ivanovich Fitzpatrick (sic)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 76—Continued



Mrs. Marina Oswald
4907 Magazine St.
New Orleans, La.

Robert J. Fitzpatrick, S.J.
Loyola Villa
Battles Wharf, Alabama



35¢
F

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 76 —Continued

Здравствуй, дорогая Мариночка! 22.07.63
 Увиди, что так долго, тебе не отвечала,
 но не мог быть это моего излечия.
 Начну же по порядку. После многих
 месяцев в Усть-Ижме, в семье
 моего отца. А сейчас я уже живу
 как живу в Ленинграде. Устроилась
 в аптеку во-первых на работу, а
 сейчас промываю и даю в аптеку
 Работать начала с июня, уже получила
 пенсию. Ухана я получила, но
 никаких то и работай; с хирургии
 рентгеном дружим, сейчас же мне
 сделали, когда назначили, а там
 радио мне не идет. А в школе не
 могу справиться со сложными темами.
 После смерти матери, мне не могу
 забыть в Ленинградском колледже. Когда
 в Ленинграде и сейчас, но я не могу
 ни коху, пока, что не могу, да

Good day, dear Marinochka !
 Forgive me for not answering you for so long but there were many reasons for this. I will begin from the beginning. I received your letter while I was still in Usvyaty, for which I am very grateful to you. But now it has been a month since I lived in Leningrad. I got a job at the pharmacy of the Mechnikov Memorial Hospital; they will register me here and will give me a place to live at a hostel. I started to work from July 1, and have already been paid. I left because finally I had to start working; we parted friends with the surgeon; he promised to marry me when he gets a little better, yet he seldom writes to me. And I still cannot get over the pain of my mother's death; I still cannot get back to normal. Although it is gay here in Leningrad, I have not been going out anywhere so far; I do not feel like it somehow. Moreover, I have nothing to wear. I will wait until winter, get some clothes and then friends will appear, but right now I have to be lonesome by myself.

и отдавать нервы, поэтому пока по
длин, немного припримусь, тогда и
зданье выйдет, а сейчас припримусь
в ординаторе сидеть.

В аптеке, где я работаю, очень много
работы, и я очень устал, и пишу,
у меня часто болит голова. Немного
немного, "балабала". Но много, это
мне мерзавцам очень уж много надо
всего-то работать 1965 году.

Сейчас я живу пока у Вени. А она
самая живет со Стасиком в Устьинке
там ему хорошо в деревне, а скоро
она придет. Вообще же я перебрал
вакцина, но мы если будем искать,
ищу пока на Рязовскую, на дом
где перебрал, а меня адрес
(обучающий) и тоже сейчас в медицинском
институте.

Тогда поговорим Венишину, но в ч. не

"They are very busy at the pharmacy where I work and I get very tired, and, you know, I have frequent headaches. Personnel here is large and quite nice. But it is too bad that they pay us, medical workers, so little. They promise a raise in 1965.

At present I live at Valya's while she herself lives at Usvyaty with Stasik; it is good for him there in the country; but she is coming here soon. I will move to the hostel in August, but if you write to me, address letters to Ruzovskaya (street) for the time being; they will always give them to me and I will let you know the new address (of the hostel) in the next letter.

As for Valentin, I grew very used to him; I can even say that I began to love him and now, separated from him, I miss him very much. God grant that everything will be well with us! Right now, the weather in Leningrad is cold. I went out to get a sun tan once, but now it is terribly cold again. That is how things are with me, Marinochka. Now, that I will live in Leningrad, write to me what you need in the

очень приятно, можно сказать недо-
 била и теперь в разлуке очень по тебе
 скучаю. Да! да, это да у нас же
 было хорошо! Тогда сейчас я же
 хмурюсь. А если бы сейчас захотел,
 а теперь еще хмурюсь. Усталая.
 Марина, вот такое мое дело.
 Теперь буду жить в Л. же, это тебе
 нужно будет написать мне в ответе на
 письмо, что это ты хочешь от меня.
 А тебе нужно, теперь я очень работаю,
 бы у меня свои деньги. Ты же не забывай.
 А как у тебя дела с Алликом и сестрой
 Анной и насчет работы? А Лилию, это не-
 забудь с мужем устроиться, вот
 разумеется для одного человека и все будет
 прекрасно. Ну, да, а если будет не-
 удобно, проси же и приедешь сюда
 не раздумывая. А Лилию у нас найдешь
 метерко, для тебя, у нас всего много

same letter (sic), i.e., what you would like to have. I will send it to you now that
 I myself am working and have my own money. Write, do not be bashful. And how
 is everything between you and Alik (sic) and how is your life and mood in general?
 I think that your troubles with your husband will smooth out; you will have another
 baby and everything will be fine. But in case things become intolerable, leave every-
 thing and come back to the homeland. I think we will find a place for you here: after
 all, our people are good; they help if anything happens. And we will bring up the
 little ones. I will help you. But you yourself, "keep your head up; perhaps, you
 were in a bad mood when you wrote your last letter? So, you liked the new city?
 And how is your little daughter? She is probably walking already by herself. Never
 mind, Marina; everything will be all right. Did you hear that we had the first woman
 cosmonaut in space, Valentina Tereshkova? We all are very proud of her. What
 a fine girl she is! Words are lacking to express admiration! Well, I am going to

хороший, красивый, если это случилось.
 А мамаша восстала. Да же мамаша.
 Но мы с вами все же были, это может
 быть, поэтому у тебя был такой
 хороший, когда была мне так
 хорошо. Значит когда мы все по-
 равнее? А как это будет, уже
 наверное все будет? Хорошо, Марина,
 да ведь как получается. Сидела я
 там, что у нас в комнате было первая
 девушка по имени Валентина Терешкова.
 Мы ее очень любили. Как она
 была красивая! Не могу забыть!
 Ну вот так вот. Там по 1-му и
 в основном, как мы с тобой, мамаша,
 гуляли по Ленинскому, где были все.
 Там тогда здорово! Да? А сейчас у
 меня нет никакой радости, а только
 и грустно. Марина, скажи, что и у
 нас будет с мамашей, которая мне
 нравится, и так это хорошо. Да. До свидания.
 Ну вот и все, спасибо, пока.

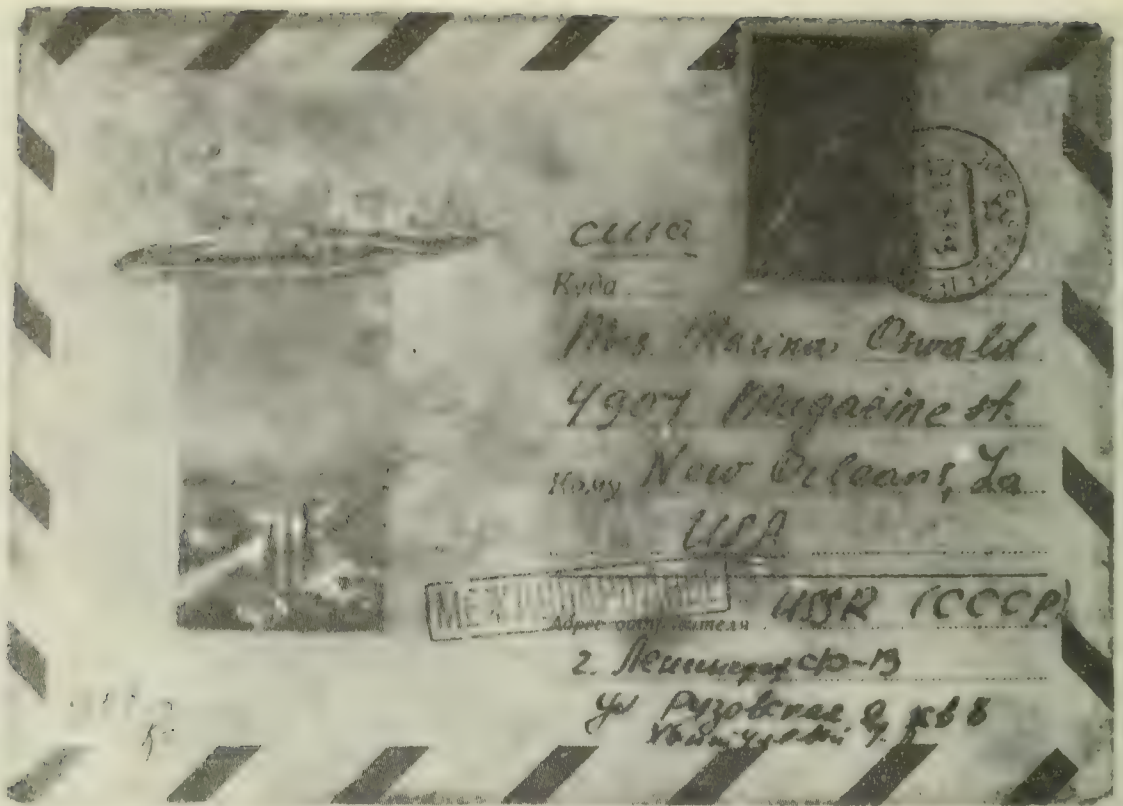
close. I walk around Leningrad and recall how you and I used to walk on the Nevsky,
 remember? We went everywhere together. Those were good times, were they not?
 But now I do not have any girl friend, and that is why I feel so sad. Marina, for
 some reason I did not receive the style magazine which you said you sent me, remem-
 ber? That is all. Good-bye. I kiss you warmly,

/s/ Your Galina

My address is as follows:

G. P. Khontuleva
 ul. Ruzovskaya 9, apt. 8
 Leningrad, F-13.

This is not far from the Obvodny, where you used to live, next to Moskovsky
 Prospect and Frunze Department Store, where you went to often before, when you
 lived here.



Addressed to:

Mrs. Marina Oswald
4907 Magazine St.
New Orleans, La.

From:

G. P. Khontuleva
ul. Ruzovskaya 9, apt. 8
Leningrad, F-13, USSR



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 77—Continued

c/o Arthur Young
Paoli, Penna.
Aug 24, 1963

Дорогая Марина,

Получил твоё письмо, которое
я уже получил. Ты очень мила.
Мне очень жаль, что ты не можешь
приехать к нам. Надеюсь, что
ты скоро сможешь. Может быть ты

Милая,
завтра, ты
Паркленд
всё,
но
ещё
ещё
ещё
ещё

сестра. Я
Тольнаце
(моя) и получила
только
только
только
только

c/o Arthur Young
Paoli, Penna.
Aug. 24, 1963

Dear Marina,

Thank you very much for your letter which I received a week ago. I was very sorry to learn that Lee is not working. It is hard for him and for you in the meanwhile. I hope that he will begin (working) again soon. Perhaps, he has already began.

It is too bad, you are not in Dallas yet. I found out that you may go to the Parkland Hospital (there, in Dallas), and receive everything necessary and pay only according to your earnings. Those unable to pay do not have to.

Он сказал мне, что он хотел немножко
у дяди как правый айти. Ему было
бы очень интересно так правый.
Но трудно было так много работать
он работал много.

Затем он поехал в
Baltimore, где он был с братом
Филиппом и там он был с братом
и там он был с братом в Вашингтон
и там он был с братом до сентября.
→ Число в 1-й половине года
много отъездов. Мы здесь
были в 1-й половине года в Paoli
до 1-й половины года в Ohio, и
Indiana, где он был с братом и братом,
и там он был с братом в 20-й. Там
был брат, и там он был с братом.
Надеемся, что мы сможем познакомиться
это много. Там он был с братом.

But, in order to get this aid, you have to live in Texas for one year and, in Dallas County, for six months.

Lee told me that he learned a little from his uncle how to drive a car. It would be very useful for him to know how to drive. But it is hard to find time for this when he works every day.

Tomorrow, we and the children will go to Baltimore, Maryland, where Michael's brother and his wife live. We will spend one day there and then we will go further to Washington, where we will stay with sister until Thursday. Then back to Paoli again, where we will wait for my father. He will be here with us for two days. I expect to be in Paoli until September 10, and then to go to Ohio and Indiana,

3-

(In Paoli)

Пожалуйста напиши мне еще раз.

Буду рада получить новости, и

А я буду ^{особенно} рада видеть ~~тебя~~ ^{тебя} ты, Ли и Джуну
в сентябре.

Всего, всего хорошего -

Искренне

Рuth.

where our relatives and friends live, and to arrive in New Orleans on the 20th, in daytime if I can make it; otherwise, in the evening.

I hope you will be able to understand this letter. My mistakes are terrible.

(In Paoli)

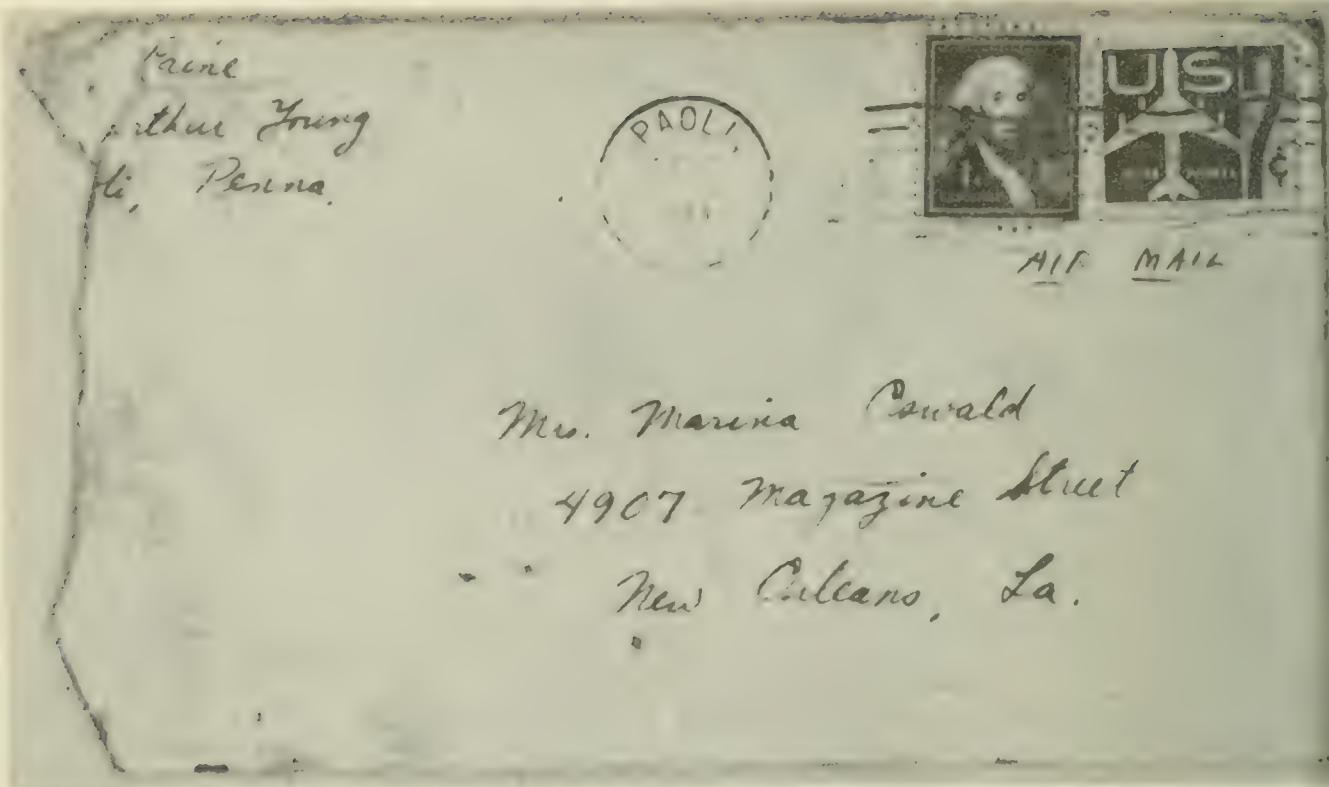
Please write to me here one more time. I shall be glad to hear news from you and will be particularly glad to see you, Lee and June in September.

All of the best,

Sincerely,

/s/ Ruth

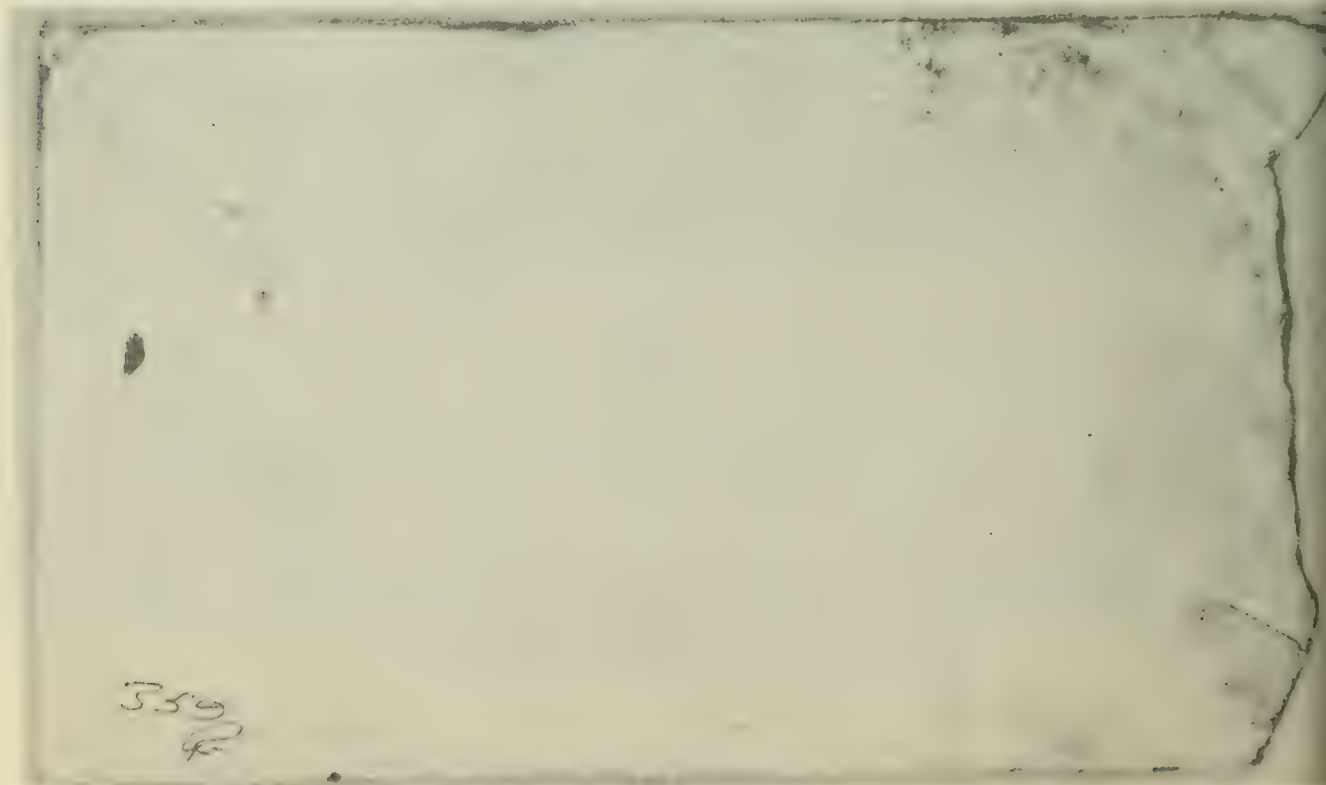
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 78—Continued



Addressed to:

Mrs. Marina Oswald
4907 Magazine Street
New Orleans, La.

Return address (partially torn off) : (A)rthur Young, (Pao)li, Penna.
Postmark : Paoli, Pa., August 25, 1963



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 78—Continued

г. Минск

29 сентября 1963

Здравствуйте

ли, Марина и Июнь!

Я думаю, что письмо

придет нового члена

вашей семьи. Поздравляю

вас всех и особенно

тебя, Марина.

Я желаю тебе счастья

и всего хорошего, потому что

ты очень добрый человек,

и тебе очень хочется

первичная организация

в семье и во всем

смысле "задавить" Lee

совершенно голосом.

Июнь.

Еще раз хочу тебе

сказать, что я очень

люблю тебя и твою

семью.

В том письме я написал

Minsk,

September 29, 1963

Hello, Lee, Marina, and June!

I think that this letter will arrive ahead of the new member of your family. I congratulate both of you and especially you, Marina. I, too, wish that this would be a son, because if it would be a girl, you would become a whole primary organization within the family and would be always able to "crush" Lee by a majority vote. I am joking.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 79

вам мое письмо по поводу
Вчера я сдал свои пос-
ледний экзамен за II
курс и теперь я студент
III курса и с 1-го октября
начнутся занятия.

Мне раньше как-то
неверилось, что до такой
степени трудно найти
работу у вас. Я думаю
что ему не откажут,
в его проезде вернуть
ся в Советский Союз
когда он обратится
в посольство. Кроме
верняка, напомните,
что нельзя с таким
часто менять
континенты. Если
вам разрешат, то
приезжайте в Мин-
ск в-первых он там
одним знаком, а Ко-

About ten days ago I sent you a letter to New Orleans. In this letter I am sending you small photos. Yesterday, I passed my last examination and now I am a 3rd year student and the school starts on October 1.

Before I could not believe somehow that it is so difficult to find work in your country. I believe they will not deny his request to return to the Soviet Union when he applies to the Embassy, although, they will probably remind him that one should not change continents too often. If you get permission, come to Minsk—first, you both know it; and, second, it is one of the best cities in the Union. Marina, do not

всераз: это, а же и у
лучших городов Союза.
Марина, не волнуйся
все будет хорошо. Все
говорят нам, что мир
и без горячих людей.
Ты не старайся пережить
все: я помню его перед
отъездом из Союза.
Помнишь, не в нашей
слава: соревнуйтесь
в знании иностранных
языков. У нас и Марин
и Марин. Нам все равно
есть "Здравствуй, вели
кая страна! Здрав
ствуй - кричи и сме
йся и не молчишь.
Не смейте, это вину
а нас как раз наоборот.
Работы хватит всем (и ва
шему сыну). Приходи
те, все будет хорошо.

worry; everything will be all right. As the saying goes, "the world is not lacking in kind people." Try to encourage Lee. I remember him before his departure from the Union. Remember, at your wedding, we competed with regard to the knowledge of quotations from the books of Ilf and Petrov. (Translator's Note: Soviet humorists.) So it turns out: "Hello, great country! I did not become Count Monte Cristo. . . ." Do not get offended, I am joking. In our country, it is exactly the opposite: there is enough work for everybody (and for your son, too). Come, every-

Когда моего пожелания
буду слышать.
Марина, ты лучше не забудь
забыть.

До свидания
Павел

Марина, ты же при
ходишь с собой все ка-
кие-то пластинки. Мне
очень нравятся сестры
из радио сестры Берн-фа-
милли (правильно?) Все
самое, что ты слышишь. Их
исполнения. Тогда я за-
пишу их на магнито-
фонную ленту.

361
K

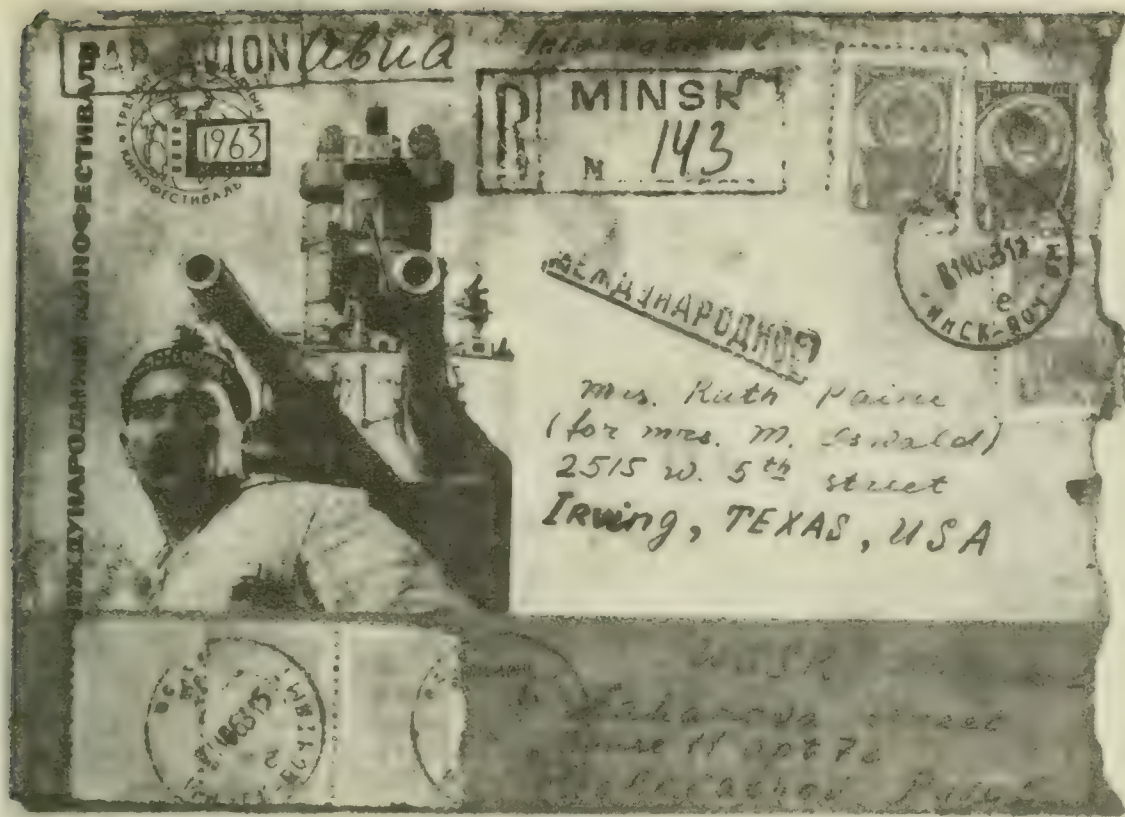
thing will be all right. Write when you will be going and I will meet you. Marina, I will drop over to Anita's tomorrow.

Good bye,

/s/ Pavel.

P.S. Marina, would you bring some records with you. I particularly like to listen to Bern sisters on the radio (is the name correct?). Particularly, "Dark Eyes" in their rendition. Then I will record them on tape.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 79—Continued

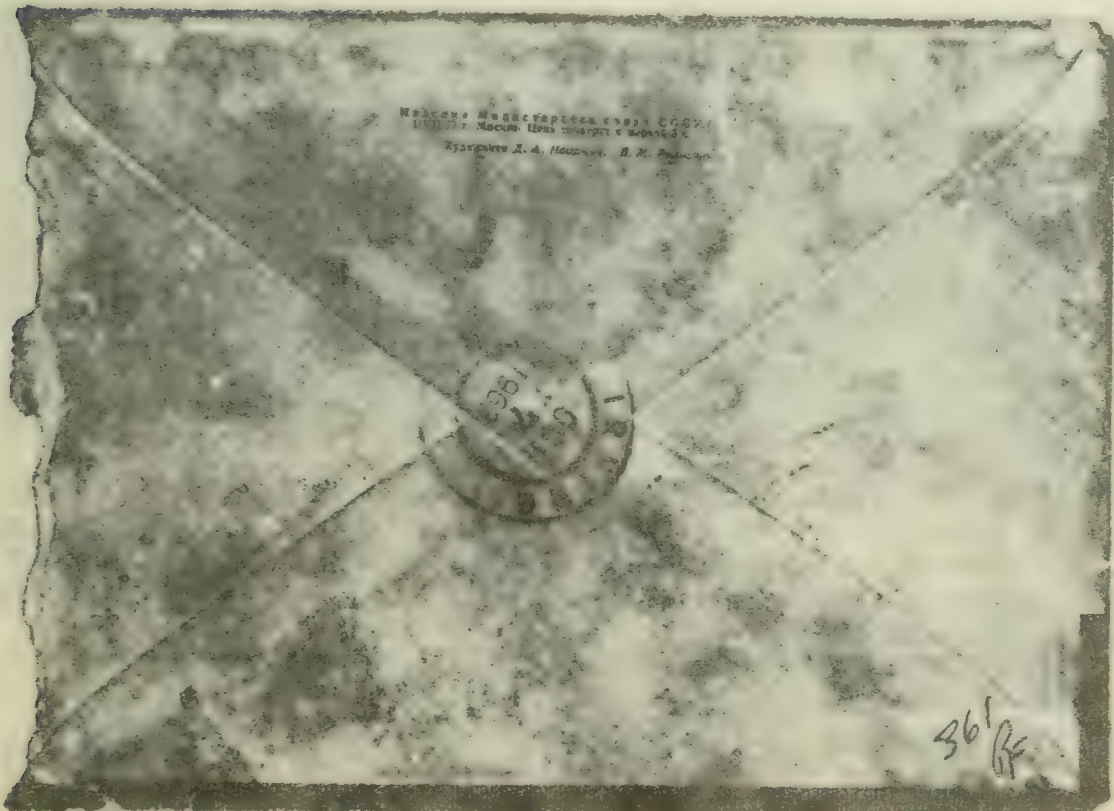


A letter addressed to:

Mrs. M. Oswald
c/o Mrs. Ruth Paine
2515 W. 5th St.
Irving, Texas

From:

Pavel Golovachov
11 Zaharova Street Apt. 72
Minsk 2, USSR
Registered No. 143



Даллас , Техас 2 Дек
1963.

Я получила следующие деньги, по-
лученные почтой, адресованные
г. же Марине Освальд, через ФБР в
Даллас, Техас. Эти деньги мне
доставлены мне, ~~на~~ 2 Дек 1963 года.

- 1) 80 долларов — наличными.
- 2) Чек на 5 долларов
- 3) Почтовый денежный ордер на 25 долларов

Марина Освальд
2 Дек. 1963.
Даллас ТЕХАС.

D-12

Dallas, Texas, 2 Dec.
1963

I have received the following money, received through the mail, addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, through the FBI in Dallas, Texas. This money was delivered to me on 2 Dec., 1963.

- (1) 80 dollars—cash
- (2) Check for 5 dollars
- (3) Postal Money Order for 25 dollars

Marina Oswald
2 Dec., 1963
Dallas, Texas

Даллас, Техас

20 дек. 1963г.

Я получила следующие деньги,
полученные по почте, адресованные г-же
Марине Освальд, через РБР в Даллас,
Техас. Эти деньги были доставлены
мне 2 декабря 1963г.

- 1) 80 долларов — наличными
- 2) чек на 50 долларов (пять долларов) ^{по}
- 3) Почтовый денежный ордер на 25 долларов

Марине Освальд

2 дек 1963г.

Даллас.

v-12

Dallas, Texas
20 (sic) Dec., 1963

I have received the following money, received by mail, addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, through the FBI in Dallas, Texas. This money was delivered to me on December 2, 1963.

- (1) 80 dollars—cash
- (2) Check for 50 dollars (five dollars) (Translators note—the "0" in fifty was crossed out and the "five dollars" in parentheses was initialed—initials appears to be "M.O.")
- (3) Postal Money Order for 25 dollars

Marina Oswald
2 Dec. 1963
Dallas

3 декабря, Даллас
Тексас

Мною получено :

- 1) Чек на сумму 10 долларов от
Mrs. A. B. Gardiner.
- 2) Наличными 10 канадских долларов
на Банк Канады.
- 3) Чек на 5 долларов от Mrs. Winnifred
Witzke.
- 4) Дебетный ордер на сумму 25 долларов
от J. P. Shaeffer.

M. Oswald

3 дек. 1963

(D-13)

December 3, Dallas
Texas

Received by me:

- 1) Check in the sum of 10 dollars from Mrs. A. B. Gardiner.
- 2) Cash 10 Canadian dollars on the Bank of Canada.
- 3) Check for 5 dollars from Mrs. Winnifred Wetzke.
- 4) Money order in the sum of 25 dollars from J. P. Shaeffer.

M. Oswald
Dec. 3, 1963

16/V-63

Дорогая Марина,

Дома ещё раз, и всё как
обычно: как всегда ^{во} ~~после~~ ^{после}
после, более стеснительно — особенно
скудно, как всегда, как всегда
была и будет, и всегда будет
Прощай, теперь, но
как всегда, у
всё
это
вопреки тому, я
приготовлю новый суп
ужина, если она будет
гостей в субботу. Но
это я мало знаю о приготовлении

Dear Marina,

Home again, and everything as usual: the floor must be washed, and dishes, clothes. Especially dull after our visit which was interesting and unusual. True, life is busy now, but not so interesting as at your place.

Today I waged war on bugs (cockroaches). I think I will win. Tomorrow I intend to prepare a new soup and salad to find out if they will be good for the guests on Saturday. I should explain, that I know little about cooking for more than four. We will see what will be.

из дна болны рен петири. (Увизин,
 the Бугей.

146K
 Михаил не позвонил мне спросить
 о пути. Я наконец позвонила
 ему у работы. - Он никогда не был дома

и шурт. А сегодня сорвался
 с ума, и сообразил сразу уехать

в Нью Йорк искать любовника.

Он любит свои машины - вот и всё.

Правда Lee пожаловался

на машинки, но я не помню

на тему и писал что-то про них!

(См. приложение)

Целую Аленку

Рут.

Michael didn't call to ask about my trip and finally I called him at work since he never was at home in his apartment. Today I'm angry with him and intend to go to New York to look for a lover! He loves his machines—and that's all!

Give greetings to Lee please, and write me also about diapers and bugs and such homely themes.

A kiss to June,
 Ruth



16
Hills 116
Superior
Lapumville
Curtis
Cassidy - 2
30/11/11 (22

Commission Exhibit 83

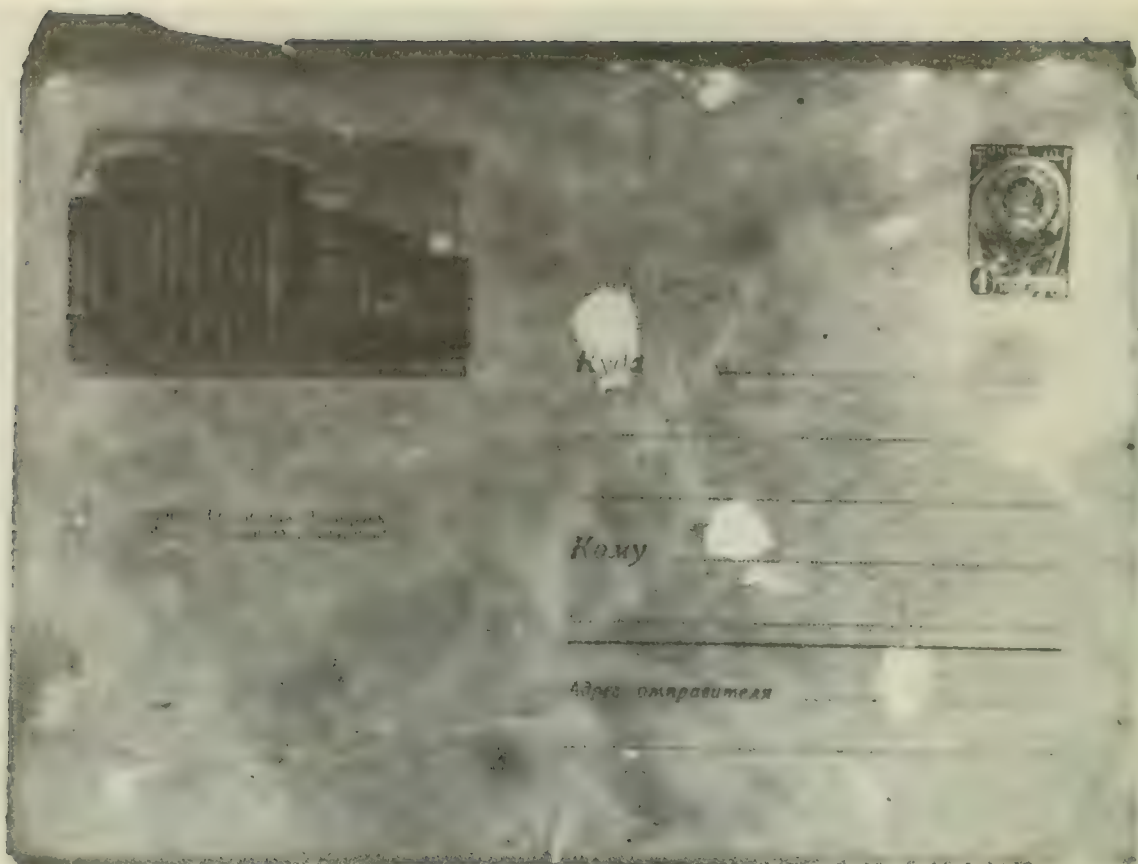
Exhibit 83, for Identification.

70R

Writing on the back of photograph—young boy with a rocking horse:
 “As a keepsake for dear Marinochka and her family—from Asker or Sashulka
 (Aleksandr)—2 years of age.

"8/30/62."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 83

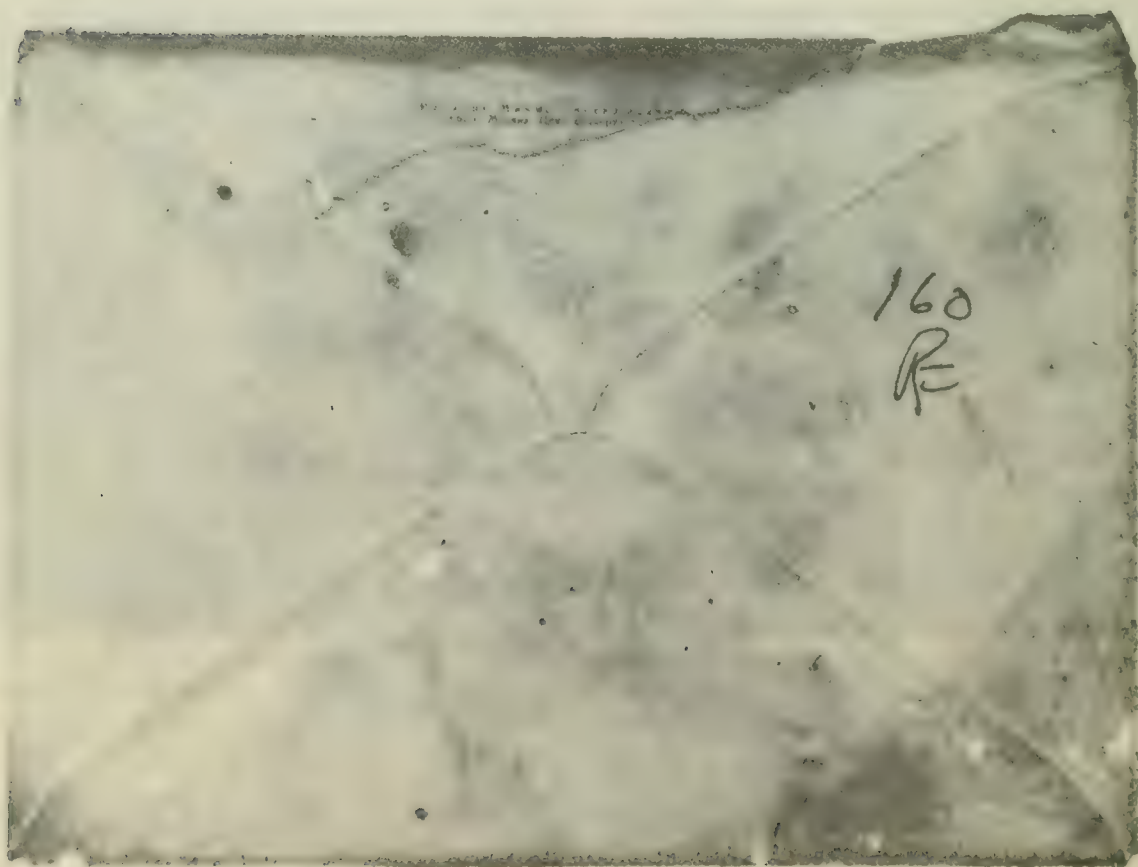


Envelope reflecting hotel "Byeloruss" in Minsk.

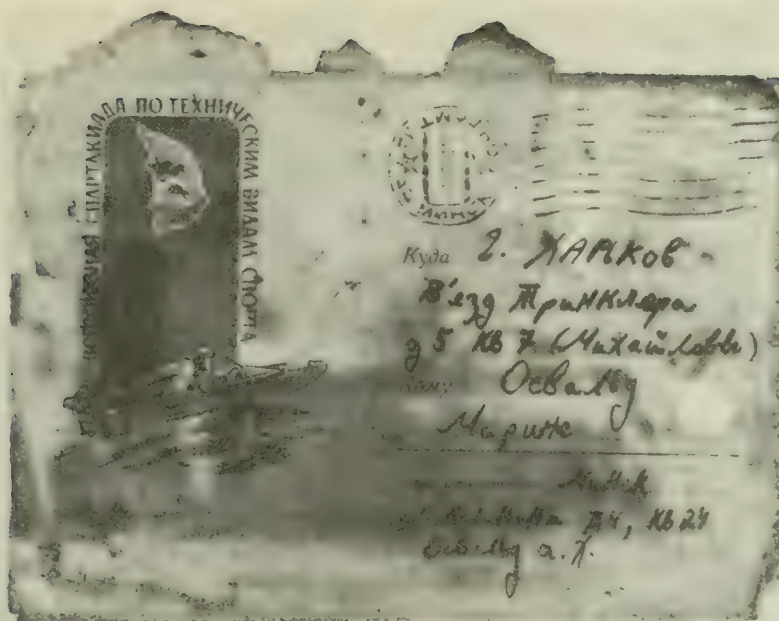
Printing: Where

To Whom

Address of Sender



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 84



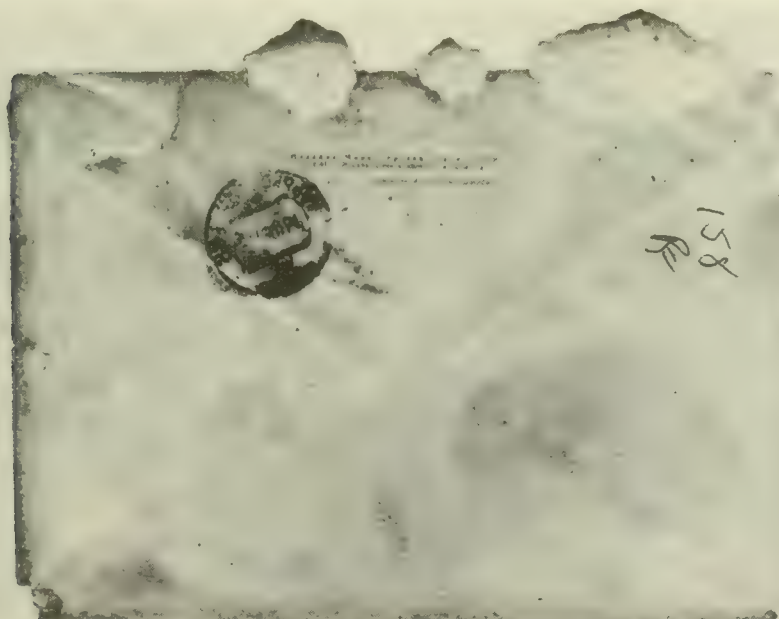
Envelope postmarked:

Minsk, USSR from A. H. OSWALD
Kalinin St.
House 4, Apt. 24

To: Marina Oswald
Trinkler Drive
House 5, Apt. 7
(Michailovs)
City of Kharkov

Left-hand corner of envelope:

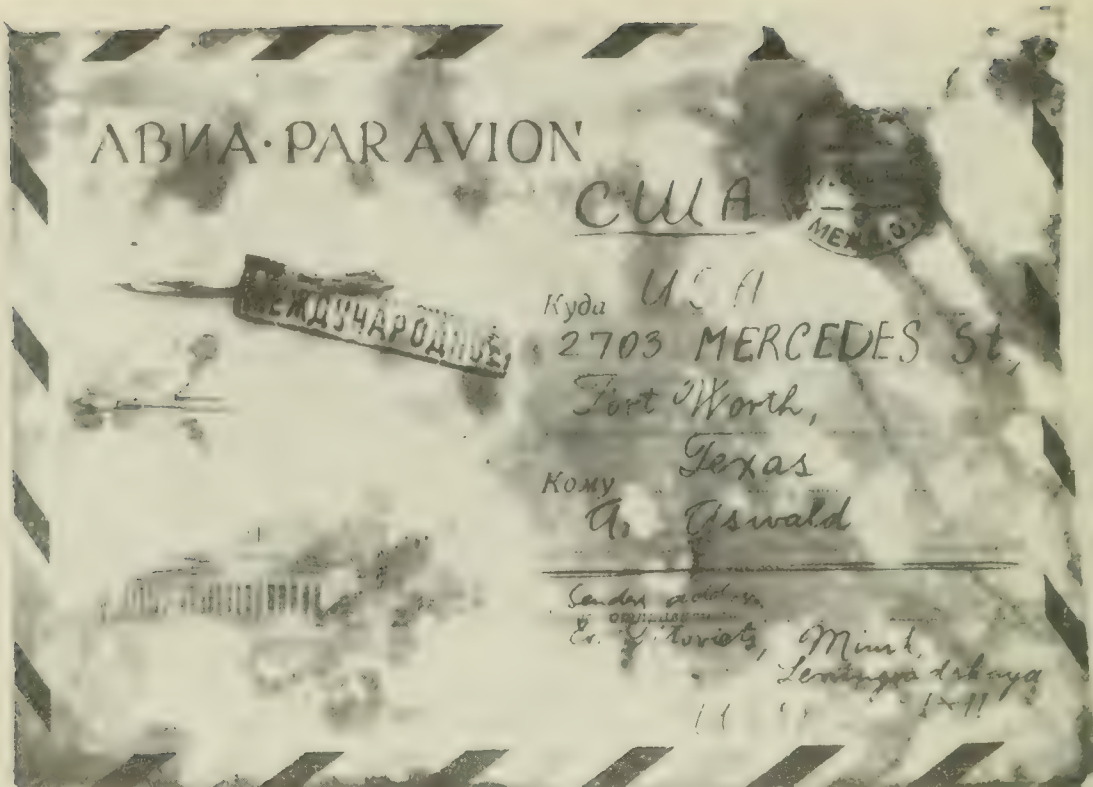
ALL-UNION (Sport) SPARTAKIADA ON ALL
PHASES OF SPORTS



Reverse side of envelope:

Inscription "Published by Ministry of Communications,
USSR," Moscow. Price of envelope, with stamp 5
Kopecks. Artist—A. I. Shmidstein

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 85

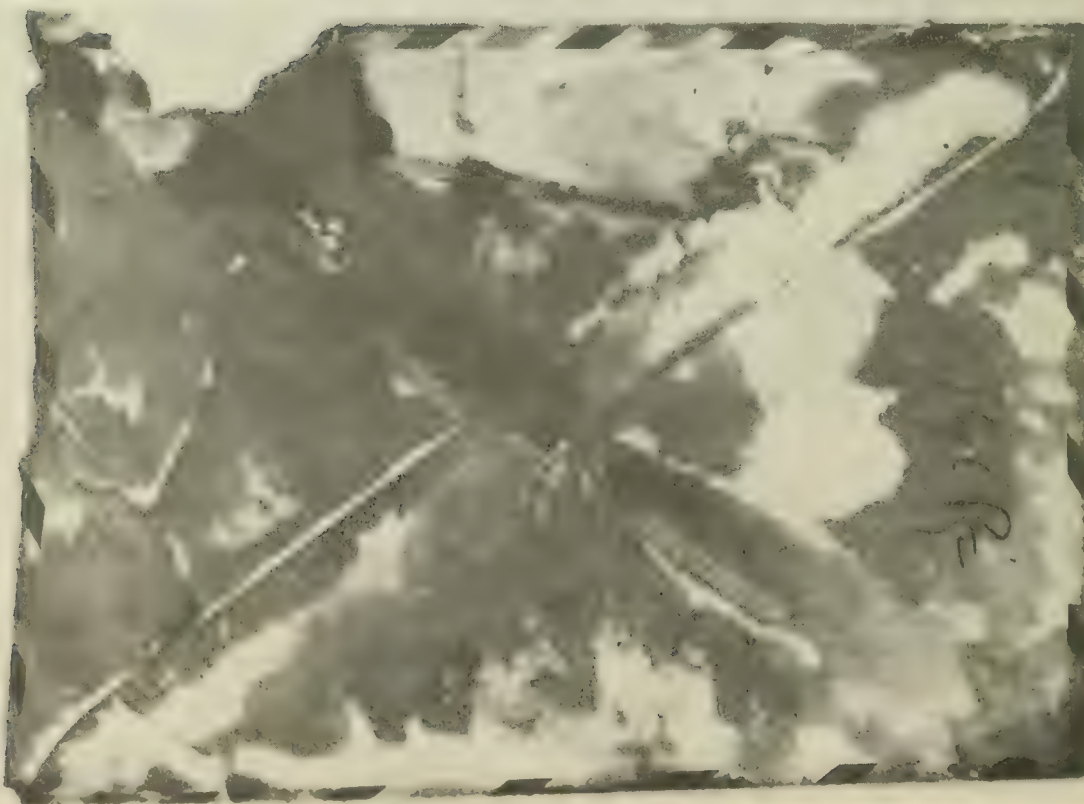


Airmail Envelope addressed to:

A. Oswald
2703 Mercedes St.,
Fort Worth, Texas, USA.

Return address:

Er. Titoviets
1-11 Leningrad St.
Minsk, U.S.S.R.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 86



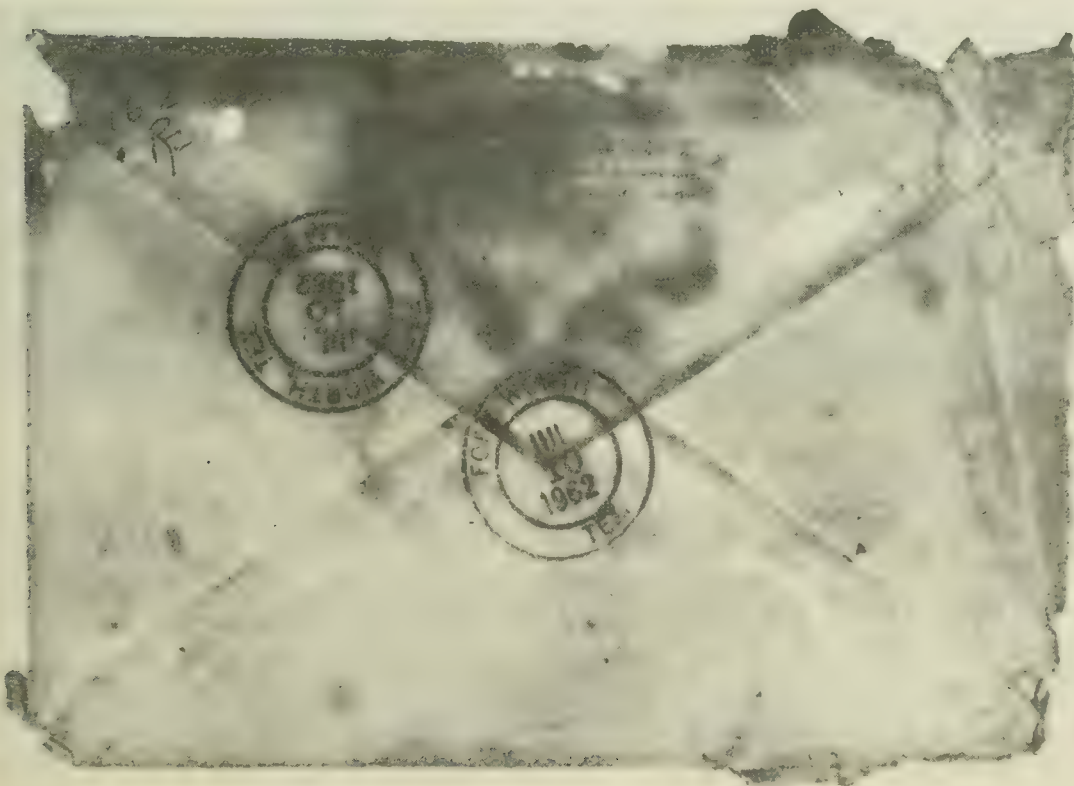
Airmail Envelope addressed to:

Mr. Lee Oswald
7313 Davanport
Fort Worth, Texas

On this the upper left-hand corner bears a slogan: "Glory to the conquerors of the cosmos!"

The return address reads:

P. P. Golovachev
11 Zakharov St. Apt. 72
Minsk 29.



Мариночка, добрый день!
 Не дожидаясь, пишу тебе письмо уже
 к Новому году, т.е. боюсь, что пока
 придет твой ответ, я не успею
 поздравить тебя с Новым годом.
 Желаю тебе, Алек и Юне,
 поздравить вас с наступающим
 Новым годом и желаю
 большого счастья и успехов
 во всех ваших начинаниях!
 Пусть Новый год будет для вас
 годом благоденствия!
 Мариночка, как я живу?
 Хорошо во всех отношениях.
 Учеба? Бона все в порядке.
 Уже сдаю два экзамена:
 по истории и по математике.
 Очень боюсь математики и
 физики. Но дисциплины

Dear Marinchka:

I am writing to you again without waiting for your letter because I am afraid that when your letter comes I will not have time to wish you a happy new year. Dear little girl, Alek and June, I greet you on the approaching New Year and wish you a lot of happiness and success in all your undertakings! Let the New Year be for you the year of prosperity!

Marinchka, how do I live? Perfectly in all respects. Studies? So far everything is in order. I already passed two examinations: in History and German. I'm very much afraid of Mathematics and Physics. These disciplines demand serious attitudes but you know me, "a serious girl." Well, somehow I'll manage. Are you going to

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study further when June grows older? How are things with work? I imagine June is a great big girl already. You must send me her photograph for sure. You hear me, for sure! For I cannot wait any longer and I'm afraid I may die with impatience.

Everything here is fine. I am 23 years old; can you imagine? There were only friends (at her birthday party?) You apparently heard about them: Misha, Slavik, Zhenya. They are Tolya's friends. Well, and of course, Klimashevskaya. Everything was fine. As a matter of fact, everything was impromptu. I didn't prepare anything, but they came and somehow everything went well.

I am sending you this picture. In the center is Ninulya, my fellow student. The

не утешало охотников. И много
 не собирали, а они пришли и
 так-то все сразу кончилось.
 Поэтому тебе бы подождать.
 Вспомни Кунгура — мой
 соросник. Сиринка не очень
 умен, но не обесуд. А вот
 тебе еще одна — это на фантас
 в кавказе, очень охотливый
 и много охоты. Это тоже можно
 дать на охоту. Поблизости.
 Да, вот охоту, и все время
 забавляю тебе охоту о охоту
 очень интерес — охоту — Снегуля.
 Правда, это очень охотливый
 охоту, но Ленинградский
 охоту как раз и охоту
 подходит, так он очень быстро
 охоту. Да, охоту! Вспомни
 что и занимаю в свободное

photograph is not very good but don't criticize. And here is one more for you; it was taken at the collective farm during my practical training, after I completed the first year. You cannot give me more than fifteen here. (Years?) By the way, I keep on forgetting all the time to tell you about a new member of our family—Snezhulya. Indeed, this is a very prosaic name, but Leningrad snow suits him fine because he dirties himself very fast.

The dog is adorable! You see what I am doing in my free time? Everything. I am trying to make less white—(illegible) in my upbringing. This is a big boast. The other day I called up Nadya; I forgot her surname (you remember her, she was the only one among us, the inimitable one). She has troubles with her husband.

дѣла, оуе, уа, да, да, да, да.

[illegible]

ceutical plant in the shipping department as a comptroller. As far as I know this work it cannot bring much moral satisfaction but it seems it suits her.

Everything is fine at home. On Wednesday I am going to Moscow for three or four days. I have some compensatory leave and I am taking it. Most likely I'll go by air. You know it's cheaper than train, since they give 50 percent discount to students. The round trip would cost me only eleven rubles. And I have someone to stay with; in short this will raise my morale; better mood and more energy; life is gayer. I am anxious to get into the Palace of Congresses and the Kremlin. I saw it from the outside but I didn't get inside at that time. Because there was a Congress at the time. I will write to you about everything in detail.

Всё всё подробно.

Хорошо конечно Ленинград

даже. Вначале снег, затем

таёж. снег. Конечно и

снег. Да! Жду снега.

Сначала поехали в Токсово,

будем кататься на лыжах.

Но, конечно, предвещают

какие-то из наших вещей?

Я уже же "подожми" специально

в бой обещал. Но ничего, и

ваши вещи докажет! Вот так.

Ваша сестренка мне не

зовёт. Жду от тебя ответа.

и если там то-нибудь

да и нет — с'езду.

Вот так же дела, много

добра. Да, вы знаете мои

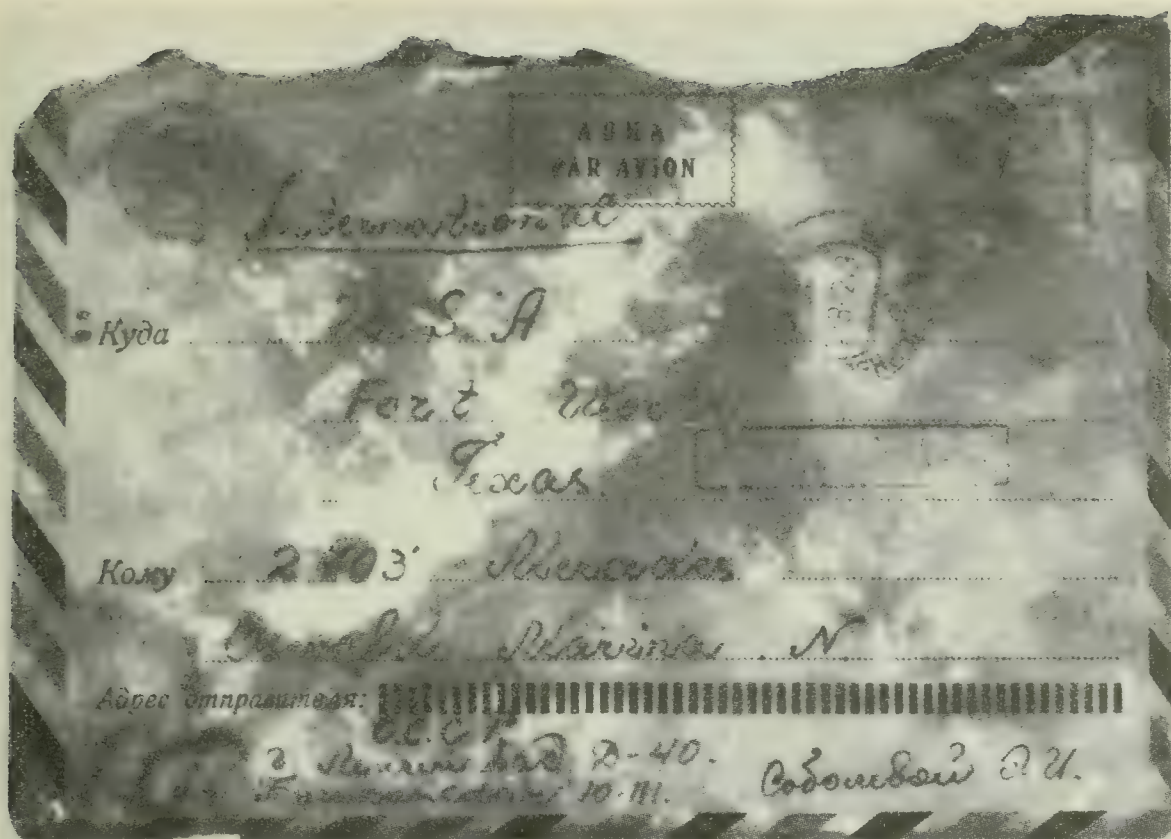
соседи? И то то не понимаю.

Так вот, сосед ушёл. Предвещают,

The weather is typically Leningrad weather. At first it snows, then melts, then slush. Dank humidity. Fie! I am waiting for snow. We rented a room in Toksovo; we will ski. You can imagine what kind of skier I am! I have "unusual abilities" along this line. Oh well, I'll show you yet! Yes, indeed.

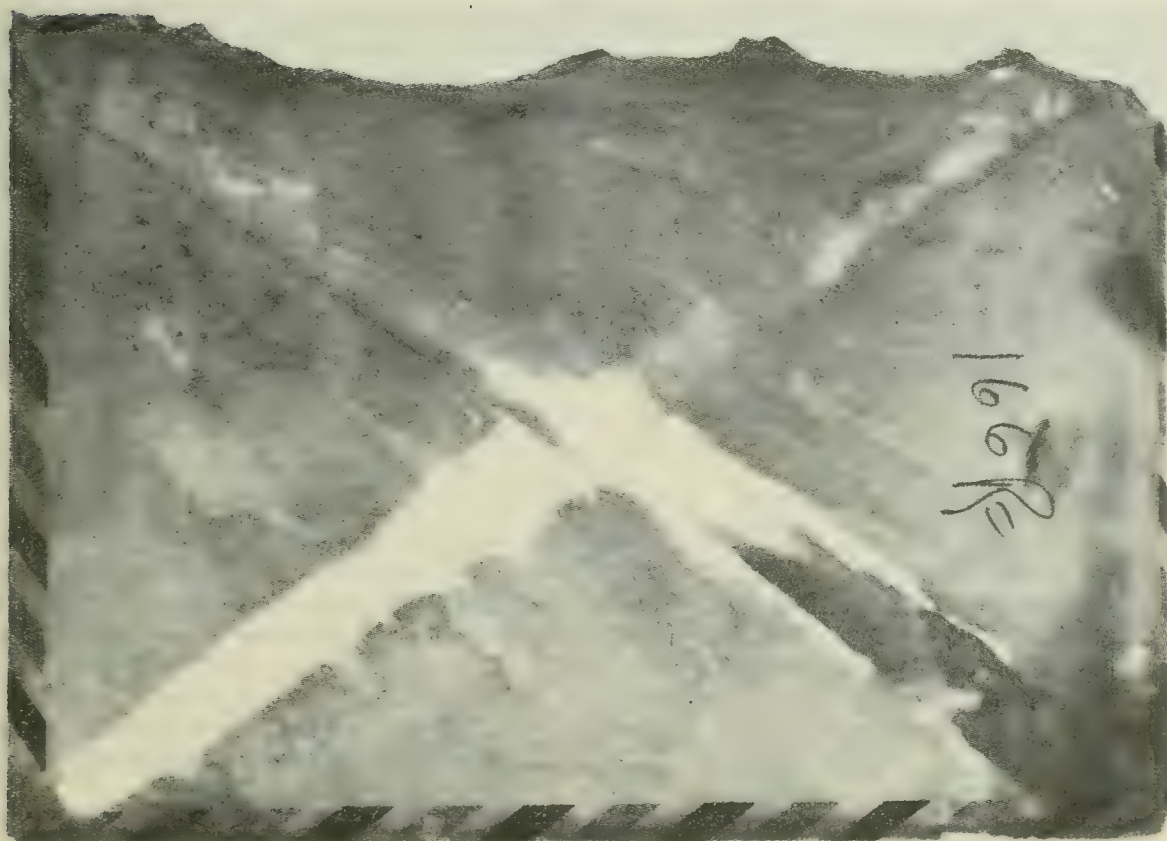
Your sister hasn't called me. I am waiting for a letter from you, and, if there will be something for her, I'll visit her.

That's how it is, dear girl. By the way, did you know my neighbors? I don't recall. Well a neighbor died. Can you imagine? 31 years old. Nephritis. It's a terrible pity. Ancient grandmothers are still walking and here is quite a young man (died). But what will be, will be and, after all, how weak medical science still is.



Addressed to: Marina N. Oswald
2703 Mercedes
Fort Worth, Texas

Sender: E. I. Soboleva
Pushkinskaya Street 10-111
Leningrad D-40
USSR



9:30 Ленин
14-го июля

Дорогая Марина.

О. Соловьев. Михаил мне объяснил
про вычитание (\$600 на каждого лица)
из сумм от заработной платы, — не от налога.
То же вычитание можно считать и налог,
поэтому налог не будет наложен. Но не
будет налога, так я с налога. [Будет
написать письмо в 2 часа ночи]
и на следующий день в М. саму около
9:00 найдет мой ответ если у него будет
3 или больше в зависимости от его

состояния

Ну, мы не так богаты, как я
думал. Но можно так устроиться если там
хотите ходить вместе с детьми у меня.
Моя жена тоже от \$100 за неделю. ~~Но~~
я этого не могу купить, это не
много, — доктор, лекарства, и т.д. Пошла спать.

9:30 p. m.
July 14

Dear Marina,

Oh, I made a mistake. Michael explained to me that deduction (\$600 per person) should be taken out of earnings, not out of the tax. When earnings are smaller, the State wants less taxes. But not \$1,800 less, as I wrote. (It is best not to write letters at 2 a. m.) But it seems that Michael would pay \$450 less every year if he had 3 more people dependent upon his salary.

No, we are not as rich as I thought. But we can arrange it this way if you wish to live with me with your children: we would pay you \$10.00 a week. Out of this you could buy what you wish—clothes, stamps, etc. But not food. I will buy this and also pay for the doctor, medicines, etc.

You do not understand how useful and pleasant it would be for me to live with

я буду это купить, и даже плату за
врача, лекарства, и т.д.

Тогда не понимая как было бы мне
легко и приятно жить с тобой. Но
хочу учиться русскому языку. Но
как? Дома, у себя, очень трудно.

И я не могу жить и есть
дома. Мне очень плохо. И
я стала бы, а мне мало стоит с
продуктами (хлеб, мясо и т.д.) и
большую - а нужно много русского языка
- и помочь с моими ошибками в разговоре
и в письмах.

Кальций (Calcium) таблетки для тебя, конечно.
Я узнала, что когда человек весь дрожит,
весь день, ему надо больше кальция. Особливо
тебе надо больше кальция. Потому что ты
9 таблеток в день. - с молоком - или с мясом.
Конечно молоко еще нужно - по крайней мере один
литр (кварт) ежедневно. Лучше два. Прости
о мои плохие советы. Очень хочу услышать от тебя
- Рут.

you. I want to learn Russian very much, but how can I? It is very difficult to study at home with children and I have little practice.

We do not have to live and eat like rich people. We can live simply but wholesomely. I would consider that it would cost me little to buy groceries (food, soap, etc.) and pay for the doctor and hospital in return for acquiring the knowledge of the Russian language, and to get help with my mistakes in speech and letters.

Calcium tablets are for you, of course. I found out that when a person eats yeast (?) all day (?) he needs more calcium.* You particularly need more calcium now. Nine tablets a day, please, with milk, if you can. Of course, you need more milk, at least one quart a day, better two. Forgive me for this extra advice.

I am anxious to hear news from you.

/s/ Ruth

*The writer probably meant to say "if a person shivers all day."

-3-

что ты приезды ко мне. Я была бы рада иметь котлаши дома, и рада смотреть на Джун пока ты в больнице и потом пока ты свободен после рождения. Ты (Джун) было бы хорошо у нас жить, на дворе, и т.д. Наш дом правое к детям!

Если ты хочешь приезды ко мне, тогда мы можем вместе поехать в Даллас. (в 20^е сентября, или когда-то.) Но можешь

быть ты не тебе отпустить Джун. Ему было было бы без нас, без детей.

Правда тоже, что здесь стоит больше чем у больницы о чем ты написала в письме.

Ранее я искала больницу где стоит меньше, но таких у нас нет. Все за врач

и за больницу здесь будет \$325.00. Мне

очень жаль. Ну, мы можем говорить об этом лично, правда ли?

Пожалуйста, напиши мне на твое.

Попрода. Тебе ничего не так трудно сделать (или потребности твоя?)

to look after June while you are in a hospital and afterwards, while you would be still weak after your confinement. It would be nice for her (June) here with children in the yard, etc. Our home is used to children!

If you wish to come to stay with me, then we can leave together for Dallas (on October 20, or thereabouts). But perhaps Lee would not let you go. He may feel lonesome without his wife and children. It is also true that a hospital here costs more, as you wrote in your letter. Before, I was looking for a hospital where it would cost less, but we do not have any like that here. Everything, including a doctor and hospital would cost here \$225.00. I am very sorry. But we may talk about this personally, may we not?

Please, address me by "thou" when writing to me (do they say it this way?). Try it. (This is from the verb "to try," is it not?) It would not be as hard for you to do in Russian as it is for me. Tell me please, is it correct to write "Thou" with a capital in letters as you do "You?"

I wrote to Ruth Kloefer about you. She is a secretary for the New Orleans

на русском как мне. Скажи мне п. - пожалуйста
 и пиши мне с добрым сердцем. В
 русском и как Бог?

Я написала Ruth Klopfer (Клоппер)

она как секретарь г-на Mrs. Paul

Blanchard (Бланшард) секретарь

Unitarian Church (Унитария) в Новом Орлеане.

Мне написала

Mrs. Paul Blanchard (Бланшард) секретарь

Unitarian Church (Унитария) в Новом Орлеане.

Мне спросила ли сама она

знает русских там. Можем ли мы

найти друзей среди русских там.

Пожалуйста, пиши мне.

Твоя, искренно. Татьяна

Мне написала. Ольга Д. Д.

Успехов,

Ruth

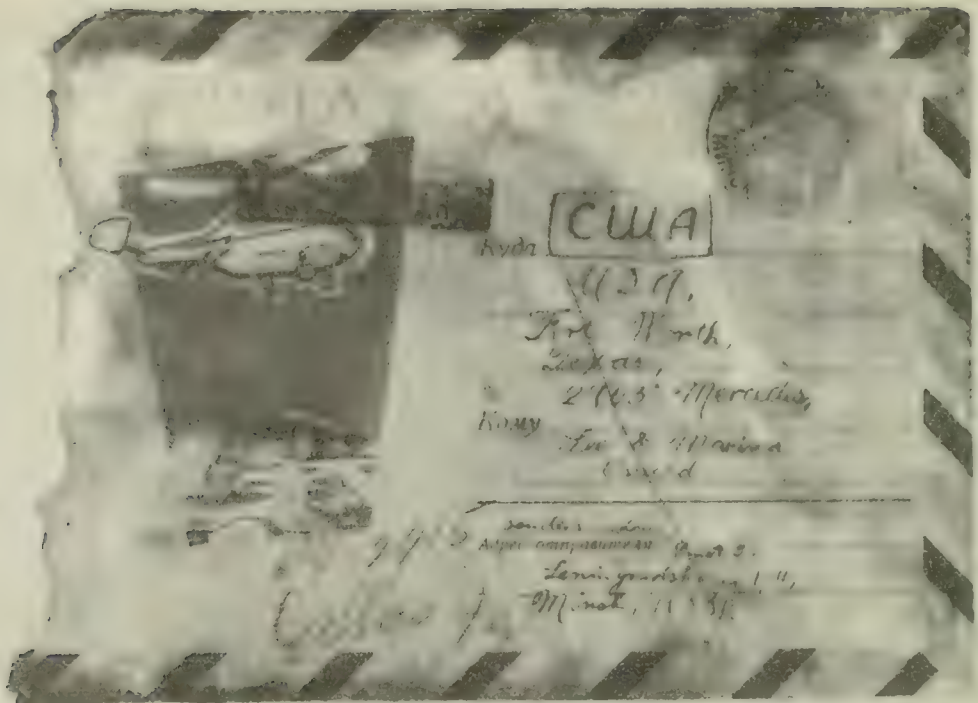
Quaker Church (genitive of "church," feminine?). I asked her if she knows any Russians in New Orleans. I also wrote to Mrs. Paul Blanchard, Secretary of the Unitarian Church in New Orleans. I also asked her if she knows any Russians there. Perhaps one or the other would be able to find a Russian friend for you.

Write without fail. Regards to Lee from me, please. Kiss June.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ruth.

Translator's Note: The sender writes a fairly good Russian, but she is not sure of her grammar; hence her questions regarding various word forms. She also gives in parentheses pronunciation of American proper names mentioned in the letter. She requests Marina to address her in letters with a familiar pronoun "thou" as is the Russian custom among close friends. (The writer herself uses "thou" in addressing Marina.) In a more formal letter, when using a pronoun "you," Russians spell it with a capital letter; that is why the writer asks if she should spell "thou" also with a capital (which is not done, as a rule).



Addressed to:
 Lee & Marina Oswald
 2703 Mercedes
 Fort Worth, Texas, USA
 Sender's Address:
 Ernst T.
 Leningrad St. 1-11
 Minsk, USSR



Issued by:
 Minister of Communications USSR
 May 15, 1961, Moscow. Price
 of envelope with stamp 5 Kopeks.
 Artist V. V. Pimenov

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 91

forward

1
In the city of Moscow there are ~~10~~¹⁰ factories, plants and industrial enterprises. Their enterprises employ over 2,000,000 people or 50% of 5,000,000 population of this city. The largest factory in the U.S.S.R. after people Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and Luga. The capital of the Russian S.S.R. Leningrad it is an important industrial and scientific located city.

In the story of the workers of this great city, the book is an understanding the character of the Russian people, the complexity of the arms, and types of the biggest country in the world in land mass and the second greatest industrial power. I shall not in the course of the book refer to the bourgeois and service classes.

In the course of reconstruction at the end of the 2nd WW under the reign of Stalin all major resources were turned to the rebuilding of the Soviet state, all sacrifices were made, including the slighting of the light consumer industry, the rebuild the heavy industry, the steel mill and machine tool plants, the ports and locomotive works. This book is an attempt at presenting a picture of the people who work in the modern Russian working class.

References which I shall make and figures are taken from the book "U.S.S.R. Statistics for 1960" put out by the central ministry of books and printing, Moscow, and figures taken from the text of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, which was from the still unpublished basis for the "U.S.S.R. Statistics for 1962" book to be published in Moscow in early 1962.

This book is not, however, an economic analysis of the Soviet Union. It is a look into the lives of work-a-day average Russians.

About the author.

The Hardy Donald was born in Oct 1939 in New Orleans La. the son of a ~~young~~ insurance salesman whose early death left a ~~small~~ ^{small} ~~man~~ ^{man} ~~struck~~ ^{man} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~independence~~ ^{independence} brought on by neglect. Entering the U.S. Marine Corps at 17 this streak of independence was strengthened by exotic journeys to Japan the Philippines and the seas of odd islands in the Pacific immediately after serving out his 3 years in the U.S. as C he abandoned his ~~family~~ ^{family} life to seek a new life in the U.S.S.R. full of optimism and hope he stood in red square in the fall of 1959 vowing to see his chosen course through, after, however, two years and a lot of growing up he decided to return to the U.S.A. This book is not a story about ~~himself~~ ^{himself} ~~he~~ ^{he} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~only~~ ^{only} ~~narrator~~ ^{narrator} ~~on~~ ^{on} ~~what~~ ^{what} ~~he~~ ^{he} ~~has~~ ^{has} ~~learned~~ ^{learned} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~out~~ ^{out}. I do think, however, that not too many people, at least Americans, have had the opportunity to look into a often miserable and sometimes ~~confusing~~ ^{confusing} world, but a world whose outward appearance is very like our own, if not just so good.

- 1-2 description of Radio factory
- 3-4 city, gates and conditions
- 5-6- description of T.V. shop
- 7-8-9. background of shops
- 10-11 Individual workers
12. controlled of "collective"
- 13-15 Demonstrations and meetings:
- 15-16 factory make up and people's
- 17-18-19. Layout of city of Minsk
- 20 Soviet permits & "tourist"
- 21-22 passports
- 23 collective farms and schools
24. Vocations
25. student quarters and fruit.
26. population fig. and depth books
27. figs. for books for books.
28. newspapers
29. films
30. 1st film 2nd T.V. (BACK 30-35-29-23)
HISTORIC
D. BAY.
31. T.V. & Radio
- 32 Radio
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35. Y.C.L. People police
36. central committee & min.
- 37-39 Corruption in USSR
40. Elections virgin land "Volunteers"
41. Election
42. the army
43. army
44. traps
45. DESTR. of men to
STALIN in 1961

(New money
commented.)

PART I

The lives of Russian Workers is governed, first and foremost, by the "collective", the smallest unit of authority in any given factory, plant or enterprise. Sectional and shop cells form a highly organized and well supported political organization. These shop committees are in turn governed by the shop and section party chiefs who are directed by the factory or plant party secretary. This post carries officially the same amount of authority as the production director or president of the plant, but in reality it is the controlling organ of all activities at any industrial enterprise, whether political, industrial or otherwise personal relations. The party secretary is responsible for political indoctrination of the workers, the discipline of members of the Communist party working at the plant and the general conduct and appearance of all members.

The Minsk Radio and Television plant is known throughout the Union as the major producer of electronics parts, and sets. In this vast enterprise created in the early 50's, the party secretary is a 6'4" man in his early 40's -- has a long history of service to the party. He controls the activities of the 1,000 communist party members here and otherwise supervises the activities of the other 5,000 people employed at this major enterprise in Minsk, the capital of the 3rd ranking Republic Belorussian.

This factory manufactures 87,000 large and powerful radio and 60,000 television sets in various sizes and ranges, excluding pocket radios, which are not mass produced anywhere in the U.S.S.R. It is this plant which manufactured several console model combination radiosphonograph television sets which were shown as mass produced items of commerce before several hundreds of thousands of Americans at the Soviet Exposition in New York in 1958. After the Exhibition these sets were duly shipped back to Minsk and are now stored in a special storage room on the first floor of the Administrative Building -- at this factory, ready for the next International Exhibit.

I worked for 23 months at this plant, a fine example of average and even slightly better than average working conditions. The plant covers

places 5,000 full time and 300 part time workers, 500 women and girls. This factory employs 2,000 soldiers in three of the five mainshops, mostly these shops are fitted with conveyor belts in long rows, on either side of which sit the long line of bustling women.

500 people, during the day shift, are employed on the huge stamp and pressing machines; here sheet metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for television and radios.

Another 500 people are employed in an adjoining building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. A laborer's process, mostly done by hand, the cutting, trimming and the process's right up to hand polishing are carried out here at the same plant. The plant also has its own stamp making plant, employing 150 people at or assisting at 80 heavy machine lathes and grinders. The noise in this shop is almost deafening as metal grinds against metal and steel saws cut through iron ingots at the rate of an inch a minute. The floor is covered with oil used to drain the heat of metal being worked so one has to watch one's footing; here the workers' hands are as black as the floor and ~~like~~ to be eternally. The foremen here look like the Russian version of "John Henry", tall and as strong as an ox. He isn't frilly, but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop, where those who have finished long courses in electronics work over generators, television tubes, testing experiments of all kinds. The green work tables are filled high here. Electric gadgets are not too reliable ~~these~~, Mostly due to the poor quality of wires, which keep burning out under the impact of the usual 220V _____ voltage. In the U. S. it is 110V.

The plastics department is next. Here 47 women and three physically disabled persons keep the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store of odd ~~pieces~~ ^{pressés}, turning out their quota of knobs, handles, non-conducting tube bases, and so forth. These workers suffer the worst condition of work in the plant, an otherwise model factory, for the Soviet Union, due

employed at a fairly large number of factories, especially the war industry. However for civilian use, their number is still small.

At this plant at least one worker is employed in the often crude task of turning out finished, acceptable items. Often one worker must finish the task of taking ~~the~~ ^{THE} edge of metal off plastic and shaving them on a foot driver lathe. There is only so much potentiality in presses and stamps, no matter what their size.

The lack of unemployment in the Soviet Union may be explained by one of 2 things. Lack of automation and a Beurocratic corps of 1 1/2 workers in any given factory. These people are occupied with the tons of paper work which flew in and out of any factory. Also the number of direct foremen is not small to the ratio of workers in some case 1-10, in others 1-5, depending on the importance of the work.

These people are also backed by a small army of examiners, committees and supply checkers and the quantity control board. These people number (without foremen) almost 300 people, total working force 3,000 -- 3-50 without foremen.

To delve deep into the lives of the workers, we shall visit most of the shops one after another and get to know the people. The largest shop employs 500 people; 85% women and girls; females make up 60% of the work force at this plant.

Here girls solder and screw the CHASSIS to the ~~frame~~ ^{FRAME} attaching, transistors, tubes and so forth. They each have quotas depending upon what kind of work they are engaged in. One girl may solder 5 TRANSISTORS in four minutes while THE NEXT GIRL SOWERS 15 wire leads in 13 minutes. The pay scales here vary but slightly with average pay at 80 rubles without deductions. Deductions include 7 rubles, general tax, 2.50 rubles for bachelors and unmarried girls and any deductions for poor or careless work. The inspectors may care to make further down the line. They start teams of two, mostly boys of 17 or 18, turning the televisions on the conveyor belts right side up, from where there has been soldering to a position where they place picture tubes onto the supports. These boys receive for a 39 hour week, 65 ~~62~~ rubles, not

the machine runs slowly, all along the line there are testing stations with metal ¹⁴³ ~~test~~ ^{SNAP TYPE} testing equipment, and with drawing the snappers that fitting out a tester's work, pass the equipment back onto the conveyor, speed here is essential.

The Communist party secretary here, as in most shops, has promised to increase production by ^{2%} ~~5%~~ in honor of the coming end of the third year of the current 7 year plan. Now the televisions are carried around the conveyer to go back down the line where others sit to complete the process, the smoke from the careful soldering doesn't keep the girls from chattering away and that, coupled with the boys at the end of the line, testing the loudspeakers, makes for a noisy but lively place, with the laughter of girls mixing with music and occasional jazz program, which the testers favor for purely personal reasons until the foreman looks his way.

As we go out we see crates of the finished product with the well known, "made in Belorussia," stamp.

One of the most interesting things in observing Russian life and conventions, is the personal relationship to each other; there exists a disciplined comradeship springing from the knowledge that in Soviet Society the fundamental group is the "Kollective" or intershop group. These groups with the shop or section party chiefs and foremen, are the worlds in which the Russian workers live. All activities and conduct of members is dependent upon the will of the "Kollective".

In the shop where I worked, the experimental shop, of the Minsk Radio and Television factory, there were 58 workers, including the party shop secretary, who is a Communist worker assigned into ~~doing~~ ^{the} shop by the factory Party ^{SECRETARY} ~~secretary~~, the Master foreman, assigned by the Shop production head who is assigned ^{in TUAN} ~~by~~ by the Director of the Factory, and ~~1 Junior Foreman~~.

The key person in the shop, as everyone appreciates is COMRADE Libezen, 45 years old, the party-secretary. His background is that after serving his allotted time in the ~~the~~ ^{YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE,} before the war, he became a member ^{COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION.} in good standing of the CPSU. During the war, he was for a short time, a tankist, but his talents seemed to have been too good for that job so he was made a military policeman, after the war, starting at this newly

shop secretary, responsible for shop discipline, party meetings, distribution of propaganda and any other odd "jobs" that might come up, including, seeing to it that there are always enough red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls. Liebesen holds the title (besides Communist) of "check worker, of Communist Labor," this movement was started under Stalin a decade ago, in order to get the most out of the extreme patriotism driven into Soviet children at an early age. Indeed, Liebesen is a skilled mechanic and metal worker and for his work he receives 130-140 rubles -- month minus deductions. This shop party secretary, together with the section party chief, usually selects workers for the title "check worker of Communist Labor." These people are not necessarily Communist party members, although it helps in the same way party membership helps in any facet of life in the U.S.S.R. ,

Factory meetings of the "Collectors" ^{iv's} are so numerous as to be staggering.

Take for instance during one month the following meetings and lectures are scheduled: 1 prof. Union; which discuss the work of the prof. union in gathering dues, paying out receipts on vacations orders, ect. (p. 24.); political information (4) every Tuesday on the lunch hour; Young Communist Meetings (2) on the 6 and 21st of every month; production ~~committees~~ ^{committees} (1) made up of workers, discussing ways of improving work; Communist party meeting (2) a month called by the section Communist party sec.; the school of Communist labor meeting ^(y) (X) compulsory every Wednesday, and sport meeting, 1 a month, non-~~compulsory~~ ^{compulsory}, a total of 15 meetings a month, 14 of which are compulsory for Communist party members and 12 compulsory for all others. These meetings are always held after work or on the lunch hour. They are never held on working time. Absenteeism is by no means allowed. After long years of hard discipline, especially under the Stalin regime, no worker will invite the sure disciplinary action of the party men and inevitably the factory party ^{committee} because ~~of~~ ^{of} trying to slip out of the way or giving too little attention to what is being said.

A strange sight indeed is the picture of the local party man delivering a political sermon to a group of usually robust simple working men

may demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. There is "a barrier" to higher pay. The foreman and shop head all receive about 120 rubles basic pay but much higher bonuses ^{are} awarded to the best shops by the factory committee for good production standards.

Our shop head Shephen Tarasavich Velchek is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who, although he hasn't got a higher education which is now a prime requisition for even a foreman's job, ~~has~~ managed to finish a 4 year night school specialty course and through the help of the director of the factory, Mr. U. Koryvich became shop head in an important segment of ^{this} a large plant, employing 5,000 people. Shephen has ^{an} almost bald head except for a line of hair on the left side of his head, which he is forever combing across his shiny top. Aged 45, he is married with two children aged 8 and 10. It may be explained that Russians seem to marry much older than their American counterparts, perhaps that can be explained by the fact that in order to receive an apartment, people often must wait for 5 or 6 years and since security is so unstable, until a commonly desired goal is reached, that is, an apartment for oneself, most Russians do not choose to start families until later in life. Shephen is responsible to the factory committee and director for the filling of quotas and production quantity. His foreman Zemel is 38 years old, has a wife and 15 month old baby, not too long ago moved out of his one room flat without kitchen or private toilet, into a newly built apartment house and flat of two small rooms, kitchen and bath, a luxury not felt by most Russians. A tall thin man with dark creases in his face, his manner, nervous, spontaneous and direct, betrays his calling. His job, keep the working on the premises going as quickly and efficiently as possible. His Assistant, Jr. Foreman Lavecek, is much younger, ten year younger, enigmatic, handsome, quick, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a sort of rough charm, which he instinctively uses in the presence of superiors. The shop's mainstay is composed of 17 so-called "Shock workers" whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs so that all might strive to imitate them. Usually of the 5 level or master class

also members of the Communist Party. They carry the production load and most of the responsibility of the interlife of the Collective.

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into 18-22 year olds, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their obligatory two years at a factory, before going on to full time day studies at the local University, or one of the specialized institutes, and older workers who have been working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the middle number worker levels, 3, 4; these workers are aged about 24-30 and form the mass of laborers at the factory. 70% have families, apartments are few, most occupy rooms belonging to relatives or rooms let to rent by holders of two or three room apartments, often for as high as 20 rubles a month, although rent in the Soviet Union is paid by the sq. meter and 3, 15 meter rooms with kitchen and bath cost ~~only~~ about 32 rubles a month. The housing shortage is so ^{critical} ~~critical~~ that people count themselves lucky to even find a person willing to let his room, room renting also is the most common form of speculation in the USSR. Often it reaches heights all out of proportion with reality, such as the man who derived 60 rubles a month from letting his rooms in the summer while he himself was living in a summer house ^{or} ~~on~~ "Dacha", in the country. Such speculation is forbidden and carries penalties, including deportation to other economic areas of the USSR for terms of up to 6 months. Still these are the most common instances. Most workers in Minsk come from peasant stock, ^{which} ~~which~~ re-populated ^{ed} the city at the end of the 2nd WORLD WAR. Like most Russians they are warm hearted and simple but often stubborn and untrustworthy.

The life of the "Collective" or rather inter-life, since it often touches upon more than just the work, is the most reflective side of the complex working of the Communist party of the USSR. It is the reflection of mass and organized political activity, deciding the actions of every individual and group, placing upon society a course, so strict, so disciplined, that any private deviation is interpreted ^{as} ~~as~~ political deviation and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most comprehensible educational and moral training probably

first ask who controls, who leads the collective. The answer to that is a long one; all plants and factories in the Soviet Union have party Committees, headed by one graduate of a higher party school whose function is to control discipline of members of the Communist party, and who, working in conjunction with the directors, of the factory, controls all factors pertaining to the work, alterations and production of any given line. It must be noted that officially the party man occupies a position exactly equal to the ~~supreme~~ head of any factory; however the facts point out that he has, due to the fact that Communist hold the leading positions in plants, ~~that the party man holds~~ considerable more sway over the activities of the workers than anyone else. No suggestion of the party man is ever turned down by the directors of our factory, that would be president to treason. The *PARTY MAN IS APPOINTED BY THE H.Q. OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY* party man designates who shall be shop and section party secretaries, a post well coveted by employed Communists. These Communists in reality control every move of "Collectives". They are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and party activities in the local cells.

These meetings or "Sabrawing's" are almost always held at the lunch hour or after working hours. The number of meetings of a strictly political nature is not small, considering that on an average 8 meetings are held a week and of these you have "young Communist, party communist meeting", "political information" and the "school of Communist labor". These are every week and are compulsory for all workers. Also monthly meetings, include "Production meeting" "General trade Union" "Shop Committee" and "Sport Meeting", none of these are compulsory. The numbers of meetings held a month average 20. 50% of these are political or by-political meetings. Meetings last anywhere from 10 minutes to two hours; usually the length of "Political information meetings" held every Tuesday is 15 minutes. An amazing thing in watching these political lectures is that there is taken on by the listeners, a most phenomenal nature, one impervious to outside interference or sounds.

watchful party secretary and members of the Communist Party. This is mostly seen in political information or CENTRAL COMMITTEE party directives readings. At these times it is best to curb one's natural boisterous and lively nature. Under the 6' by 6' picture of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, the party section secretary stands. ^{in section} ~~At our~~ ~~side~~ a middle aged poched man by the name of SOBANKIN, an average looking man wearing glasses, his wrinkled face and twinkling eyes give one the impression that at any moment he's going to tell a racy story or funny joke, but he never does. Behind this man stands 25 years of party life. His high post, relatively speaking for him, is witness to his efficiency. He stands expounding from notes ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ front of him, the week's "Information", with all the lack of enthusiasm and gusto of someone who knows that he has no worries about an audience or about someone getting up and going away.

PART III "demonstrations"

In the same way, May Day and other "demonstrations" are arranged as well as spontaneous receptions for distinguished guests. I remember when I was in Moscow in 1959 I was just passing in front of the Metropol restaurant when out of the side streets came a 10 man police unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in front of the entrance, surrounding the crowd and keeping them hemmed in (not detouring the flow of traffic, as would be expected) for 3 minutes, until right on schedule, an obviously distinguished foreign lady was driven up to the restaurant, where a meeting in her honor ^{SAT WAS} had been arranged. ~~And~~ taken through the "spontaneous" welcoming crowd, after which the police were withdrawn, allowing the passers by to continue. (INSERT)

At the Minsk radio factory, holiday demonstrations (there are two a year), May Day and Revolution Day, are arranged in the following manner. Directives are passed down the communist party line until they reach the factory shop and mill "Kollektives". Here they are implemented by the Communist party secretary who issues instructions as to what time the demonstrators are to arrive, at the arrival point names are taken well in advance of the march so that the covers and

P.P. 10.

another instance of this was in 1961 when a Chinese delegation arrived in Minsk and was driven from the Railway station to a house on the outskirts of the city. Even though it was 10:30 at night all along the way members of the MVD (security) forces ran into apt. buildings and student dormitories ordering people out on to the streets to welcome the arriving guests.

although there was no prior notice of my delegation, another "spontaneous" welcoming committee met the cavalcade of black limousines and dutifully waved back at the darkened cars with the slightly protruding yellowish ~~hands~~ waving hands.

I myself was ~~in the~~ ^{visiting friends in the} foreign language dormitory when I was called out for this purpose by a security agent. I went right along with all the others into the crowd and I know this story to be not only true, but standard operating procedure.

point, where, ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~are~~ ^{are} distributed and ~~carried~~ ^{carried} in ranks. In the city of Minsk on such days, all roads are closed by driving trucks across them, except the prescribed route. This, as well as meticulous attention to attendance, insures a 90% turnout of the entire population. Stragglers or late risers walking through the streets may be yanked into the study stream of workers by the police or voluntary red armed ~~banded~~ ["]people's militia," any one who argues may be subject to close investigation later on, ~~or~~ ^{the} one thing to be avoided in any police state.

In roughly the same way, a 98% majority of the voting population is always funneled into voting ~~for~~ ^{for} the one candidate ~~for~~ ^{the} ~~one~~ ^{one} post, one party system, in the Soviet Union. Before State, Republic, or city elections, a "AGITATOR" calls at the residence of each and every person in the city; he inquires regarding the ~~numbers~~ ^{numbers} of eligible voters (voting age throughout the USSR is sixteen years) Age, sex, place of work ^{et.c.} He insures ~~that~~ ^{that} all eligible voters know, when, where and how to vote.) He can explain who are the candidates, although he is forbidden by law to ~~advise~~ ^{advise} for one or the other, and insures the prospective voter that his name will be on the voting register, located at the poll, which he must sign before voting by secret ballot. At the voting poll after signing the register, a person receives a voting list with the names of all candidates for different posts. He may either place an X next to his choice or strike out any name he doesn't like or write in any name he wishes, names written into the ballot are counted but no one can be elected to ~~the~~ ^{any} post ~~or~~ ^{or} office in this manner, it may, however, mean that this person will be a candidate for a chosen post sometime in the future elections. All candidates are approved by the central committee of the Communist party, although a candidate does not necessarily have to be a communist party member (he may be non-party) ~~although~~ the system in the USSR insures that no person rises to any heights at all without being approved by party, even if he has ~~never~~ ^{at} made an application for the party. ~~the~~ ^{the} 22nd congress KPCU Kruscheff revealed that out of a population of ~~216~~ ²¹⁶

part. That is less than 10% of the total population. A vast majority engaged in production, not counting children and pensioners, etc.

But in order to get to know the workers, how they think, act, none and have lived, I will take an example from the lower and middle and upper age groups. Starting with the lower.

Uusha Shklicavich, born in what is now south western Belorussian territory; he is 24 years old, makes 90 rubles a month, without deductions, he is married and has a young baby. He and his wife live in a small room in a house, the property of his in-laws. He is on the waiting list for a small flat, "hopes" to receive it in "four or five years", ^{HOPE'S TO} ~~hoping to~~ enters the University night course next year so that he can become a radio engineer. He went to school during and after the war in the east where his family took him during the evacuation. Moved still further east after an all out attempt at a drive by the Nazis in which his mother was killed. After finishing his schooling at the age of 19, like most Russian boys, he was drafted into the Army, served in Hungary when the ^{COUNTR} ~~country~~ Revolution broke out as a jeep driver, when ² ~~asked who~~ ^{him who} started the war, there, he says "American Imperialists" and "spies". When asked who he killed he says "he didn't kill anyone". When asked who was killed during the Revolution he says "Hungarians". Asked what he thinks of that Revolution, he says "It was a glorious victory by our forces". Shklicavich also tells a story about ^{at night} ~~how one freedom~~ "newly arrived with the occupation forces, was walking down the street when he came upon a group of young Hungarian civilians; one of them was a girl he says, and she looked at me so hard I thought she must of known me. One of the younger people came forward and asked for a match. Just then a Hungarian 'people/policeman' came around the corner." This is probably ^{what} ~~what~~ saved Shklicavich's life. The police ^{men} ~~shouted~~ just as one of the younger people came up behind him and hit him on the head; when he ~~awoke~~ there were two of the group dead and the others ^{ran} ~~ran~~ away." Surely a revolution of spies and imperialists I fibed.

A picture of a different sort is that cut by ARSENAVICH.

children aged 74 he has ~~has~~ a hawk like nose, bushy eyebrows, profuse straw colored hair, he makes 115 rubles a month, lives fairly well, owns a television, radio and refrigerator in his two room flat with neighbors who share kitchen and bath, A very good arrangement for the Soviet Union. He pays 15 rubles a month rent, has a middle school education, had finished a metal workers course at ~~the~~ night school at the night school facility of the University in 1958. He has been working at this plant for 5 years. A skilled tradesman, he is respected and is a member of the shop production committee, ~~non~~-communist, He believes in the principles of the party as do almost all Russians. His hobby is fishing on the banks of the little creek near his home during the summer. Every morning he spends 20 minutes on a bus coming to work, this is the most inconvenient aspect of his otherwise simple and average life. Does he have money, personal belongings? ^{NO} ~~no~~ money, but I have an apartment; that is the most important thing in life. People have been known to do odd, even unlawful things to get even a little higher on the ^{housing} waiting list such as faking the ownership of a baby or two to get special rating. The opening of apartments houses is always done with a great deal of gusto and preparation. Indeed, for the lucky one's, receiving their orders on rooms and flats, it is a big moment, a moment culminating years of waiting and ^{often} ~~after~~ years of manipulation, the lucky few get the word to move out of their old quarters, usually one room in oblong buildings, built after the war, which are mostly to be later torn down. As soon as a newly built house is ready, enough to support the rush of happy home owners, it is opened even though their may not be light fixtures or toilet seats just yet. What does that matter!. In 1960 there ^{WPA} ~~was~~ 2,978,000 living places built in USSR; USA, 1,300,000 including Hawaii and Alaska.

A FIAT

One man whose family received ^{not} long ago ~~what~~ is GABERS. At our shop a master, a shock worker and a communist for many years, he is almost 60 years old. Now with dark but greying hair, long nose, and protruding cheek bones, set under very old and weighted eyes,

During the war, the draft remained in Minsk with his wife when the Germans arrived, lived here for 8 months, until ~~when~~ things got too hot for him, as it did for most of the remaining population who didn't support the Germans outright. He fled into the deep pine forest with his wife where he served with the famed Guefilla fighters; as is well known, these people held most of the territory of Belorussia during the entire 4 years of occupation by the Germans of Minsk and other points in Belorussia. One day ORISSER, in talking about the war rolled up his sleeve and showed me two unmistakable scars - bullet holes. When talking about Minsk during German occupation, one feels a trickle running along the neck. There was a chimney in Minsk, he says, next to the crematorium. The smoke from that chimney was as black as death day and night, night and day, the smoke of that belching chimney never stopped rising over the ruined skeleton of Minsk. 90% sized to the ground, during the war with only three major buildings still standing after the war, opera house, government house and church. These buildings, all except the Church, which is now closed, are still in use.

PART IV

The reconstruction of Minsk is an interesting story reflecting the courage of its builders. In a totalitarian system great forces can be brought into play under rigid controls and support. The success of the Russian ^{SABOTNIK} "syndicate" is testimony to that. So also is the result of the reconstruction of Minsk and other cities of the USSR. This reconstruction is still, in part, going on but the design and structure of the city already gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the Belorussian State in 1945. Only 16 short years ago, the architectural planning may be anything but modern but it in the manner of almost all Russian cities.

With the airport serving as its eastern boundary we find a large spreadout township in appearance, 1 city only. The skyline pierced with factory fumes and chimneys betrays its industrial background township. I say in appearance, because, the tallest building here is the 9 story black apparatus house flanking the main street.

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and structure of the city all ready gives no idea of the condition of the capital of the ^{Russian} Belorussian State in 1945, only 16 short years ago. The architectural planning may be any thing but modern but it is the manner of almost all ^{Russian cities} ~~Belorussian cities~~ with the airport ~~as its eastern boundry we find a large spread out~~ ^{township} in appearance. ~~Only~~ Only the skyline piced with factory ~~rooms~~ ^{factories} and chimneys betrays its ~~industrial~~ ^{industrial} background, township I say in appearance because, the tallest building here is the 9 story ~~block apartment house flanking the main street, prospect Stalin,~~ ^{apartment} which is over 2 miles long and the only such ~~world~~ ^{building} in the republic, all other streets are narrow rock laid streets, curving through the city like ^{Arms} ~~branches~~ ^{branches} of stone bunching off the main street ~~but~~ ^{fact} out the other end, by extensive ~~parks~~ ^{parks}. The design and content of this prospect is very reflective of the ^{line} ~~face~~ of this city, from north to south of this straight as an arrow ^{view} ~~view~~ of the city includes in the first two miles, the center ^{district} ~~district~~ of the city. Hotel Minsk and the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in 1950 on the direct order of ^{Khrushchev} ~~Khrushchev~~ who was grieved at the ~~fact~~ ^{fact} that only one, old, delapidated, hotel existed at that time when he paid an official visit to this the capital of Belorussia, the hotel was build in three months, a record for the entire Soviet Union, ~~and~~ ^{and} has over 500 rooms a modern well ^{serviced} ~~served~~ and built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from Germany and Poland through Minsk to Moscow.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 92—Continued

The post office handles all mail coming in and out of the city. Built in 1885, it has 4 columns at its entrance in the Greek style.

Next down the prospect are a clothing store, childrens store. The central movie house, the best one in Minsk seating 400 people in a small unventilated hall. Next to it stands a shoe store, across from it; the central beauty shop, the main drug store and a Caspian (Russian food store), furniture store. ^{NEXT IS} The Ministry of Internal Affairs, whose boss is tough military Colonel, Nickolay ~~Antonov~~. ^{MINISTER} of the "peoples militia", he holds the title ~~minister~~ ^{SUBSIDIARY} of Internal Affairs. around the corner is his ~~subordinate~~, the KGB ~~commissioner~~ for Internal Security, (Intelligence and Secret police). ^{THE MINISTRY} Across from ~~this~~ is the ever ~~crowded~~ crowded prospect, book shop, across from this is the even more crowded ~~restaurant~~, one of five in the city where for two rubles a person can buy fried touns or plates of chicken with potatoes and fried cabbage, instead of just the "Kotlets" (bread and ground meat patties) or ~~chicken~~ ^{SWITSEL} with ~~chicken~~ ^{ALITTLE} more meat and less bread ~~and~~ and beef steak pure (ground beef patties ~~served~~ ^{These} served with potatoes and cabbage and sometime macaroni. ~~These~~ are always served in workers dining rooms and stand up cafes for they open at night). ^{And} ~~and~~ some times, sweet rolls, coffee, ~~and~~ and fall fruits, salads and tomatoes can also be bought.

~~And trips to ^{many} cities of the Soviet Union is forbidden even to those who would like to travel there to see relatives, all cities above Leningrad towards the Finnish border fall into this category. ^{BEST} But on the Polish border, ~~whereas~~ ^{whereas} ~~one can see~~ ^{one can see} port~~

down from this cake costs ⁷ 13 kopecks (a person can buy unwrapped bread (white), for 2 kopecks sweet rolls of different kinds, 20 kopecks black bread (the black bread ^{LOAF} ~~loaf~~ is twice as large as the white is, therefore cheaper ^{PER KILOGRAM} and more in demand. Also black bread remains fresh for an exceptionally longer time due to the hard crust.

Across from this bakery shop is the confection place. Here is a kid's dreamland of sweets and chocolate, although owing to its limited chocolate costs 4 times as much as in the US (for four ounces one must pay 60 kopecks. Chocolate is much in demand since Russians have a vicious sweet teeth. Here there is always a crowd. Further down we come to the only Department store in Minsk, the "GUM", which means "State Universal Store". Here one may buy anything sold in the smaller specialized stores ^{and} ~~at~~ sign on the list for refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and even cars, none of which ~~can~~ can be bought anywhere outright. The waiting list for refrigerations 1952-58 ^{112 mill. sold} is three months; also ^{The same} for vacuum cleaners. For cars the waiting list is anywhere from 6 months to a year depending upon which of the three existing ^{types} ~~models~~ ^{PUTS} ~~one makes~~ a down payment on. The "Moskavich", which costs 3,300 rubles, is presumed to be the best, so the waiting list is almost a year for that; however the "Victory" and ^{"VOLGA"} ~~"Mazda"~~ are a little cheaper and so one can expect it after only a 6 or 7 month wait; cars are bought more or less to order, here. Their styles are not very impressive. The ~~Moskavich~~ ^{Moskavich} looks like a box on wheels, while the Volga looks like a 1938 Studebaker which ^{is} ~~by the way~~ what it is modeled after, "American" rear end".

Motorcycles and television sets can, however, be bought on the spot for ready cash. A good high powered motorcycle costs 350 rubles and their quality is apt to be better than the more complex automobile; television sets cost anywhere from 80 rubles for a 6 inch by 6 inch screen to 350 rubles for a well made television of 22 inch screen. Other models, light table models, cost 190 and 145 rubles. Here ready made suits of rough material can be bought. The cheaper, a double breasted blue for 110 rubles or a better made three button suit for 250 rubles, and jacket costs 40 rubles or ² pair of pants for not less than

15 rubles. ^{There} ~~There~~

rubles.

Just before we come to "Stalin Square" the end of the central district along the PROSPECT, we find the two "AUTOMATS" or stand up cafes. These cafes are located across the prospect from one another, the INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL structure is exactly the same in each, both places serve the same dishes at the same prices. Why these were not built at opposite ends of the CENTRAL DISTRICT OR EVEN THE SQUARE, for instance, is not known. Although it would of course be more convenient. The reason is that ^{the} architectural plans for all the ^{cities} ~~cities~~ in the Soviet Union, ^{come} ~~come~~ directly from Moscow, which, as one can imagine, is a big responsibility ^{for the ARCHITECT} and since, in the USSR, one pays for a mistake with one's head, it seems that the logical reason, is that in building the street so it is the simplest, ^{it is} ~~and~~ therefore safest way. Another characteristic and interesting structure in Minsk is the trade union building. This houses an auditorium, offices for the training and costuming of the amateur groups who perform here periodically and a small dance hall. There ^{is} ~~are~~ not, as one might assume, ^{an} ~~an~~ office of any trade union. They do not exist as we know them, (since strikes or negotiations for higher pay or better working conditions are not allowed, of course; suggestions may be made by any worker but these all are handled through the local Communist factory committee and are passed along or shelved as it suits the committee's) An imposing structure, it looks like a Greek temple with figures atop the V shaped roof supported by large white marble columns all around. However, a close look reveals not ^N ~~N~~aked Greek gods but, from left to right, a surveyor complete with scope, a bricklayer holding a bucket, a sports women in track ~~shape~~ ^{suit}, and a more symbolic structure of a man in a double breasted suit holding a brief case, either a bureaucrat or an intellectual, apparently.

The rest of the preprospect for the remaining miles is enclosed with the so familiar square shaped 5 storied apartment houses; ^{ending at victory square} it may be that at the present time 60% of all living is in apartments. In 20 years 90% of all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks. The building ^{space} ~~space~~ is in full swing, although at the 22nd congress,

1961 that for a year after the finish of the Congress only special important projects will be allowed to be begun in order to give a chance ^{for} ~~the~~ the completion of sites already started, this is not the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and prefabricated parts far exceeds the supply and in desperation Krushchev called a halt to the construction plans of the present 7-year plan. This ~~will mean~~ means, especially on apartments, for which there is a dire need.

Most factory workers do not consider themselves in line for an apartment ^{even} ~~even~~ if they are on the list for at least 4 years. Their estimates are based on experience.

"Tourists"

At the 22nd party Congress Krushchev, in his 7 hour key note ^{(which was,} speech, ^{for all practical purposes,} the only speech, since all others followed in SUPPORT of the first speech) revealed that in 1960 700,000 people in the Soviet Union went abroad. This is a gross over-estimate, including engineers and technicians sent abroad, which make up 20% of this total. All others are delegations of intelligent students, all scientific workers. The 250,000 "tourist" who do manage to go abroad are carefully selected from applicants, the main requisite is, "is he loyal and politically prepared?" Any worker at our plant could apply for a tourist trip under the "limited number rules" applying to delegations; for 140 rubles he can go to China for two weeks from Minsk or for 80 rubles go to Czechoslovakia, for more if he passes the requisitions he can even get to England, the hitch is (1) that he must be OK'd by the Comm-^{BUREAU} ~~Committee~~; (2) he must account for the presence of excess money, since speculation is not allowed in the USSR; (3) he must ^{leave} ~~have~~ behind close relatives, preferably a wife and children, or mother and father; this last is actually the most important. The Russians know that a person will not ordinarily leave a delegation or group of tourists to seek asylum if he knows he'll never see his family again, not alive anyway. Individual tourist who go abroad when and where they went to, because of their own desires ~~is~~ unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad are issued only after a 6 month EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION ~~investigated~~ by the K.G.B.

EVEN TRIPS TO MANY CITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION IS FORBIDDEN
 EVEN TO THOSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO TRAVEL THERE TO SEE RELATIVES
 21 ON CITIES ABOVE Leningrad TOWARD THE FINNISH BOUNDARY
 PAN INTO THIS CATEGORY, BREST ON THE POLISH BORDER, ODESSA
 MAIN Some cities in the Ukraine and Siberia connect with ~~the territory~~
 SEASIDE

all cities along the Southern border of the USSR from Moldavia to India are forbidden without a pass, all cars, trucks and other private vehicles are stopped at police check points to these areas. train and plane and bus terminals are not allowed to sell tickets to these places without being shown a passport or being shown a valid passport whose owners address is in the forbidden city, persons already living in these cities may travel freely to and from them, however, they may not bring others in with out passes; passes are given out by the local K. B. offices, and one must apply directly to it.

It may be explained that in the Eastern European system all citizens upon reaching the age of 16 years are given a ~~open~~ ^{oney - taken} "passport" or identification papers. On the first page is a foto and personal information, on the following 4 pages, are places for the registering of address, this including ¹⁰⁰ rented rooms, on the next four pages are places for making particular remarks as to the conduct of the carrier, ~~a~~ ² place better kept blank, the next three pages are for registering the places of work, then the next page is for marriage license and divorce stamps, these "passports" are changed for a small ~~change~~ ^{change} every five years, a lost passport can be replaced after a short investigation for 10 rubles, all persons regardless of ^N nationality are required to carry these ^{AT ALL TIMES} in the Soviet Union ^{NATIONALITY} are all ^{marked} marked on the passport, for instance a Ukrainian is Ukrainian, a Jew is marked Jew, ^{NO MATTER WHERE HE WAS BORN} an immigrant is marked as to place of birth, as in the cases of the many ^{IMMIGRANTS} in the U.S.S.R. also on the ~~pages marked for special remarks~~

marked for special remarks usually of a criminal nature, immigrants have a short autobiography painted such as, Carlos Ventera, born in Buenos Aires, 1934, resident Buenos Aires till 1955, occupation ~~was~~ student, immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure ^{all} any and ^{the passport} who reads ~~that~~ that, Carlos, along with any other of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper treatment and attention, so that he never gets too far away from his registered address, ^{without a good reason} or ~~reason~~ too high at his work. But otherwise immigrants in the U.S.S.R., ^{RELATIVELY} a few French, Spanish, and Eastern European, are treated with more respect than the Russians treat each other, particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment, any immigrant, no matter how unimportant he may have been in his native country, has much less to worry about ~~as~~ concerning getting an apartment and being assigned to work, ^{than} ^{Russian} his ~~under~~ born counterpart, this is part of the nation wide drive to impress all foreigners as to the high level of life in the U.S.S.R.

Twelve miles outside of Moscow is a "show" collective ~~farm~~ for foreign tourist, who ask to see a genuine, average collective ~~farm~~ on it, is almost every imaginable help to man possible, including automatic milkers, feeders, even automatic floor cleaners. The collective farms at this place along with their counterparts at the same ~~sort~~ ^{sort} of place ~~give~~ south of Leningrad, ^{have} ~~have~~ well built apartment houses with food and clothing stores built right into the first floors.

For the benefit of everyone who doesn't want to be duped, I suggest you take the Moscow to Brest highway for 14 miles until you come to Westeech where by asking directions you can in five minutes find a real collective farm, a village of the small black

~~and~~ and scrape wood houses, seen throughout the Soviet Union and although its 50 minutes from the Kremlin it doesn't have electricity or gas. Inside plumbing is unknown and the only automation is that ~~done~~ with a broom. There are 45,000 collective farms in the Soviet Union of these types as well as 7,400 State farms run ^{DIRECTLY} by the government. Collective farmers ^{AND THEIR FAMILIES} number 65.5 million people ~~as~~ OR 31.4% of the total population.

True, the collective farmers may own chickens or pigs or even a cow, as well as his own piece of land, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre, but the isolation and agonizingly hard work in summer and fall affects these "advantages". Nowadays, although still without electricity "collective farms" have wire fed radio programs and ~~a~~ speakers in every home, this is part of the propaganda system instigated by ^{STAY IN} ~~the~~ to "bring the ^{CULTURAL} ~~outlying~~ level of outlying collective farms up to the level of the city dweller". School attendance for the ^{THEY FOR} ~~the~~ is ^{ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO RIGHTS THERE} ~~the~~ children of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all ^{THE INCESSANT} ~~the~~ children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when ^{AGE OF THE} ~~they~~ they receive their passports, sixteen. Public schools are in general, box shaped 3 story affairs with no particular decoration. teachers receive 80 rubles a month in these general educational institutions, discipline from the students viewpoint is strong. ^{STARTING} ~~starting~~ school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pioneer school costume, which all students must wear, in neat appearance, is thought to stand rigidly at attention when any adult enters ^{THE} ~~the~~ room or when the teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more complex than ^{THEIR} ~~the~~ American counterparts. ^{SCIENCE} ~~science~~ is also ^{STRESSED} ~~emphasized~~ as well as patriotism and Soviet history. An attitude towards his studies of ^{COMPLETE SERIOUSNESS} ~~complete seriousness~~

is instilled in him at an early age and young Russian students are apt to appear rather more bookish than Americans.

Since most women work for a living in the U.S.S.R. (with or without husbands) they usually leave their non-school age children in the care of the local "childrens garden" these are highly organized ~~government~~ ^{STATE CREATED} ~~sustained~~ care centers for childrens. Here babies are fed and cared for, their health is checked periodically by doctors; diets are recommended and baths given, all for 30 rubles a month. Young children are given pre-school preparation by trained day school teachers who receive 50 rubles a month in pay. A director of such a school may receive 100 rubles a month 3,050,000 children in 1960, ^{WAS CARED FOR BY THESE ESTABLISHMENTS.} After the U2 incident on May 1, 1960 and the following exchanges between the American government.) ^{BY} and the Soviet governments, Premier Krushchev invited then President Eisenhower to come to the Soviet Union and become a director of one of these "childrens gardens". Since, he said in a speech at the Kremlin in July 1960, ^{EISENHOWER} ~~doesn't~~ know how to run his country.

Public care centers for young and old are an established principle in the U.S.S.R. thousands of rest homes, sanitoriums and hospitals are scattered around the Black and Caspian Seas, the "resort area" of the Soviet Union. For any worker to get a reservation for one of these places he should apply to the ~~factory~~ ^{FACTORY COMMITTEE} for a ~~"Petovka"~~ ^{"PETOVKA"} or ticket reservation, after showing that he has the right to his three weeks vacation, (30 days for persons engaged in dangerous occupation or mining) he may buy the "Petovka" from Minsk to the Black Sea, Yalta resort area, for three weeks ^{AT A} cost of 70 to 100 rubles, depending on class of service available.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 92—Continued

21 if a member of the trade unions (a worker ^{works} pays 1% of his pay earning as dues a month) he may only have to pay 50% ^{of} the total cost, if it is at a trade union built house of rest or Republican Sanitorium. ^{service} ~~expenses~~ at these places included three good ^{balanced} ~~balanced~~ meals a day, the attention of doctors and nurses, ^{sports} ~~recreation~~ and sailing facilities, private beaches and ^{excursions} ~~excursions~~ and all necessities.

More modest ^{workers} ~~picnicking~~ ^{sanatoria} ~~sanatoria~~ can, however, afford journeys to rest homes nearer home, in the case of Minsk, to ^{Belomorsk} ~~Zhlobin~~ located in pine ^{forest} ~~forest~~ three hours from Minsk ~~and~~ here the same services minus the beaches, fruit and sun can be had for as little as 25 rubles for two weeks.

Other rest homes include Liaved and Narock located 100 miles north-west of Minsk on the shores of 20 mile long, lake Naroch, deep in the pine forest of Belorussia, where hare-hunting and fishing can be had as well as the usual rest home services for 35 or 40 rubles by any workers whose ^{vacation time comes} ~~vacation comes~~ up. The only ^{restriction} ~~drawback~~ is sometimes lack of space, especially in summers, but that is not an obstacle to one who plans in advance. Russian workers all ways take advantage of these cut prices and fairly good services to escape the ^{noise} ~~noise~~ and dust of ^{their} ~~these~~ factories at least for a while any-
way. (The capital of Belorussian has 12 institutions of higher learning including a university and polytechnical institution. These institutions are engaged in turning out highly ^{trained} ~~trained~~ specialist for ^{the} ~~national~~ economy. The city has ^{many} ~~has~~ secondary ^{schools} ~~schools~~, colleges, vocational and factory schools. These schools teach a rigorous 5 year course of vocational and political subjects.

25
five year course of vocational and political subjects. ^{Hospitals} ~~Hospitals~~
for students are located near their respective Institutes, non-
residential students live here. Often these numbers exceeds the
rooms and many have to rent rooms in the city. All rooms 15-15
feet house 5-6 students with just enough room to allow metal beds
to be placed around the walls and a table and chairs in the middle,
there is not room enough for closets so clothing is kept in suit-
cases under beds. Here, except ^{during} ~~during~~ the three-month summers
vacation, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with
stoves, are also located at the ^{RA's} ~~site~~ of 1 room to 8 student living
quarters for ^{cooking} ~~cooking~~ the cleanliness of linen, and rooms as well as the
entire dormitory ^{around} ~~around~~ the students. The number of students
in the U.S.S.R. in 1960-61 was 2,396,000 U.S. figure 1,816,000 or 102
per 10,000. All students in higher educational institution re-
ceive ^{stipends} ~~stipends~~ or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a
month, regardless of ^{chosen} ~~chosen~~ vocations, for ^{excellent} ~~excellent~~ to outstanding
grades a student may receive the maximum of 50 rubles per-month.
Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike
the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. This
is the reason why the Soviet Union turns out almost three times
as many engineers 159,000 in 1959, twice as many ^{technicians} ~~technicians~~ 477,200,
^{technicians} ~~technicians~~ and others specialist, this is why the Soviet Union has
more doctors per 10,000 of population (18.5 ⁱⁿ (1960)) than any other
country in the world (U.S.A. (12.1) 1960) regardless of the lack
of dormitory ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{aided} ~~aided~~ living conditions of the students,
that we have in the U.S., we would definitely learn from the
rigorous and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet
Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political

as well as vocational training into each and every student just as at the factories and plants, each and every institute has its corps of party chiefs, sectional and class, for teachers and professors as well as students.

At the 22nd Congress in October 1961. Krushchev, prophize that by 1980 1 out of every 5 persons living in the Soviet Union will have a higher education, this is ~~an~~ unheard of figure, but it is ~~possible~~ ^{possible} under the system in the Soviet Union.

Foreign languages also hold positions of favority in the Soviet Educational plan. ^{p26} Much more ^{scientific} than in the U.S. in ~~university~~ fields of vocation, two foreign languages are compulsory over a five year period, in engineering and also medicine at least one language is compulsory. The studied languages in order of importance and popularity are, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with far Eastern Languages following. The text books from which these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves, they combine politics and education at once, a very common occurrence. An example is that texts in English or German for instance are given on the life of Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, or the structure of the communist party of the Soviet Union, formerly the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book, these books are no longer in circulation. A good text book for English speaking students studying Russian is the one by ~~W. A. Rostov~~ ^{NINA} ~~W. A. Rostov~~, chairman of the U.S.S.R. society of friendship with the United States and England. This book published in 1958 by the Moscow publishing house Int. Press Ltd., Moscow is a good ~~book~~ ^{STAMP} for ~~anyone~~ ^{anyone interested} in the highly expressive Russian language. Little text books are also available for this purpose.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 92—Continued

about ^{20%} ~~30%~~ of the text. Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the Central Moscow publishing house a ^{THREE} ~~large~~ ^{gigantic} ~~monopolistic~~ ^{monopolistic} enterprise printing ^{titles} (69,000 in 1959 and 1,160,000,000 copies) ~~for~~ ^{these dependent on centralization} here foreign books are printed in the Russian language and others into any one of the 100 of languages of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. 9% of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however ^{national} ~~national~~ languages are ^{protected} ~~collected~~ and propagated by law, of the 208,827,000 million people in the Soviet Union 114,114,000 ^{count} ~~count~~ Russian as ^{their} ~~the~~ national ^{language} ~~language~~ next is ^{Ukrainians} ~~Ukrainians~~ 37,253,000 and ^{Belarusians} ~~Belarusians~~ 7,913,000 and ^{Uzbekistanis} ~~Uzbekistanis~~ 6,015,000. The remaining population figures are distributed among 18 minority, and 60 fractional groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking the tongue. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are ~~of foreign~~ ^{of Soviet} not ~~foreign~~ origin, of these the leaders are Yugoslaves 5,000; Albanians 4,800; Africans 1,900; Ungols 1,800, Italians 1,200, ^{Polish} ~~Polish~~ 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000. Since the figures from Argentine immigrants is not given in the 1960 - figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75.) ^{30%} ~~30%~~ cent of all the 69,000 titles printed in the U.S.S.R. in 1959 were technical or industrial text books. Only 20% of these titles were for light reading, of these most ^{concerned} ~~concerned~~ war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the 2nd world war as well as heroic novels about opening up the Virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was

described by Eravine Levine in his book "~~Main~~ Street U.S.S.R." Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy loves + tractors - loves girl" episodes or how Ivan increased production at his machine to win the ~~admiration~~ ^{admiration} of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because of their ~~comparatively new~~ ^{compared: many new} lines, however foreign ~~writers~~ ^{writers} seem to be chosen because they write about the decay and ~~immorality~~ ^{immorality} of their respective country. Every ~~foreign~~ ^{foreign} book seems to be chosen to show that if ~~capitalism~~ ^{capitalism} isn't dead or dying it should.

American authors include, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway and others. Some of these writers are often very popular in the U.S.A. but not for the same reasons, Jack London wrote what we consider ~~adventure stories~~ ^{adventure stories} while the Russians consider them to be ~~effective~~ ^{effective} of present day life, Ernest Hemingway, wrote "old man and the Sea" a deeply touching story of mans struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of capitalist society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was never a Socialist.

For a person reading detective stories by foreign writers one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the ~~darkness~~ ^{darkness} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{and} of the life depicted in them, other foreign authors include Leonard Frank, German ~~novelist~~ ^{novelist}; William Goodwin, "Things As They Are" English; and more classical writers such as Alexander Druce "Count Maroon" French author, "Sherlock Holmes and Captain Flood" are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in ~~abundance~~ ^{abundance}.

wherever one goes. Mark Twain books are also found in quantity
such novels of 300-400 pages sell for 1.50 rubles or less. Spy
stories rank high in publication and therefore, ~~popular~~ ^{Picton} ~~also~~ ^{are popular}
with the ~~likes~~ ^{parts} more often than not American or West German spies ~~and~~ ^{could}
~~and~~ captured in the end by the young, ~~handsome~~ ^{handsome}, Soviet courier espionage
agent.

26) Newspapers and magazines are also a giant undertaking with
the printing if not the information agencies, less centralized and
controlled. In 1950 periodicals and magazines numbered 4,020 titles
and 10,000,000 copies.

~~collective farms~~ Newspapers numbered 10,603 Union, ~~rural~~ ^{Republian} and city and
~~papers~~ ^{papers}, with 13 and one half billion copies. Foreign
newspapers are not allowed in the country except representative
communist party papers such as the "Workers" United States, "Daily
Worker", England, "Humanity" France, "New Germany" East Germany,
"the Daily Berliner", West Germany, ect.

The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are "Pravda" ~~Truth~~ ^{Truth}
organ of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. and ~~Isvestia~~ ^{Isvestia} "The News"
organ of the council of ministers of the Soviet Union, it may be
noted that the chairman of the council of ministers and the first
secretary of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. is one man,
Nikita S. Krushchev. All ~~newspapers~~ ^{newspapers} and city newspapers ~~are~~ ^{are}
~~from~~ ^{from} these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed to
~~them~~ ^{them} by TASS, Soviet news agency, government ~~workers~~ ^{controlled}. All newspapers

are organs of one or another ministry or their subordinates.

In Minsk the newspapers are "Soviet Belorussia" organ of the ^{Belorussian} central ^{committee} ~~committee~~ of the communist party of ^{Belorussian} ~~Belorussian~~ a sport newspapers ^{are} ~~is~~ the organ of the ^{Ministry} ~~Ministry~~ of physical culture.

A railroads newspapers is the organ of the ministry of ~~the~~ transport and ect. The ^Name of the organ of control is printed ^{at the} ~~at the~~ top ^{of the first page.} ~~of the first page.~~

top Russian newspapers from "Pravda" ~~the first page~~, ^{right} ~~right~~ on ^{down} ~~down~~ consist of four pages except on special event's where the number is increased from four pages for two kopecks to six pages for three kopecks.

Advertising is unknown and unnecessary in a government controlled economy where prices are ^{and lowered} ~~risen~~ ^{and lowered} ~~and lowered~~ as ~~to~~ the ⁷-year plan. The first page in all Soviet languages ^{newspapers} is developed to party news and speeches. The second to production

notices ^{and} ~~and~~ local industrial achievements such as the opening of a new ^{factory} ~~factory~~ as the overfalling of ^{overfulfilling plan's} ~~amount~~ at a plant. The third

pages is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credited to A.P. or ^{other} ~~other~~ news agencies, they usually concern strikes and clashes with ^{police, crime} ~~police~~ and race incidents in capitalist countries as well as other "News", slanted to give a bad impression about all countries except those who are members of the

Socialist camp or their follow travelers such as Cuba who are painted as prosperous democracies fighting against Imperialism ^{from} ~~from~~ without, and capitalist ^{and} ~~and~~ agents ^{from} ~~from~~ within.

²⁹ Films carry the propaganda ball where books and newspapers leave off, with 90,872 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with collective ^{clubs} ~~clubs~~ bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses; the average

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number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movies, per year, including men, women, and children is 16.5 times (page 319.)

There is a joke current in the Soviet Union as to why N. S.

Krushechev received his third hero of the Soviet Union, ~~which~~ ^{actual}

highest order in the Soviet Union, the answer is for his part

in the film "Our Nikita Krushechev", a documenty circulated in

the summer of 1961, of old ~~films~~ ^{films} showing Krushechev in his younger

days as a ~~comrade~~ ^{comrade} on the Eastern front ~~or~~ touring Industries after

the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were

either Revolutionary/historical or war stories, others were Virgin

land or ~~for~~ ^{for} North adventure stories; most every Republic has its

own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective places.

In ~~Belarus~~ ^{Belarus} its the Bele films on "Soviet Street" it employs

scores of operators, technicians, writers, costume films ~~and actors~~ ^{but no permanent}

~~(new script)~~ ^{all} of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of film making in Leningrad, a 3-or four year course and have diplomas

in their respective fields. During the week of October 9-15 the

following movies were shown in Minsk "Too Live", revolutionary

film of the 1917's "Clear Sky" the film presented at the film

festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took ~~place~~ ^{place}. A film

about the post Stalin Era, it ~~condemns~~ ^{condemns} repression of the main

~~character~~ ^{character} an ex-prisoner of war who is driven out of the party be-

cause he didn't die as all good soldiers must. This film is very

symbolic of the new government line condemning some of the tactics

of "Stalin and his click. "The Fair" a West German film against

militarism and "The Poor Street" a Bulgarian film about the

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 92—Continued

resistance in the 2nd World War.

Foreign films make up quite a large percentage of movies shown here since the ~~young~~ ^{industry} Soviet film ~~industry~~ is not well subsidized and cannot turn out half of the demand for films.

German, Italian, and French films as well as ~~made suspicious~~ ^{made suspicious} films from the "peoples republics" ~~are~~ ^{are} popular here. American films are few, although well liked for their technical skill and production.
yd American films shown in 1959-1960 ~~is~~ were; "Rhapsody" with Elizabeth Taylor, "Eve" with Joan Crawford "The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad" made in 1959 and "Serende of Sun Valley, made in the 40's others were "Vienna Waltz" about the life of the composer and "Old Man and the Sea", a technicolor ~~product~~ ^{film} of Ernest Hemingway's book. "War and Peace" was also shown to vast audiences in two serials.

Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United States ~~do not~~ ^{And also} change for adults and children ~~but rather~~ for the location of rows with the center rows costing 50 ~~Kopecks~~ ^{Kopecks} in the ~~evening~~ ^{evening} and front row seats 30 kopecks. Showings until 5 o'clock are 10 Kopecks cheaper per seat, until the prices ~~change~~ ^{change}. Showings are at posted times on the tickets and doors are opened for only five minutes while spectators take their designated seats. Nobody even has to stand because tickets are sold only according to the number of ~~seats~~ ⁱⁿ in the hall, ~~per~~ ^{per} showing.

Television is organized and shown in order not to interfere with work in industries. Monday to Fridays programs start at 6:00 in

30 the evening, quite enough ~~to~~ allow any work to get home in time for the start but not enough to allow him to take time off to watch television or become a television addict as we have in the U.S. Programs finish at 11:00 in the evening so that all the workers can get enough sleep. ~~on~~ Saturday ^{they} start at 3:00 to compensate for the short work day and end at 12:00 or 12:30. Sundays programs start as early as 10:30 in the morning and end at 12:00 o'clock. Programs are but include as all ways, more that 33 percent ^{varied} Soviet politics, but ~~they~~ ^{OF THE TIME ARE} ~~are~~ ^{RE-RUNS} good films, ~~sections~~ ^{OF ARE COLLECT} of movies and cartoons for the kids, the best programs however all the ~~best~~ performances from ~~the~~ Moscow and Leningrad, Bolshoi theaters, also symphonic music concerts are often used to break the monotonous run of politics and dry facts and figures. A show for a Sunday evening is like the one show in ~~Russia~~ ^{Pinsk} on October 22, 1961, 6:30 sports 7:25 Soviet army show 8:25 a feature length film "Baltic Sky" 2nd part 9:30 "at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union ^{news} ~~news~~ ^(11:00) performance by people's artist of the U.S.S.R. G. Glebova, ~~who~~ ^{who} sings songs of the Mother Land, 11:50 news and 12:00 sign off with the playing of the National Anthem and the anthem of ~~Belarusia~~ ^{Belarusia}. Television however is not as far as it is in the U.S., ~~as~~ ^{because of poor programs} the ~~work~~ ^{work} and the cost of television, a good one cost 350 rubles and the light table models for 190 rubles ~~are~~ ^{are} rarely bought in, ~~are~~ ^{ought up,} quickly ~~replaced~~. There were 103, 200 televisions in ~~Belarusia~~ ^{Belarusia} in 1960. The really penetrating voice of modern society comes from radio, ~~the~~ ^{and} extensive it is the ~~news~~ ^{news} by which the Kremlin reaches into every

3/ ~~and~~ ^{and} the most out-lying collective farms or villages. While 3 million television sets were sold from 1952-1955 in the Soviet Union (facts and figures page 342) over 29 million radio sets were sold and this figures is brought up considerably when one considers the fact that ~~hold~~ collective farms which may not have a radio in the place have programs fed to reproducers in each home from points many miles away in keeping with the general plan to bring the cultural level of these collective ~~farms~~ ^{farms} up. And in the Soviet Union there are 45,000 collective farms and 7,400 State farms with 65,500,000 people on them or 31.4% of the total population (facts for 1961 page 27). So radio may be said to be the all ~~encompassing~~ ^{encompassing} programs ~~start~~ ^{start} in Minsk at 8:00 and may end so late at 12:00 however 24 hours a day broadcast are made to all parts of the Soviet Union from Moscow, there are 18.5 million ~~radios~~ ^{and radios} in Belorussia which can turn all stations to its one channel in a matter of minutes, this ^{was} when Gagarin made his Epoch making trip into space, the entire Soviet Union was blanked out with nothing but reports and intermittent music, for a solid day in this way the Government gets the most propaganda value out of its achievements. Again when Herman Titov made his flight for two days this process was repeated. Also all stations are immediately turned to the Kremlin whenever Premier Khrushchev makes a policy ~~speech~~ ^{speech} all stations in the Soviet Union are regularly turned every hour on the hour to the "news" from Moscow, unlike the U.S.A. where small independent station can operate, the Soviet Union viciously ~~imposes~~ ^{imposes} control over all its state broadcasting stations which, like industries, are

all state financed and built. The radio and television station in Minsk is a four storied ~~concrete~~ ~~column~~ building located ~~at~~ ² no. 6 Kalinina Street near the ^{Small River} ~~area~~ "SVISHLICH", behind it stands the impressive 500 foot steel radio towers, the highest structure in Belorussia. This radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and ⁴ controlling armed guards with ⁴ dogs. Entrance into the ^{COUNTRY} ~~country~~ must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass shown to an armed guard performers are taken to a separate studio near the city center where production and performers are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting towers, in this way the all important communication system ^{is} ~~is~~ guarded against sabotage or ~~any~~ "take overs" of the sort often achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary and ~~and~~ ^{and} contents ~~elements~~.

Near the television towers, 4 blocks east on "Dolgobrodskay" Street. stands ~~the~~ more towers approximately 200 feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting, quite the opposite in fact, these very apparent land marks with high power cables strung between them, are jamming towers, used to blank out high frequency broadcast from abroad, the main target of these jamming towers is the Munich and Washington transmitters of the "Voice of America" programs, although they are ^{some times} employed to disrupt the B.B.C. and ~~sometimes~~ French broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed block house and tower area is forbidden except by passes. The amount of voltage

used by these towers is known to be ~~tremendous~~ ^{Tremendous} and when one considers that needed lighting at work places is only ~~gradually~~ ^{gradually} turned on even on the cloudy days, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous waste and efforts the Soviet government goes too in order to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequencies are only half those of the "Radio Moscow" propaganda programs which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without jamming. these "Radio Moscow" programs ~~insure~~ ^{insure} peoples in 81 countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did exist, and is in general a fictitious slander against the Soviet Union though up by reactionaries, sich!!

37 Opera is also a favorite ~~entertainment~~ ^{entertainment} in the U.S.S.R. with 32 operas and ballet houses throughout the ~~5~~ ⁵ republics. As compared with one in the United States, the metropolitan opera house in New York, that is because the Russians have their own operas written by ~~the 12 best composers~~ ^{the 12 best composers} Russian composers, while we have none. Here any person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Reiglo" "the Clown", "Queen of Spades", "Traviata" while in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the felicity that we are ~~unaccustomed~~ ^{unaccustomed} as the Russians think, but do to the fact that we simply do have the facilities to put such productions on. Although there are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V.'s and ~~shows~~ ^{shows}.

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Comedy and drama theater number ~~400~~ ⁴⁰⁰ with 11 in Belorussia. Plays are put on by amateur and professional groups in the Russian

33.

languages of the languages of the republics. In ~~Moscow~~ ^{MIANSK} the Belorussian drama theater on "VLADIMIRSKAYA" street has a troop of 25 professionals and in front of 140 rubles a month ^{putting} ~~putting~~ in 4 plays a week in the Belorussian language. Sets and costume ~~are~~ ^{are} always well made in any productions I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over loaded with politics in the dramas.

Museums exist for the education and learning of the population, of these; 16 are historical Revolutionary 89 historical, 121 memorial (the house of ~~Gorky~~ ^{Gorky} shikovski ~~street~~ in Moscow near the American embassy) 421 of local or regional interest, and 132 art museums as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly 897. There are 37 in Minok. In the year 1950, 43 million people visited these places of interest as well as 7,200,000 people who visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in Moscow, "SKOLHIKEY" park. Here a ~~large~~ ^{huge} display covering 15 acres was set up in 1955, it advertizes real and ~~the~~ ^{imagine} progress for tourist and Russians alike. In it are spudniks and jet airliner's tractor exhibition housed in a building 300 feet long ~~and~~ housing and industrial samples, the light consumer industry is shown more as the Russians would like it to be than as it is. With pocket radios ~~there~~ ^{these} are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) Automatic washing machines with two spinners (from 1950-1955) there were 1.2 million made and sold all simply one spinners) and modern vacuum cleaners (1950-1958 500,000 sold) however this doesn't keep Russians from hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 92—Continued

undoubtedly they shall be ³⁴ other means of distributing propaganda
are thought the ~~agitations~~ ^{agitations}, or in English "agitation points" these
are located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they
are manned by ~~volunteers~~ ^{volunteers} communist and young communist party
members. They are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and
other party literature, for the more or less informal meetings
of groups of communist party members. Formed in the early 1920's
they were then points of armed workers located near to each
other who would ~~put~~ ^{could} down "white" ~~working~~ ^{working} or conveniently arrest
anyone in the neighborhood. Now there ~~functions~~ ^{functions} have slightly
changed but its still known that any party member may come in
and report disloyal comments ~~at~~ ^{at} an unguarded moment on the
part of any citizen, there is always a telephone handy here.
In Minsk there are only 12 movie houses. but 58 ~~agitations~~ ^{agitations} in the
telephone books, they can be recognized at a distance by red flags
and banners ~~dropped~~ ^{dropped} over the doors and windows of the respective
building.

The Young Communist League or YCL embraces all young people
from the age of 16, until they out grow the childrens pioneer league
90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 26 belong to this
organization, although they may attain communist party membership
as early as 19 or 20 years. Signed on as soon as they receive
their "passport" at 16, they receive a YCL party ticket and must pay
a small due of 70 or 80 copecks a month. After this they are

obliged to attend YCL meetings, go on harvesting trips on week
ends during the fall to collective farms to help bring in the potato
and grain, and to keep their studies up to high standards, a ~~violation~~
violation of conduct or refusal to tow the ~~line~~ ^{line} will result in
expulsion from the league and is a block to personal progress in
the Soviet Union since membership is considered a reference ~~in~~
^{institutions reviewing} hiring in factories or ~~institutions~~ ^{request} for a place at
higher educational institutions, but ~~expulsions~~ ^{EXPULSIONS} are fairly common
about 70% being expelled before reaching the age where they may be
chosen for communist party membership. A young ~~ambitious~~ ^{ambitious} student
may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the
post of YCL secretary in his class at school or at work. A sure
way to success is to remain at this post in ones' local school or
institute keeping high standards of marks and discipline until
chosen for party membership. In this way young people get a taste
of what the Party can do for them if they have the right attitude.

31 At our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadia _____ a tall handsome
~~man~~ ^{man} Russian of 24 ~~age~~ with a broad grin. He reminds one of a
Texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a ~~man~~ ^{man} ~~and~~ ^{while his} mother works
~~as a nurse~~ ^{TIRAPFOR} ~~they~~ ^{they} for they have a full three room apartment. His ~~father~~
also a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family
group. ~~Arkadia~~ ^{ARKADIA} has worked at this factory for 3 years after
serving his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only
recently elected to the post of YCL secretary in our shop after
the former person received CP membership, usually an easy going

35 fellow if you don't get him rallied, he takes his YCL duties seriously, collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th and 20th of the month) of 1% of the total paycheck, of 1% of 80 rubles. 80 copecks he checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YCL ^{committee} ~~committee~~. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YCL factory ^{committee} ~~committee~~ and for helping to draw up the list of ^{Droozhniks} ~~Droozhniks~~ who shall have the duty during this month. ^{Droozhniks} ~~Droozhniks~~ are "volunteer" civilians who patrols streets and parks as peace and order keepers, they are given a special card which they carry and when on duty wear red arm bands, they help to subsidize the police in its more routine work, such as walking a beat in a usually quite districts. Droozhniks always walk in groups of threes and fours often women and girls are seen in this capacity, this custom is relatively new and is not generally used except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are boisterous groups as teenagers and a large number of drunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are on the downgrowth at least partly due to these "volunteer" efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Droozhniks is their respective shops ^{the} YCL secretary ^{is} ~~is~~ expected to set high examples of work and political ^{"business"} ~~business~~ to their fellow members and to help the shop and section leaders get to know this workers.

In Klink the young communist headquarters is a long grey cement 4 story building on ^{Krasnaya} ~~"Krasnaya"~~ street or in English "Red Army Street" inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, an

35- auditorium and meeting hall. Three hundred people are permanently employed here to do the work of the YCL, also, here is the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the YCL of Belorussia, they review cases of expulsion and direct YCL party organization the actual political influence of this committee is almost nothing ~~about~~ ^{control so central comm.} the YCL in all cities are directed by the CP headquarters in their respective cities.

- 36 (The headquarters of the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the CP is located on "Karl Marx St." a 8 ~~storey~~ ^{storey} yellow metal and brick structure it is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and almost none of the ~~any~~ ^{any} decorations ~~like~~ ^{like} most buildings in the city. "the first secretary of the central committee of the CP of Belorussia" is the imposing title carried by a short stocky man in his late 50's K.T. Mazoroff. Rarely seen on the streets he and his family occupy a huge 8-room ~~apartment~~ on the top floor of a government apartment house on prospect Stalin. Entrance to this apartment building is ~~guarded~~ ^{guarded} night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks ~~pass~~ and keeps unauthorized persons out, here is also the residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education, K. B. Poroshebed and Minister of Administration E. Zhezhe. ~~Mazoroff~~ ^{Mazoroff} controls and directs all activities in his republic with authority no United States ~~government~~ ^{government} has ever enjoyed, ~~which~~ ^{while} his authority cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions as it often is in the United States. Mazoroff is responsible directly to Moscow and the party ~~posidon~~ ^{committee} ~~directed~~ by Krushchev. He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his oration, on May 1st and November 7th holidays, ~~where~~ ^{where} where waves a ceremonial

hand occasionally, without the trace of a smile. He isn't elected to his post in a general election any more than Krushchev is elected to the post of premier but rather appointed from the members of the ~~Supreme~~ Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candidate ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place, by the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the communist party of the respective republics, therefore the central community chooses the members of the ~~Supreme~~ ^{Supreme} Soviet from whose members replacements for vacated seats in the central committee are filled. Replacement may be required in the case of "Death, derangement, a higher appointment to the central ~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the Soviet Union ~~or~~ ^{OR} expulsions from the party" under the party constitution, government procedure, in the central committee. ~~Corruption~~ ³² in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embezzeling and preasing of palms as in any purely ~~democratic~~ ^{democratic} society. In 1961 the death penalty for embezzlement of State funds in large sums was enacted as an answer to wide spread pillfaging of goods, crops and embezzeling of money and State bonds. On any collective or State ~~farm~~ ^{farm} there is a certain per cent of State goods illegally appropriated by the collect farmers for their own private use to make up for low wages and therefore low living conditions, often ~~sent~~ ^{sent} to private ~~individuals~~ ^{individuals}, stores or at the open market type of ~~bazzars~~ ^{bazzars}. These goods may consist only of a pillfered lamp or piglet or may run in scores of sheep or cows hidden in ~~brush~~ ^{brush} ~~swamps~~ ^{swamps} or thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator piecemeal, or in wholesale lots to crooked store supervisors, who are supposed to buy state meats and crops at government prices, but ~~the~~ ^{they} pocket the differences of prices from the balck market ~~which~~ ^{which} making entrances in their ~~books~~ ^{books} that such merchandise was brought for State prices. Such

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practices are so common that without them many stores would be
 all most empty if they had to rely on the domestic, poor quality
~~meats~~ ^{meats} brought in from the State slaughter houses at high prices.
 The directorship of even a small fruit or milk store opens up wide
 opportunities for lucrative enterprizing by person with a slight
~~business~~ ^{business} sense, it is almost impossible for the authorities to act
 on such going on because of difficulties in obtaining proof in
 acceptable amounts since such going on are usually in small amounts.
 Materials such as electric appliances, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~also~~ ^{also} ridden
 with speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad foods brought
 in and sold under the counter examples are ~~meat~~ ^{house} meat ~~used~~ ^{used} to
 subsidize a "beef stew" (38) Most of the ~~the~~ ^{the} bureaucratic ~~apparatus~~ ^{apparatus}
 can be ~~seized~~ ^{detoured} by a well placed 10 spot, ~~many~~ ^{many} persons occupying
 most of the housing ministry and passport and visa offices, expect
~~remuneration~~ ^{remuneration} for the life and death services which all Russians seek
 namely - to receive permission for an apartment, and official visas
 to live in such an apartment, and compulsory laws in the Soviet Union
 without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city, Once
 a position or work is decided or taken it is a ~~very~~ ^{very} difficult process
 to secure permission and ~~work~~ ^{in order} to receive an apartment in another
 city therefore to live in another city. In such intence the
 Administrator of an apartment house may expect 60-100 rubles for
 his stamp of approval on a request blank for an apartment or into
 an apartment already occupied by a family ~~who~~ ^{who} are expecting to
 leave one city for another. the usual method of getting a room or
 apartment without having to wait on the so called housing ~~line~~ ^{list} which

which may take 5-7 years to receive a one room "apartment". In any bureaucratic society ^{class} of desk administration is always ^{Boys} ~~down~~ who expect their palmer ^{pass} and who ^{expect} ~~expect~~ their position for self-purposes, however in the U.S.S.R. such practices take on a particularly potent ^{receiving} nature, since it is not simply a matter of viewing rare services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundamentals things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to see ^{relative} in a city inside a restricted ^{zone} ~~area~~ such as border zones or military ^{case} ~~case~~ and ^{secret} ~~secret~~ ^{case} ~~case~~ zones. In order to receive permission to leave one city and live in another ^{because of} ~~case~~ individual choice a person must receive permission from the local passport agency in the city from which he is leaving, and from the city to which he is going, then he must show that he has received a place of living in that city to which he is going, as well as permission to move (from the military authority if he is military obligated) from the police and security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must show that ^{his specialty} ~~his specialty~~ or ^{profession} ~~profession~~ will be used in ^{the city} ~~the city~~ to which he goes, all this creates piles of ^{papers} ~~papers~~ work and photos, references, documents and notarized declarations but the main obstacle to moving in the U.S.S.R. is getting a place to live since it would be years if one simply applied for a place in the housing line. Even if one can live until with friends or relatives for the time being they could rent a room from somebody, they could not work because without a living visa stamp on ones "passport", it is against the law for any directors or administrators of any enterprise, store or office, to give work to

39 that person since without a living visa one cannot get a "work stamp", even renting a room to a person who cannot get a living visa to that room is against the law (speculating). So although moving from one city to another is quite legal now (after the war it wasn't) it is a long process of red tape, greasing palms and struggling against bureaucratic procedure, that is why few people actually do change cities or exercise paper rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet Society controls the flow of people and their occupations and hence value, to state, any Russian will tell you he can change jobs or move to another city any time he wants to, this is true however he must meet certain requirements in order to receive new work although he may indeed quite any job he likes. Up till 1950 a person could not quit a job without police and state security permission. It was simply compulsory to work at the job one had been assigned to. Now days it is more ^{common} that foremen enforce a Soviet law making permissible the holding of any workers who cannot be replaced. In the event ~~a~~ workers does not chose to remain at his place of work or choses to refused a certain job he can be tried by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or ^{prison} ~~prison~~ for terms ranging up to 3 years. ^{no} Such work laws safe guard the state from "sabotage" of state property, work ^{STAMPS} and passes as well as permission from proper authority in regards to ~~control~~ of living passes and ~~therefore~~ the "work passes" is the indirect control of influx and out flux of what ^{now} ~~was~~ called "Surplus of Labor" which ^{is} ~~is~~ a capitalist society has no controll and is determined by mode and ^{matter of} ~~production~~ ^{turning} production and economic conditions which are all ways ~~changing~~

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40
Therefore it is not the liberation of the ~~political~~ ^{PROLETARIAN} masses but rather the administration of state machinery which regulates population and labor moves in a geographical ^{SENSE} ~~sense~~, and isolates instances of backflow of labor in specialized economic areas, which leads to unemployment in capitalist countries due to automation and over production, both of which can be carefully controlled by the State, which builds and operates all enterprises in the U.S.S.R. In such cases as there are of overflow of labor, the ~~excess~~ ^{EXCESS IS} ~~excess~~ is rationed off by the "living vise" system, and since there is no place for them to live and the extra workers realize there is no place for ~~them~~ ^{THE WORKERS} the "virgin land" program is instrumented, and surplus labor is ~~properly~~ ^{PROPERLY} shipped off to a promised room and work ~~is~~ ^{THIS} ~~one~~ ^{OF}, Krushchev's ~~favorite~~ ^{FAVORITE} plan, and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the quick subsiding of ~~enthusiasm~~ ^{ENTHUSIASM} ~~among~~ ^{OF} the young people (for most part) ~~living~~ ^{SPRING} conditions of 5 to a room ~~hastily~~ ^{HOSTEL} erected, "towns", of ~~concrete~~ ^{CONCRETE} blocks with unpaved streets in village conditions, a 1,000 miles from their mothers and families in the over crowded, ~~lack~~ ^{Kiev} of work - demanding cities (mostly Moscow, Leningrad, ~~Kiev~~, and a few of the other big population centers) conditions for leaving the Virgin land center and young back home are simple, get up and go, but few do because they must pay their own way back ~~at~~ ^{at} cost of sometimes ~~100~~ ²⁰⁰ rubles or more and also face the same conditions which ~~await~~ ^{AWAIT} them from the cities in the first place. ^{part} When elections are initiated in the U.S.S.R. ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~communist~~ a whole huge, mechanical apparatus is started ~~up~~, not only to ensure victory but to safeguard the State from any voice of dissent, ~~leave~~ ^{either} in ~~abandonment~~ ^{absentism} or opposition

42 All ~~eligible~~ ^{ELIGIBLE} voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well before hand by "agitators", who go around to every door in their district getting names and ~~notifying~~ ^{NOTIFYING} all voters of their duty to the Mother land in voting. In the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on March 18, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet including Krushchev, the peoples government (house of ~~representatives~~ ^{REPRESENTATIVES}) and the Soviet of Nationalities, the ~~election~~ ^{NOTIFICATION} came on January 24 and February 20, on election day all voters go to the polls (usually a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they ~~hand in~~ drop into a box, on the ballot ^{IS} ~~are~~ the single name of the candidates for each post. That's all any body ~~develops~~ ^{EVER DOES} to "vote" this system insures a 99% turnout and predetermined victory. In each polling place there is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the candidate ~~and~~ ^{and} writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone ~~who~~ ^{WHO} enters the booth may be identified, there is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system, however ~~years~~ ^{YEARS} of mass discipline and ~~have~~ ^{have} made the people afraid to, ~~although~~ ^{ATTEMPT} any such demonstration. And with no means of communication at the hands of a would be candidate, there is no way to communication with the people and wiping up support for a ~~black horse~~ ^{BLACK HORSE} candidate. Universal military training has been in force in the U.S.S.R. for several years, unlike the U.S., Drafting always take place at 19 years of age all other reasons for exemption with standing periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3 years in the south, climatic conditions very much that many young

men elect to go to the relatively ^{summer} ~~spring~~ south to serve for three ^{years} ~~years~~ then to the 9 month bitter cold ^{winter} of camps in Siberia ^{or} Sakhalin in the far ~~north-west~~. Clothing issues are scarce in the beginning and ^{is} getting ~~clothes~~ ^{clothes} cleaned ~~as is~~ ^{as is} ~~occasionally~~ ^{as is} ~~they~~ are thrown into a common pile to be cleaned off and steamed and brought back in a common pile with the result that a soldier never gets the same jackets and trousers twice. Barracks are usually bare and damp, even in Minsk, where they are located in the ^{old} ~~old~~ parts of town behind high walls, passes are ^{never} ~~never~~ given except on holidays and sometimes on Sundays or after maneuvers, leave of 30 days ^{as our} ~~as our~~ ^{summer} ~~summer~~ armed forces ^{growth} in their contracts are unknown. However the greatest difference is pay, after ^{major} ~~major~~ Mikalyan became commander in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early 1950's, pay was summarily cut for common soldiers (privates) from 3,300 rubles old money to 3 rubles new money a loss of 29.7 rubles (new) 3 rubles are enough to buy 12 packets of cigarettes, 20 cigarettes to a package whereas 30 rubles was enough for a soldier to save up for his discharge, the pay of a lath worker in Minsk is 80 rubles new money. The drop of money was ~~was~~ felt in the officers ranks since they lose only a 10% cut up to the ^{rank} ~~rank~~ of Major. ^{and} ~~and~~ no loss of pay for major and ^{above} ~~above~~ ^{lieutenant} ~~lieutenant~~ in the Russian ^{army} ~~army~~ gets 180 rubles a full soldier gets around 300 rubles but also gets ^{daily} ~~daily~~ "expense" pay, like our travel pay. Discipline in the Russian army is supposed to be the most rugged in the world ^{since} ~~since~~ top sergeants can hand out up to 15 day sentences to any private any time he wants to ^{without} ~~without~~ a ^{court-martial} ~~court-martial~~ for minor offenses. Duties at a base

camp or barracks may be more like a prison than an American base as we know it with soda fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks are served. ~~at~~ ^{smack} bars and PX's as soldiers ~~is~~ ^{are} never allowed to ~~wear~~ ^{wear} civilian clothes (this is against military law) we might think such life to be exceedingly drab even for a soldier but Russians have such drab-lives on the outside that there is no conflict of color between civilian and military life. When I told about the basic features of American military life in the U.S. Marine Corps. the ex-soldiers I knew usually laughed and said we have no discipline but I'm quite sure the ohs and ahs were signs of admiration when I spoke of our ~~undisciplined~~ ^{disciplined} army especially the complete ~~absence~~ ^{absence} of ~~political~~ ^{political} platitudinal lectures under our system of separation of army and state, and also the fact that at the end of each work day we could ~~put on~~ ^{drive} civies and pile in a car and ^{drive} up to town to ~~movie~~ ^{movie} or a dance, ~~and~~ ^{and} army discipline without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own military obligation clearly understood ~~in our own hands~~ ^{and}.

Military and Far East

I served in the USMC from Oct 1956 - Sept 1959 during which time I served in San Diego, Calif Oct 56 April 60 Camp Pendleton April - May 1957, Jacksonville Fla. May - June 1957, Santa Anna Calif June - August 1957, and in Japan August 1957 - Nov. 1958, Santa Anna, El Toro Air Base Dec 1958 - Sept 1959, 1 month on leave during Dec. 1958.

My stay in the far East included 8 months in Japan from Sept. 1957 to Nov. 1957 and from May - Oct 1958. During Dec 57 to May 58 I was stationed at Subic Bay near Manila, Philippine Islands.

I served in Electronics school Jacksonville Fla., and advanced Radar school Biloxi Mississippi. I also received my high school level diploma at the same time as my schooling in Biloxi Miss.

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- B. DIPLOMA - Jacksonville FARR School
- C. " Biloxi Miss "
- D. CERTIFICATE OF High School Completion

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Resident of USSR

I lived in Moscow from Oct. 16, 1959 to Jan 4, 1960 during which time I stayed at the Berlin and Metropoles hotel. I then lived in Minsk from Jan 5 1960 to July 1962. I visited Moscow during June 1961 and June 1962 for a few weeks in Minsk I was granted a small apartment at Kalinnin St. later re-named komunist St. I worked at the Belorussian Radio and T.V. plant as a metal worker.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 93—Continued

Marxist
 I first read the communist manifesto and 1st volume of Capital in 1954 when I was 15 I have study 18th century philosophy works by Lenin after 1959 and attended numerous Marxist reading circles and groups at the factory where I worked some of which were compulsory and other which were not. also in Russia through newspapers, radio and T.V. I learned much of Marx Engels and Lenins works. such articles are given very good coverage daily in the USSR.

after my stay in the Soviet Union upon my return to the USA I continued to receive by subscription from "Komkrin Inc." Soviet ideological and informative literature; "agitator" newspaper Soviet "Belowsi" "krockill" satirical political magazine and the CPUSA newspaper "Worker" also I receive the well known Soviet Journal "Ogonxok". I also have received literature from the Soviet Embassy, Washington D.C.
 A. Proof of subscriptions to Soviet Journals
 B. Subscriptions from 1962 of Worker

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A. LETTER OF PROFICIENCY

11/23/63

HMM

JPA

RSS

GFR

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A. Letter of Proficiency

organizer
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to distribute pamphlets. I sought response
from Latin American consuls of which there
are many here in New Orleans. I infiltrated
the Cuban Student Directorate and than
harassed them with information I gained
including having the N.O. city attorney
general call them in and put a restraining
order pending a hearing on some so-called
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— where before there was none.

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A-B-C

Street Agitation

I am experienced in Street agitation having done it in New Orleans in connection with the F.P.C.C. On Aug. 9/1963 I was accosted by three anti-Castro Cubans and I was arrested for "causing a disturbance" I was interrogated by intelligence section of New Orleans Police Dept. and held overnight being bailed out the next morning by relatives I subsequently was fined 10.\$ charges against the three Cubans were dropped by the judge.

On Aug 16 I organized a four man FPCC demonstration in front of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. This demonstration was filmed by WDSU-TV and shown on the 6:00 news.

On August 17 I was invited by WDSU Radio to appear on the August 17 radio program Latin American Focus at 7:30 PM. The moderator was Bill Stucky who put questions to me for half an hour about FPCC attitudes and opinions.

After this program I was invited to take part in a radio debate between John Buttler of "Inca" anti communist propaganda organization representative and Carlos Bringer Cuban exile

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Student Revolutionary Directoret delegate in New Orleans. This Debate was

B broadcast at 6:05 to 6:30 August 21, 1963 after this program I made a 3 minute T.V. newsreel which was shown the next day (August 22.).

C I received advice, direction and literature from V.T. Lee National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of which I am a member. At my own expense I had printed "Hands off Cuba" handbills and New Orleans branch membership Blanks for the F.P.C.C. Local.

A. Letter from V.T. Lee

B. FPCC membership card

11/23

HMM

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 93—Continued

RADIO SPEAKER AND LECTURER - 12

on August 22 I was invited by
Gene Murrett, who is studying for
Catholic priesthood, to give a lecture
on Russia, Gene Murrett is the
son of my mother's sister, Mrs. D.
Murrett 757 French St. N.O. La.
This lecture took place July 27, 1963
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Spring Hill station Mobile Alabama
50 student priest all of whom were college

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 93—Continued

graduates taking the 4 years subsequent
 course for the priesthood attended several
 of the college's professors also were
 present. The lecture lasted for 1 hr.
 after which there was 20 minutes of
 questions from the audience. This lecture took
 place in the auditorium where women
 are not allowed so an all-male
 audience attended. The moderator of
 this lecture was Paul Piozza, Jesuit.

LECTURE

A. invitation letter
 B. comments letter

RADIO

NO RECORDS

11-23-53

HMM

JPA

RSS

GJR

graduates taking the 4 years subsequent course for the priesthood attended several of the college's professors also were present. This lecture lasted for 1 hr. 10 min. after which there was 20 minutes of questions from the audience. This lecture took place in the auditorium where women are not allowed so an all-male audience attended. The moderator of this lecture was Paul Piozza, Jesuit.

LECTURE

A. invitation letter

B. comments letter

RADIO

NO RECORDS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 93—Continued

Photograpes

I have worked in the Jagers-Chiles-Stoval Typographical Co. 522 Browder St. Dallas, Texas, I worked from Oct 1, 1962 to April 1, 1962 I am proficient in the photographic arts known as reverse, transparencies, line, modification, squats blowups, and minaturization. I have submitted and been commended for photo work for the party. I am familiar with layout and art work and am acquainted with cold medal and hot medal processes in printing.

A. TAX RETURNS of JCS

B. LETTERS commending photo work
BY THE PARTY

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A. Tax returns of JCS

B. Letters commending photo work by the party

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 93—Continued

- 1-2 description of Radio factory
- 3-4 ~~ing~~, gates and conditions
- 5-6 description of T.V. shop
- 7-8-9. Background of shops
- 10-11 Individual workers
12. Controlled of "collective"
- 13-15 Demonstrations... meetings
- 15-16 factory making up and people's
- 17-18-19 Report of city of Minsk
- 20 Soviet permits & "tourist"
- 21-22 passport
- 23 collective farms and school
24. Vocational
25. Student quarters and diet
26. population fig. and textbooks
27. figs. for books for books
28. newspapers
29. films
30. 1st films 2nd T.V. (BANK 30-35 + 29-23
HISTORIC
D. 7A3.)
31. T.V. & Radio
- 32 Radio
- 33 opera and music
34. I.C.L.
35. I.C.L. People's police
36. Central committee & plans
- 37-39 Corruption in Minsk
40. ~~Electronics~~ region from "Electronics"
41. Electronics
42. The army
43. (unintelligible)
44. Eggs
45. Lestak. F. men T.
STALIN in 1961

(New money
commented.)

1

The life of Russian Workers is governed, first and foremost, by the "collective", the smallest unit of authority in any given factory.

plant, or enterprise. The sectional and shop cells form a highly organized and well supported political organization. These shop committees are in turn governed by the shop and section party chiefs who are directed by the factory or plant party secretary. This post carries officially the same amount of authority as the production director or president of the plant, but in reality it is the controlling organ of all activities at any industrial enterprise whether political industrial or otherwise personal relations. The party secretary is responsible for political indoctrination of the workers, the discipline of members, of the communist party working at the plant and the general conduct and appearance of all members.

The much needed and education plant is known throughout the Union as the major producer of electronic parts, and etc. In this past enterprise created in the early 60s the only meeting is a 10 man in his early 60s. I was a young leader of union to the party. The entire the times of the union, I am now with park members and I then the experience the activities of the other 10 people employed at the union, to help in the spirit of the union workers, Republic's Republic in

[illegible]

part time workers 88% ^a employees 5,000 full time and 300
recent women and girls.

2. This factory employs 2000 workers in three of the fine main shops mostly these shops are filled with conveyor belts in long rows, on either side of which sit the long line of bustling women.

500 people during the day shift are employed on the huge stamp and pressing machines here sheet metal is turned into metal frames and cabinets for televisions and radios.

Another 500 people are employed in an adjoining building for the cutting and finishing of rough wood into fine polished cabinets. A laborious process mostly done by hand, the cutting trimming and the process's right up to hand polishing are carried out here at the same plant. The plant also has its own stamp making plant employing 150 people at or assembling at 80 heavy machine lathes and drillers. The noise in this shop is almost deafening as metal grinds against metal and cuts saws cut through iron ingots at the rate of an inch a minute. The floor is covered with oil used to drain the heat of metal being worked so one has to watch one footing, here the workers look as black as the floor and seem to be eternally. The foreman here ^{looks like} the Russian version of "Gorky" tall and as strong as an ox he isn't pretty but he gets the work out.

The plant has its electric shop where those who have finished long courses in electronics work out generators television tubes, testing equipment of all sorts the green work tables are piled high here. Electric gauges are not to be had here.

Mostly due to the poor quality of wires which keep burning out under the impact of the 110V. - 220V. - 240V. voltage in the US it's 110V. -

The plastics department is next, here 4 women and three physically disabled persons keep the red hot liquid plastic flowing into a store of odd pieces starting out their quotas of knobs handles - non-conducting tube hoses, and so forth. These women suffer the worst condition of work in the plant, in a hot and muggy factory for the day shift. The 20 inch frames and the heatness of the plastic that is used are added to the conditions. The floor is for workers.

red and white signs and slogans hanging on the walls.
Lieberman said the little circles communist blackboard workers
of communist times, and movement was started under station
a decade ago, intended to get the meat out of the system
of today. It was a little secret hidden at an early age.
Indeed Lieberman is an skilled mechanic and metal worker and
possess with the circles 130-140 rubles - month minus deduction
This stop, party, meeting together with the section party, chief
usually. It is a class for the little stock workers of comm. labor
these of course are not necessarily comm. party members
with the if I happen in its work was party membership helps
in the life in the U.S.S.R.

Meeting of the "Collective" are so numerous
in the morning.
Late for instance during the month the fulling meeting
and similar are scheduled; 1 prof lesson; which discuss to work
of the, of union in gathering data paying out results
in production - discussion (p. 17); political information (Newspaper
today - the lunch hour); young communist meeting (2 in
the 6 and 2 of every month); production committee made up
of workers, which organizes all company work; Communist
party meeting (2 in month called by the section comm. party
sec.); the lecture of communist labor meeting (compulsory)
every 2 days; and Sport meeting 1 in month non-compulsory.
a total of 15 meetings a month 14 of which are compulsory for
a communist party members and 1 compulsory for all others.
These meet in a hall held after work in one of
Lieberman said the a name, told it was working time!
absolutely impossible by so means allowed. After long years
of hard labor experience under the Stalin regime, no
workers could make the time dispersion of the party mem-
and not actively in factories, party branch say trying
to keep out of the way, saying to either attention the
but I am in mind.
The strong subject in the picture of the work, party
non-compulsory as mentioned in order to a group of usually
without sample working men of who through some strong
pieces have been induced to join. Labeled the strong all except
the hard faced communists with strong eyes looking for
any woman - making catch of inattentiveness on the part of any
other a and right to have a cut in to it. But the inclusion
of phrasing in the "The last 100" "Nobody" but its
compulsory", Compulsory attendance at factory & meeting isn't
the only way to bring up democratic demonstrations
the by not by force. "democratic" demonstration, the every day
demonstrations are all demanded in the morning. so will
be made to no man's hope, but required guests. The well organized
party men mark off the lanes of it hundreds of workers appeared to
arrange in a certain place at a given time. No choice, however small,
is left to the discretion of the individuals.

For a good cross section of the Russian working class I suggest we examine the lives of some of the 58 workers and 5 foremen working in the experimental shop of the munisk radio plant. This place is located in the midst of the great Tretyak plant which produces some of the best known radios and TVs in the Soviet Union.

The shop itself is located in a two story building with no particular noticeable mark on its red brick face. At 8:00 sharp, all the workers have arrived and at the sound of a bell sounded by the duty orderly who is a worker whose duty it is to see to it that the workers do not slip out for too many smokes, they file up stairs except for 10 turners and lathe operators whose machines are located on the first floor. Work here is given out in the form of blueprints and drawings by the foreman ~~and~~ Zorin and Dr. foreman ~~and~~ of workers whose virtuous reliability and skill calls for them since each worker does with time agreed differing skill and knowledge work is given strictly according to so called "pay levels" the levels being numbered 1-5 and the highest level "master" for level one (1) a worker receives approximately 68 rubles for work level two a worker receives 72.50 for three 90 rubles, for four 105 rubles for five 120 rubles and for master about 180. These levels of pay vary slightly because workers receive a basic pay of, for 1st level 45 rubles and bonus depending the total to 68 rubles including reduction for tops the basic pay of a master is 90 rubles. Except in instances for poor quality work bonuses are all ways the same giving rise to a more or less definite pay scale, a worker may demand to be tested for a higher pay level at any time. Only skill is a barrier to higher pay. The foreman and shop head all receive about 120 rubles basic pay but much higher bonuses awards to the best shops by the factory community for good production standards.

Our shop head Stepan Tarasovich is a stout open faced and well skilled metal worker who although he hasn't got a higher education which is now a given requirement as a foreman a foreman's job now, required to finish in 4 years night school specialty course and through the help of the director of the factory Mr. became shop head in an important segment of a large plant employing 5000 people. Stepan has an almost bald head except for a patch of hair on the left side of his head which he is fixing combing across his shiny top. Aged 45 he is married with two children aged 8 and 10 it may be explained that Russian men are many much older than their American counterparts, perhaps that can be explained

by the fact that in order to recruit an apartment people often must wait for 5 or 6 years and since security is so unstable until the economy desires great is, it is clear that is, an apartment for oneself, most Russians do not close to start families and settle later in life. Shupak is responsible to the factory community and directs for the filling of quotas and production quantity. His forehead is not so 38 years old has a wife and 15 month old baby not to long ago moved out of his one room flat without kitchen, or private toilet into a newly build apartment house and flat of two small rooms kitchen and bath, a luxury not felt by most Russians. A tall thin man with dark creases in his face his manner nervous spontaneous and direct betrays his calling his job keeps him working on the premises going as quickly and efficiently as possible his assistant Dr. Foreman Dubovok is much younger, 25 years younger energetic, handsome, quick, he climbed to his post through a night school degree and a sort of rough charm which is unintentionally used in the presence of superiors, the shop's manager is composed of 12 so called "shock workers" whose pictures hang on a wall near the stairs so that all might threaten to imitate them, usually of the 5 level or master class of workers, they are experienced in work and politics. Most shock workers are men of the older aged groups 40-50 not always members of the communist party, they carry the production load and most of the responsibility of the unit, lack of the "Kollectiv".

The remaining 41 workers are divided about half into 20-22 year old, new metal workers, trying to fulfill their obligatory last year at a factory, others going on to full time day studies at the local university, or one of the specialized institutes, and older workers who have been working at the plant for 4-6 years and occupy the middle number ranks, groups 3, 4, these workers are aged about 24-30 and form the mass of labor at the factory. ~~There~~ 10% of the families, apartments are few most occupy rooms belonging to relatives and or rooms let to rent by holders of two or three room apartment often for as high as 20 rubles a month although rent in the Soviet Union is paid very low, 10 rubles and 3, 15 one room with kitchen and bath cost only about 20 rubles a month, the housing shortage is so great that people must themselves look to even find a room, it is to let her room, room, eating area is the most common form of speculation in the USSR after it became legal, about by negotiation with relatives, such as the man who wishes to hold a month from relatives he would not be allowed to himself having no it himself would be such in the country, such speculation is forbidden in cities, mostly penalties including deportation to other regions at least the USSR for terms of up to a month, this class is the most common instances

most workers in Russia come from peasant stock while experienced the city at the end of the 2nd year, like most Russians - they are not educated and simple but often stubborn and unyielding.

The life of the "collective" or rather inter-life since it often comes upon more than one job at work, is the most reflective side of the complex working of the communist party of the USSR. It is the reflection of mass and organized political activity, ~~and~~ according to the action of every individual and group, placing upon society a moral, so strict, and disciplined, that any private deviation is interpreted in political deviation and the enforced course of action over the years has become the most comprehensive educational and moral training probably in the history of the world.

To understand the work and workings of the "collective" one must first ask who controls who leads the "collective" the answer is that it is a long one, all plants and factories in the Soviet Union have party committees lead by one graduate of a higher party school whose function is to control discipline of members of the communist party. ~~and~~ who, working in conjunction with the director of the factory, ~~and~~ in right all factors pertaining to the work, alterations, and production of any given line. It must be noted that officially the party man occupies a position exactly equal to the supervisor head of any factory, ~~but~~ the facts point out that he has led to the fact that communists hold the leading positions in plants that the party man holds considerable work share over the activities of the workers - they receive ideas. No suggestion of the party man is ever turned down by the director of that factory, that would be president to Brezhnev, the party man designates who shall be shop and section party secretaries a, next well connected by employed communist, these communist usually control every word of "discipline". They are responsible for the carrying out of directives pertaining to meetings, lectures, and party activities in that local cell.

These meetings or "Gorodnias" are almost always held at the same hour, or after working hours the number of meetings of a strictly political nature is not so much considering that on an average ~~the~~ meeting are held a week out of what you have, "young communist" "party committee" "political information" and the school of common labor. There is a weekly work and are compulsory for all workers, also monthly meetings and trade "formation" meeting "General Trade Union" "Shop committee" and "young meeting" none of these are compulsory. The number of meetings held a month average 20-30% of these are political or by political meeting last anywhere from 10 minutes to two hours usually length of "political information" held every Tuesday

is 15 minutes. an amazing thing in watching these political lectures is that there is taken on by the listeners a most phenomenal nature, one impervious to outside interference or sound. After long years of hard fought discipline no man allows himself to be trapped and called out for inattention by the every present and watchful party, willing and warring of the communist party this is mostly seen in political information or party directed reading. at these times it is best to curb ones natural dispositions and such nature. today the 6 ft 6 in, 160 lb. Peter of Lenin founder of the Soviet State, the party secretary stands at our shop in middle aged pockmarked man in the name of Gorkapov, an eagle looking man wearing glasses, his wrinkled face and twinkling eyes give out the impression that at any moment he is going to tell a long story, funny jokes, but he never does. behind this man stands 15 years of party life his high post, relatively speaking for him, is witness to his efficiency, and the Islands expounding from notes in front of him, the weeks information, with all the lack of enthusiasm of someone who knows that he has no worries about an audience or about someone getting by and going away.

In the same way may day and other "demonstrations" are arranged as well as spontaneous receptions for distinguished guests. I remember, when I was in Moscow in 1959 I was just passing in front of the Metropoles restaurant when out of the side street rushed a 10 man police unit which stopped all people on the street from passing in front of the entrance surrounding the crowd and keeping them removed in (not detouring the flow of traffic as would be expected) for 3 minutes, until right on schedule, an obviously distinguished foreigner lady was driven off to the restaurant, where a meeting in her honour had been arranged, and taken through the "spontaneous welcoming crowd" after which the police withdrew, allowing the passers by to continue.

at the main radio factory, holiday demonstrations (these are thus a year) May Day and Revolution day are arranged in the following manner. Directives are passed down the comm. party line until they reach the factory shop and mill "collectives". Here they are implemented by the comm. party. Directives are issued as to what time the demonstrators are to arrive, at the same point some are taken well into advance of the time so that late comers and absentees may be kept noted. The police are alerted. At the collection point signs, flags, and distinctions and markers are placed in the way of the demonstrators. On such days all roads are closed by police to keep them, except the prescribed route. This, as well as meticulous attention

people have been known to be odd, even unbecom-
 things to get even a little higher on the waiting list
 such as getting the ownership of a, only or two to get
 special rights. The opening of apartments houses is always
 done with a great deal of haste and preparation, and
 for the lucky one's receiving this often on rooms and flats
 it is a big moment, a moment of culmination, a moment
 waiting for it, a sense of manipulation, the feeling that
 get the work to move out of the old quarters, and
 one room in oblong buildings built after the war which
 are nearly all built then down. As soon as a
 newly built house is ready enough to support the load
 of happy home owners it is opened even though there
 may not be light fixtures or tiled seats just yet, but
 does that matter! In 1960 there was 2,978,000 people
 in the USSR, or 1,700,000 in the USSR, and in 1960
 in Criville - at our shop a shoemaker, a shoe worker
 and a communist for many years he is almost 60 years old
 will work but saying that, long nose, a protruding
 cheek bones all under, very old and wrinkled face, looking
 to his long years as a laborer, a laborer with his hands
 during the war Criville. He old to be taken into the army
 in the first draft regiment in Munich with his wife
 when the Germans arrived, lived here for 8 months and
 when things got too hot for him, as it did for most of the
 minority population who didn't support the Germans enough,
 he fled into the deep pine forest with his wife and he
 served with the famed guerrilla fighters, as is well known
 these people held most of the territory of Belorussia
 during the entire 4 years of occupation by the Germans.
 Minsk and other points in Belorussia. One day Criville
 in taking about the war at that he rolled up his
 sleeve and showed me two unmistakable marks bullet
 when taking about Munich during the German occupation
 one feels a tinkle creeping along the back there was
 a chimney in Munich, he says, next to the crematorium
 it smelt from that chimney was as black as death
 day and night, night and day, the smoke of that
 belching chimney never stopped rising over the ruins
 skeleton of the city of Munich, 70% went to the ground
 during the war, with only three major buildings still
 standing the opera house, government house and church
 this building, just against the church, which is now closed
 and still is now.

The reconstruction of Munich is an interesting
 story reflecting the courage of its builders, on a totalitarian
 system great things can be brought into place under
 rigid control and discipline. The success of the Munich
 "miracle" is a common theme. It is also the result
 of the reconstruction of German and other cities of the West.
 Reconstruction is still, in part, going on but the design

and structure of the city already give no idea of its condition
of the capital of the republic. But in 1940 only 16 years
ago, it was a small town, almost all wooden, with
the airport nearby, as its southern eastern boundary.
It had a long spread out highway, an appearance, early on, the
industrial background, planning I say in appearance, however,
its rather building here is the 9 story city block, government
house, banking the main street, progress, etc., etc., etc.
all other streets are somewhat laid streets curving off the main street.
The city itself is of stone, branching off the main street.
block at both ends by extensive parks, the design, and
content of this project is very reflective of the life of
the city from north to south of this straight as a narrow
road of the city includes in the first two miles, the
center, district of the city, Hotel Minsk and the main post
office. The hotel was built in 1950 on the direct order of
Khrushchev who was gripped at the fact that only one, old,
dilapidated, hotel existed at that time when he paid
an official visit to this the capital of Belorussia. The
hotel was built in three months, a record for
the entire Soviet Union, I think now has over 500 rooms
a modern well served and bright hotel, top shaped,
it serves many tourist travelling from Germany and
Poland through, en route to Moscow. - 1 PM & C.

The post office handles all mail coming in and
out of the city, built in 1953 it has 4 columns at its
entrance in the brick style.
next down the project are a clothing store, children's store
the central movie house, the best one in Minsk, slating too
people in on small unventilated hall, next to it stands
a shoe store across from it the central ladies shop.
The main drug store and a large department store.
and a canteen (Russian food) -
further stands the ministry of Internal Affairs
whose boss is tough military Colonel Nikolai Gerasimov
of the "People's Militia". He holds the title minister
of Internal Affairs ground the corner is his subordinates,
the KGB Communist for Internal Security (Intelligence and
Secret police.) across from this is the ever crowded
project Book shop, across from this is the even more
crowded restaurant, one of five in the city where for two
rubles a person can buy fried lung, or plate of chicken
with potatoes and fried cabbage instead of just the
"Kottlet" break and ground meat, rutabaga, shredded
with more meat - it also has 400 beefsteaks
pure of round beef, either served with potatoes
and cabbage and sometimes mutton. These dishes
are always served in workers dining rooms and
stand up cafes (open at night). At some times sweet
rolls coffee, in summer and full fruits, salad
and tomatoes are also brought. 72

down from this cold call "springtime" as the
shop sell for 15¢ a dozen can buy unwrapped
for 1 cup of sweet rolls of different kinds of bread
break for 20¢ except the white bread loaf is
as large as the white one therefore cheaper and more
demand also black bread remains fresh for a
few days long time can be bought here
of local from the bakery shop is the company
store here is a kind of a bread of sweets and
although owner is so the chocolate costs
4 times as much as the 15¢ (for 10¢ and one
pay 60¢ for chocolate is much in demand
and therefore have a very sweet tooth.

here there is always a crowd
further down it come to the only Department store
in mink the "G.M.", which means "the universal
store" here one may buy any sold in the smaller
specialized store at age on the list for refrigerators
vacuum cleaners, and even cars, none of which can
be bought anywhere, outright, the waiting list
for refrigerators ¹⁹⁵²⁻⁵³ is three months, also for vacuum
cleaners, for cars ^{1.2 M. H. sold} the waiting list is anywhere
from 6 months to a year depending upon what
of the three existing makes one make a down-
payment on the "Moskovich" which cost 3500. rubles
is presumed to be the best so its waiting list is almost
a year for that, however the "Victory" and "Volga" are quite
cheaply and so one can expect it after only a 6 or 7 month
wait, said car bought more or less to order here. These
styles are not very ingenious the Matich looks like a
box on wheels, while the Volga looks like a 1938 Studebaker
which by the way is what it is modelled after "concerning price
aid", 300

ac¹ 350
from 1952 motorcycle and television set can, however, be bought
on the spot for cash a good high powered motorcycle
costs ~~about~~ 350 rubles and this quality is apt to be better
than the more complex automobile, television cost anywhere
from 80 rubles for a 6 in by 6 in screen to 350 rubles for
a full made television of 22 inches screen. Other models
light table, radios, coat, etc and 45 rubles are really
made out of rough material can be bought to keep
a double breasted suit for 10 rubles and a better made three button
suit for 20 rubles. A good coat 40 rubles in pair of pants for not
less than 25 rubles and a good sweater in stock very
usually cost 30 rubles.

just before we come to "Flakia square" the end of the central district along the market. we find the two "busts" or stand up cups where cups are located across the street from one another. The distance between is fairly large. In each, both places seem to be the same distance at the same time. why these were not built at opposite ends of the street, for instance, is not known, although it would of course be more convenient. The reason is that the architectural plans for all the city in the Soviet Union come directly from Moscow which, as one can imagine is a big responsibility and since, in the USSR, one pays for a mistake with one's life it seems that the logical reason is that in building the street so it is the simplest, and therefore safest way. Another characteristic and interesting structure in Moscow is the Trade Union building this houses an anticomun office for the training and continuing of the amateur groups who perform here periodically and a small dance hall. They are not as one might assume, offices of any Trade Union. They do not exist as we know them, since strikes or negotiations for higher pay or better working conditions are not allowed, of course, suggestions may be made by any workers but these all are handled through the local communist factory committees and are passed along or shelved as it suits the committee. An imposing structure it looks like a Greek temple with figures atop the V shaped roof, supported by large white marble columns all around. However a close look reveals not naked Greek gods but, from left to right, a series of complex with scope, a bricklayer holding a trowel, a sports woman in track shoes, and a more symbolic statue of a man in a double breasted suit holding a brief case, either a bureaucrat or a professional man apparently.

The rest of the market for its remaining mile is enclosed with the so perimeter square shaped 5 story apartment houses, it may be said that at the present time 60% of all living is in apartments in 20 years 70-7000 all living quarters will be in these many storied barracks. The building ~~space~~ space is in full swing although at the 12th congress Khrushchev announced that so many building projects were started in 1959-1960 that for a year after the finish of the congress only special important projects will be allowed to be begun in order to give a chance to the completion of sites already started, this is not the only reason, for the demand for raw materials and

prefabricated parts far exceeds the supply and in the
 Khrushchev called a halt to its construction plan of the
 present 7-year plan, this will mean, especially on apartment
 for which there is a dire need.

Most factory workers do not consider themselves in for
 for an apartment even if they are on the list for at least
 4 years. Their estimate are based on experience.

At the 21st party congress Khrushchev in his
 2-hour 45 min speech for all practical purposes
 only spoke since all other followers in place of
 first speech revealed that in 1960 700,000 people
 in the Soviet Union went abroad, this is a gross
 over estimate including engineers and technicians
 sent abroad which make up 20% of this total
 all other are delegations of Intellectuals students
 and scientific works the 250,000 "Tourist" who do
 manage to go abroad are carefully selected from
 applicants, the main requisite is, is he loyal
 and politically guaranteed?? any worker at our plant
 could apply for a Tourist trip under the limited
 number rules applying to delegations for 140 rubles
 he can go to China for two weeks from which
 or for 80 rubles up to Chibulobaka for more
 if he possesses the requisitions he can even get to
 England, the hotel is that he must be ok'd
 by the "Committee" he must account for the purchase
 of excess money, since speculation is not allowed in
 the USSR & he must leave behind close relatives, preferably
 a wife and children or mother and father, this
 last is actually the most important, the Russians
 know that a person will not ordinarily leave
 a delegation or group of Tourist to seek asylum
 if he knows his home see his family again
 not even under any circumstances Tourist who go abroad
 when not at all they are sent, because of their own desires
 are unknown in the Soviet Union. Passports abroad
 are issued only after a 3 month exhaustive investigation
 by the K.G.B.

... usually of a criminal nature.
 ... a short biography, printed
 such as, ... 1934,
 ... 155 occupation was student
 immigrated to U.S.S.R. 1956. This is enough to insure
 any one who reads it that earlier along with my other
 of his fellow immigrants will be given the proper
 treatment & attention, so that he never gets to
 far away from his registered address, or too high
 at his work. But although immigrants in the U.S.S.R.,
 a few ... and Eastern European are treated
 with more respect than the Russians treat each other,
 particularly in the matter of being awarded an apartment
 every immigrant, no matter how unimportant he
 may have been in his native country, he must be
 to living about as concerning getting the apartment and
 being obliged to work as for Russian born.
 throughout the rest of the nation wide drive to
 express ... as to the high level of
 life in the U.S.S.R.

12 miles inland of Moscow is a small
 collection of ... tourist who ask
 to see ... on a collective farm, or it
 is a ... immigrant help to make possible
 ... leaders, even automobile
 ... at this place
 along with their counterparts at the same sort of
 place just south of ... in well built
 apartment houses with good ... stores built
 right in the ...

... if anyone who ... to
 be ... from ... to ...
 ... 25 miles ... to ...
 ... in ... first winter find
 a ... of the small ...
 ... throughout the ...
 ... 5 miles from the ...
 ... a ...
 ... done
 with a ... before ...
 ... of ... type is well
 ... the ...
 ... 5.5 million people or 31.4%
 of the total population.

150/20

True, the collective farmers may own chickens
 as pigs as in the U.S., as well as his own piece
 of land, usually 4 or 5 acres, but the isolation and
 "agony" of the collective farmers and full efforts to
 these "disadvantages". Nowadays, though still without
 electricity "collective" farms, "collective" radio
 programs and "collective" in every home, this is
 part of the propaganda system instigated by
 Khrushchev. To bring the cultural level of collective
 collective farms up to the level of the city dwellers.
 Below attention for the children of collective farmers
 is emphasized as it is for all children up to the age
 of maturity, that is up to the age when they receive their
 passports, i.e. Public schools are in general box shaped
 3 story affairs with not particular decorations. Each school
 80 pupils a month in these general educational institutions
 discipline from the student viewpoint is strong, starting
 school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pencils
 school lecture, which all students must watch, in
 neat appearance, is taught to stand rigidly at attention
 when called and enter the room or when the
 teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly
 foreign languages, are apt to be harder and more
 complex than those in American counterparts, science
 is also emphasized, as well as patriotic and Soviet
 history. In attitude towards his studies of complete
 seriousness is instilled in him at an early age,
 and young Russian students are apt to appear
 rather bookish than American.

Since Soviet women work for a living in the USSR
 (unlike without exception) they usually leave their
 children in the care of the local
 "children's garden" these are highly organized, government
 subsidized and considered, but largely fed
 and cared for, there is a check periodically
 by doctors, kids are immunized and baths given. All
 for all these months young children are given
 pre-school preparation up to the day school
 teachers are paid 100 rubles a month in pay. a director
 of such a school is paid 170 rubles a month 3,050,000
 after the 1960 census in 1960 and the following exchange relation the American government;

much more than in the U.S. in multiple fields of education.
 Two foreign languages are compulsory with a few years' rest.
 In Germany, also, at least one language is compulsory.
 The best languages in order of importance and popularity are,
 English, German, French, Italian and Spanish with far
 Eastern languages following. The best books from which
 these languages are learned are very interesting in themselves
 and they are used in politics and education at, also, a very common
 example is that texts in English or German for
 students are given in the life of Lenin founder of the Soviet Union
 or the student of the Communist party of the Soviet Union form
 the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text book
 book. These books are in circulation.
 A good text book for English speaking students studying
 Russian is the one by Nina Potapova, chairman of the U.S.S.R.
 Soviet Cultural Co. with the United States and England.
 This book published in 1957, by the Moscow publishing house,
 Foreign Languages Press, 21, Moscow, is a good state
 has anyone interested in the Russian highly expressive
 Russian language. Soviet texts are kept in a minimum
 in this book and only make up about 20% of the text.
 Most of the millions of text books printed in the Soviet
 Union were published at the Central Moscow publishing
 house, a truly gigantic and monopolistic enterprise.
 For those desiring the centralization, here copying books
 and reproducing in the Russian language and into
 one of the 100 languages of minority groups in the
 U.S.S.R. of the population of the U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however
 national languages are protected and propagated by
 the ~~State~~ demand of books printed in the Soviet
 Union. 208, 827,000 million people in the Soviet Union
 114, 114,000 want Russian as their national language,
 is Ukrainians 37,253,000, and Belorussians 2,913,000
 and 60,000,000. The remaining population
 figures are distributed among 18 minority, and 60
 groups. Some of which have as few as 4,000 people speak
 the tongue. Also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet
 Union who are from rich non Union origin of about
 the leadership of 5,000; Albanians 4,800; Armenians
 1,900; Azerbaijanis 1,800, Italians 1,200, Poles 1,000,
 Spanish 4,000, and Argentines (nationalist) 4,000. Since
 the figures from Argentina (nationalist) is not true
 in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union (pp 24-25).

0116
 0116

27. 82% of all the 6,000 titles printed in the USSR in 1954 were technical or industrial text books, only 10% of these titles were for light reading, of these most concerned war stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces. ~~and~~ and the Nazis during the 2nd world war, as well as heroic novels about opening up the virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals as was described by Erasing Levins in his book, "main street USSR." Love stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy-love" "limerick", "love girl" "episodes" or how even increased production at his machine to win the admiration of Natasha, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the USSR because of their comparatively long length, however, foreign writers seem to be chosen, because they write about the sea, and divinement and immorality of their respective countries. ~~Even~~ Every foreign book seems to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should!

American authors to include, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway, and others. These writers are often very popular in the U.S.A., but not for the same reasons. Jack London wrote what we consider adventure stories while the Hemingway considered them to be realistic of present day life. Ernest Hemingway wrote "old man and the sea" a deeply touching story of man's struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of capitalist society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was never a socialist.

Not an ~~average~~ ^{person}, reading selected stories by foreign writers, one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the gloom and darkness of the life depicted in them. Other foreign authors include.

Leonard S. Clark, "The French Renaissance," William Goodwin,
"The French Renaissance," and other classical writers,
and other authors, and other authors, and other authors.

[illegible]

Newspapers and magazines are all as a great unit
with the printing, if not the information agencies, are
centralized and controlled. In 1959 periodicals and magazines
numbered 4,029 titles and 1000,000,000 copies.

Newspapers numbered 13,003 Union, republican and
city and village papers, with 13, ~~000~~ and one half billion
copies. foreign newspapers are not allowed in the
country except representative communist party papers
such as the "Worker" United States, "Daily Worker" England,
"Humanity" France, "New Germany" East Germany, the
Daily Workers, West Germany, etc.

The main publications in the USSR are "Pravda" the
organ of the Communist Party of the USSR and "Izvestia"
organ of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. It
is noted that the chairman of the Council of Ministers is
the first secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR
one Mr. Nikita S. Khrushchev. All Russian and city news
that they get from these two leading bodies, reprinting articles
passed to them by TASS Soviet news agency; government and
all newspapers are organs of one or another ministry or their
subdivisions. In which the newspaper is "Soviet Belorussia"
organ of the central committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia
a sport newspaper is the organ of the Ministry of physical culture
a railroads newspaper is the organ of the Ministry of
Transport and Road Construction. Newspapers from Pravda
right on down consist of four pages except on special
events where the number is increased from 4 pages for
2 kopecks to 3 pages for 3 kopecks. Advertising is unknown
and unnecessary, in a government controlled economy
where prices are fixed and lowered as to plan the year
plan. The first page in all Soviet newspaper is devoted
to party news and speeches. The second too, production
notices or local industrial achievements such as the
opening of a new dam or the outpouring of quotas at a plant.
The third page is filled with foreign news items, often
unreliable and credited to A.P. or other news agencies, they usually
concentrate strikes and clashes with police, crime and race
incidents in capitalist countries as well as other "news",
designed to give a bad impression about all countries
except those who are members of the socialist camp or
their fellow travelers such as Cuba who are painted as
people who are fighting against imperialism
and who are fighting against imperialism
from within.

21
P
Films are the propaganda tool which books and newspapers have
off. with 90,000 movie houses in the USSR. with audience
collective for, reaching bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses.
The average number of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movie,
per year, including men, women, and children is 165 times (p. 319.)

There is a great interest in the Soviet Union as to why
this is. I am told that it is due to the fact that the Soviet Union, under
Stalin, has been the Soviet Union. The answer is, for
the past 10 years, "The Nikita Khrushchev" a documentary
the summer of 1961, of old films showing
Khrushchev in his younger days, as a communist on the Eastern
front, as wearing Indochina after the war.

Half of the hundreds of films made in 1959-1960 were
either Revolutionary historical or war stories others were
Virgin land or far north adventure stories, most every
Republic has its own studio which shot pictures
concerning their respective places. In Belgrade it is
the Belgrade film on "Soviet Street" it employs scores of
operators, technicians, writers, costume fitters and actors.
all of these have finished the artist and operators
higher school of ^{film-making} ~~learning~~ in Leningrad, a 3-or four
year course, and have diplomas in their respective fields.
During the week of Oct. 9-15 the following movies were shown
in "Minsk Arts House", revolutionary film of the 1917's
"Clear Sky" the film presented at the film festival in
Moscow in the July, 1961, which took 3rd place. a film
about the Red Star Line, it contains representation of
the main character, a, ex-persons of war who is driven
out of the party, because he didn't die, as all good soldiers
must. This film is very symbolic of the new government
line condemning some of the tactics of Stalin and his
we think. The last is a west German film, against militarism
and "The poor street" a Bulgarian film about the
resistance in the 2nd W.W.

Foreign films make up quite a large percentage
of movies shown here since the young Soviet film
industry is not well subsidized and cannot turn
out half of the demand for films.

German, Italian and French films, as well
as most numerous films from the "people's republics" are
popular here. American films are few although well
liked for their technical skill and production.

373 words

small miles "Sv. Klock", behind it stands the impressive steel radio tower, the highest structure in Belomorsk. The radio tower and building are enclosed with high fences and patrolling armed guards with dogs. Entrance into the courtyard must be through the building itself and persons cannot enter without a special pass. Stars to an armed performer all takes to a separate studio near the city center, where production and performers, are fed back to the station and then to the broadcasting tower, in this way, the all important communication system are guarded against sabotage or especially "takeovers", of the sort achieved by Latin American counter-revolutionary and national-controllers.

Near the television tower, 4 blocks east on "Dolgoobrodskaya St." stands two more towers approx. 200 feet high each, they are not engaged in broadcasting quite the opposite in fact. These very apparent but with high power cables strung between them, are "jamming towers" used to blank out high frequency broadcast from abroad, the main target of these jamming towers is the Munich and Washington transmitters of the "Voice of America" programs although they are employed to disrupt the B.B.C. and sometimes French Broadcast in Russian. These towers are likewise guarded by armed guards and entrance to the wire enclosed block house and tower area is forbidden except by passes. The amount of voltage used by these towers is known to be fantastic, and when one considers that necklighting at work places is only gradually turned on, even on the coldest days, it is ludicrous and sad to think of the tremendous waste and efforts the Soviet government goes to in order to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequencies are only half those of the "Radio Moscow" propaganda programs, which may be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without jamming! These "Radio Moscow" programs assure people in 40 countries that the Iron curtain is long is lifted, that cold war is over, and in general a fiction on which the Soviet Union stands up by the time it is over!!

Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the U.S.S.R.
32 opera and ballet houses throughout the republic.
as compared with one in the United States the reputation
opera house in New York, perhaps that ~~is~~ because
the Russians have their own operas written by Chikoltti,
and other Russian composers, while we have none. Here
any person can tell you about such splendid operas as
"Bohemia", "The Crown", "The Union of Spades", "The Traviata", while
in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field
of art due not to the ~~for~~ facility that we are uneducated
as the Russians think but to the fact that we simply
do have the facilities to put such productions on. Although
there are those who, like the Russians, like to see their T.U.S.
and country shows.

Foreign Drama Theatre numbers 508 with 11 in Belorussia.
by amateur and professional groups in the Russian language
as the language of the republic. In Leningrad the Belorussian
drama theatre "VOINODAR" has a box of 55 people
earning from 75 to 175 rubles a month putting on 4 plays a week
in the Belorussian language. Sets and costumes were always
well made in any production I saw, but the scripts were
apt to be over loaded with dialogue in the same.

Museums ~~not~~ exist for the education and learning
of the population of the; 36,000 a Historical Revolutionary
89,000 historical, 171,000 memorial, the house of Chikoltti
in Chikoltti is in Moscow, near the American embassy.
421 of local & regional interest, and 122 art museums
as well as 68 more of different kinds bringing the total
to exactly 907. In the year 1957 43 million people
visited these places of interest as well as 7,300,000
people who visited the famous permanent exhibition
of Soviet achievements in Moscow "Shosttikov" park.

Here a large display concerning the war was set up
in 1955 it attracts not a great number of
tourist and Russian alike. In it are exhibitions and
and yet a museum, a fine collection of war material
building, and full of war, a museum and industrial sample
the light comes in and out is shown to the Russians
which like it to be a museum with much of modern

(this is a new made is visible in the U.S.S.R.) Automatic
weathering conditions with the year from 1752-1957 this was 1.2 m
all night, and spring, and winter, summer (1752-1957 500,000) many
however this doesn't keep Russians from hoping that some day
these things will be in more production, especially, they still

at our shop the YCL secretary is Artakia ——— a tall handsome
 long-haired Russian of 23 years ^{with a broad grin.} who remains out of a ~~shop~~ or Oklahoma
 day, his father is a ——— while mother works ———
 where for they have a full three room apartment. His ———
 a YCL member is the youngest and least member of this family group.
 Artakia has worked at this factory for — years after serving
 his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only recently
 elected to the post of YCL secretary in our shop after the former
 person received C.P. membership, usually on every going fellow
 if you don't yet him called, he takes his YCL duties seriously.
 Collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th
 and 20th of the month) at 1/10 of the total paycheck, 100 rubles
 90 copecks, he checks off names and is responsible for turning
 in the cash to the factory YCL community. He is responsible
 for putting decisions handed down by the YCL factory committee
 and for helping to draw up the list of DROOZHNIKS who
 shall have the duty during this month, DROOZHNIKS are
 volunteers civilians, who patrol streets and parks as peace
 and order keepers, they are given a special card which
 they carry and when on duty wear red arm bands, they
 help to subsidize the police in its more routine work,
 such as walking a beat in a usually quiet district, DROOZHNIKS
 always work in groups of three and four, often women
 and give in ——— this capacity, this custom is relatively
 new, it is not generally used except on Saturdays and Sundays,
 when there are ^{large} ~~large~~ ^{large} ~~large~~ groups of teenagers and a large number
 of brinks to the men. Both these ~~groups~~ ^{large} groups are up
 the downtown. It must be due to these volunteers efforts.
 Besides helping draw up the list of DROOZHNIKS is their reporting
 shops. YCL meetings are expected to set high examples of
 work and political opinion, to their fellow members, and
 to help the shop in action, besides yet to know their
 workers.

In most of the many communist headquarters is a long
 grey concrete 4-story building on "~~Red Army~~" "Krasnoarmi" St.
 or in English "Red Army Street". Inside, the building is honey
 combed with 200 rooms, a auditorium and meeting hall.
 300 people are permanently employed here to do the work of the
 YCL, also, here is the central committee of the YCL of Khabarovsk.
 They review cases of expulsion and direct party organs.
 The actual political influence of this committee is almost
 nothing, since the YCL in all cities are directed by
 the C.P. headquarters in their respective cities.

Headquarters of the Central Committee of the KPS is located
in "Kondorovskaya" a 8 storied yellow metal and brick structure
it is a rectangular shaped with straight shape lines and
almost none of the gaudy decorations found on most buildings
in the city. The First Deputy of the Central Committee of the KPS
of the USSR is the imposing title, carried by a short, stocky man,
in the late 50's, K.T. MAZOROFF, rarely seen on the streets, he and his
family occupy a large 8 room apt. on the top floor of a government
apartment house on prospect Stalin, Entrance to this apartment building
is guarded night and day by one uniformed policeman who checks
papers and keeps unauthorized persons out. Here is also the residence
of several ministers, such as, Ministers of Education, M.B. Drobachev
and Minister of Construction E. ZAKHAROV. Mazoroff controls and directs
all activities in the sphere with authority, no United States government
one ever enjoys, with this authority is cannot be curtailed
or challenged by court order or injunction, as it often is
in the United States. Mazoroff is responsible directly to
the Moscow and the party, pseudonym directed by Khrushchev.
The apparatus in the reviewing loop as in the notes of his
crimes, on May 19th numerous on holidays, routes, what
he would be a longish hand, occasionally without the trace of a
smile. He is not related to his post in the general secretary,
more than represented in the 19th, out of 7. 19th, but
rather appointed from the members of the Supreme Soviet,
who are elected on the one candidate ticket, which is
prepared and authorized in the first place, by the central committee
of the Communist party of the USSR's republics. Therefore
common. Shows the members of the Supreme Soviet from
Moscow, replacement for vacated seats in the common
councils may be required in the case of
a higher appointment, to the common of
expulsion from the party, under the
existing procedure in the central committee.

Corruption in the USSR takes a major form in embezzling and
misuse of funds as in any purely bureaucratic society. In 1950
the death penalty for embezzlement of state funds in large sums
was enacted as a measure to wide spread pillaging of goods
crops and embezzling of money and state funds. Usually
any on any collective or state farm there is a certain
percent of state goods illegally appropriated by the
collect farmers for their own private use to make up for
low wages and therefore low living conditions or for
sell to private individuals stores or at the open market
type of bazaar. These goods may consist only of a
pillaged lamp or piglet or may run in scores of
sheep or cows hidden in backwoods swamps or
thick pine forest and sold by the appropriator
piecemeal or wholesale to the crisscrossed store supermen
who are supposed to buy state meats and crops
at government prices but who pocket the difference of price
from the black market which makes entrances in state
books that such merchandise was bought for state prices
such practice is so common that without them
many stores would be all but empty if they had to
rely on the positive, poor quality of goods brought in
from the state slaughter house at high prices. The
directorship of each small fruit or milk store open
up whole opportunities for unscrupulous enterprising by a
person with a slight business sense, it is almost impossible
for the authorities to get on such going on because of
difficulties in obtaining proof in acceptable amounts since
such going on are usually in small amounts. Materials,
electric appliances, food suffers in all hidden with
speculation which often leads to poor goods or bad goods
brought in and sold under the counter examples are local
meat being used to subsidize a "beef stew".

3584
most of the age bureaucratic apparatus can be obtained in a
well placed 10 spot, most persons occupying part of the housing drive
and passport and visa office expect remuneration for the life
and death service which all Russians seek namely - to receive per
for an apartment and official visa to live in such an apartment
compulsory laws in the Soviet Union without a city "visa" stamp
a person cannot work in that city, once a position or work
is decided or taken it is a very difficult process to request
to receive an apartment in another city therefore to live in another
city. In such instances the administrator of apartment house
may expect 60-100 rubles for his stamp of approval on a
request blank for an apartment or into an apartment already
occupied by one family, who are expecting to leave the city
for another the usual method of getting a room or
apartment without having to wait on the so called housing
line which may take 5-6 years to receive a one room
"apartment." In any bureaucratic society - a class of desk
administrators is always born who expect their salaries
and who expect their positions for self-purposes however
in the USSR such practices take on a particularly potent
nature since it is not simply a matter of receiving rare
services or conveniences but a matter of getting the funds
things of life, a single room, a work stamp, permission
to all relatives in a residence, cities inside a restricted
zone such as border zones, or military zone and such
other zones. In order to receive permission to leave one
city and live in another an individual chooses a person
must receive permission from the local passport agency
in the city from which he is leaving and from the city to
which he is going, then he must show that he has
received a place of work in the city to which
he is going as well as permission to work from the military
authorities, if he is military, delegated from the police and
security agency in case he has government or secret work. He must
show that his specialty cooperation will be used in the to which
he goes and this creates pile of paper work and

1. Notes, references, documents and notations. The main obstacle to moving in the U.S.S.R. is getting a visa to live since it would be difficult if one simply applied for a place in the housing line. Even if one can find a place with friends or relatives for the time being they could rent a room from somebody, they could not work because without a living visa stamp on one's "passport" it is against the law for any director or administrator or any enterprise, store, or office to give work to that person, since without a living visa one cannot get a "work stamp", even renting a room to a person who cannot get a living visa to that room is against the law (speculating). So although moving from one city to another is quite legal now (after the war it wasn't) it is a long process of red tape, your palms and slugging against bureaucratic procedure, that is why few people actually do change cities or exercise people's rights. The structure and procedure of Soviet society controls the flow of people and their occupations and hence values to state, any person will tell you he can change jobs or move to another city any time he wants to, this is true however, he must meet certain requirements in order to receive new work and although he may indeed quite any job he likes up till 1950 a person could not quite a job without police and state security, obligatory permission. It was simple, compulsory to work at the job one had been assigned to. Now days it is not that foremen enforce a Soviet Law making punishable the holding of any worker who cannot be replaced. or the man or worker does not choose to remain at his place of work or chooses to refuse a certain job he can be tried by a people's court and sent to a work camp or prison for terms ranging up to 3 years.

40. Such work shows safe ground the state from
of state properties, work stamps and passes as well as
from proper authorities in regard to conditions of
passes. Therefore the "work passes" ^{in the} indirect control
influx and out flow of what is called "surplus
Labor" which in capitalist society has no control and
determined by mode and method of production and
economic conditions which are allways fluctuating
capitalist countries. Therefore it is not liberation of
the ~~mass~~ proletarian masses but rather the ~~first~~
of state machinery which regulates population and labor
in a geographical sense, and isolates instances of backflow
of labor in economic areas which leads to unemployment
in capitalist countries due to automation and overproduction
both of which are carefully controlled by the state which
builds and operates all enterprises in the U.S.S.R. In such
cases as there are of overflow of labor the excess
is rationed off by the "living vein" system and
~~properly~~ since there is not place for them to live
and the desert regions there is no place for them
the "virgin land" program is instrument
and surplus labor is promptly shipped off "to
a promised room and work" ^{this means} to achieve far as place
and has been a spectacular failure mostly owing to
the quick subsiding of enthusiasm that the young people
(for most part) live conditions of 5 to a room ~~in the~~
exact "towns" of concrete blocks with approved streets
in village conditions, a 1000 miles from their mothers
and families in the overcrowded, lack of work - demanding
cities, mostly Moscow, Leningrad, Khriv, and a few of the
other large population centers, conditions for leaving the
virgin land centers and going back home are simple
get up and go, but few do because - they must pay their
own way back at cost of sometimes 100 miles or more
and also face the same conditions which have been
the cause of the failure.

When elections are instituted in the USSR and from a whole large mechanical apparatus is started, the aim is to ensure victory but to safeguard the state from any voice of dissent either in abstention or opposition. As possible voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered with registration cards, "agitators" who go around to ensure that each district getting names and notifying all of their duty to the mainland in voting, in the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union on January on March 18, 1942 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet including Khrushchev, the people's Gorbiet (house of representatives) and the Soviet of nationalities, the agitators come on January 24 and February 20. On election day all voters go to the polls, usually a school, and vote they are given a ballot which they immediately drop into a box on the ballot is the single name of the candidate for each post. That's all very well, everywhere to "vote" this system ensures a 99% turnout no predetermined vote. In each polling place there is a bottle for secret ballot (crossing out the candidate my writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone who enters the bottle may be identified. There is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the bottle. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling bottle they could beat the system, however, years of mass discipline and fear have made the people afraid to attempt any such demonstration. and with no means of communication at the hands of a candidate this is no way of communicating with people and ensuring support for a black horse candidate.

universal military training has been in force in the
for several years unlike the U.S. Drafting always takes
at 19 years of age, all other reasons for exemption with-
standing. periods of service are from 2 years in the north
to 3 years in the south climatic conditions vary so
much that many young men elect to go to the
relatively sunny south to serve for three years than
to the 9 month little cold of camps in Siberia
or Sakhalin in the far north-east. clothing rations
are scarce in the beginning and in getting only
cloths described as is officially ordered ~~that~~ they are
thrown into a common pile to be sorted off and stored
and brought back ~~with~~ ~~some~~ ~~in~~ a common pile
with the result that a soldier never gets the same
jackets and trousers twice successive and usually
bare and damp even in Murmuk where they are
located in the colder parts of town behind high
wall. passes are never given except on holidays and
sometimes on Sundays or after numerous leave
of 30 days or over, armed forces guarantee in their
contract are unknown. however, the greatest difference
is pay after Marshal Mikhalyan became commander
in chief of the Soviet armed forces in the early
1950's pay was summarily cut for common soldiers
(privates) from 600 rubles old money to (300 rubles
new money) a loss of 290 rubles ^(new) with 3 rubles are
enough to buy 12 packets of cigarettes 20 cigs to
a package, whereas 30 rubles ^{was} enough for a soldier
to save up for his discharge, the pay of a bath worker
in Murmuk is 90 rubles new money. the drop of
money was less felt in the officer ranks since they
less only a 10% cut up to the rank of major

43. and no use of pay after major and colonel
retirement in the Russian army gets 100 rubles
a year while the gets even around 200 rubles but
all sorts of "duty expenses" pay like our travel pay.
The Russian army is supposed to be the
most rigid in the world. No top sergeant can
be sent out of the 15 day sentence to any prison
any time he wants it without a court martial
for some minor offenses. duties at a base camp
or barracks may be much like a prison. There
an officer here as we know it with code
fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks are served,
stock cars and P.X.s, or policemen is not about
to wear military clothes. This is against military
law) we might think such life to be exceedingly
drab even for soldiers and Russians have
such drab. Even on the outside that there is no
conflict of interest. When we military life
when I told about the various features of Russian
military life in the 2nd Marine Corps, the ef-
fects of the Russian mind, thought and said we
have no single word in quite sure. The off-
and with some sign of admiration. When I spoke
of our "bushwhacker" army especially, the complete
absence of police or military order, my system of separation
I can not state we do the fact that at the
end of the day we have no court martial, no pile
of cases. It seems to move on
a pace of discipline runs with without a
court martial. I am not to any of our own
military discipline. I look in our own hands

~~The city all over gives no idea of the size~~
~~of the country of the Russian State in 1905, only in short years~~
~~T. The industrial landscape may be all thing but modern but it is~~
~~the center of almost all Russian cities.~~
~~in its eastern boundary he find a large Township lead out to in~~
~~the INDUSTRIAL Only the skyline of road with factory B us and~~
~~the INDUSTRIAL shows its INDUSTRIAL face around, because I say in~~
~~the INDUSTRIAL place because, the tallest building here is the 8 story~~
~~APARTMENT building in the Boulevard, street Stalin,~~
~~this is very tall building and the only such Boulevard in the~~
~~city, the other streets are narrow dark laid streets, curved~~
~~and the city like RIVERS branching off the main street~~
~~ending at LIFE extensive PARKS. The Russian and contend~~
~~that this project is very reflective of the LIFE of this city, from~~
~~north to south. If this straight as an arrow VAIN of the city in-~~
~~cludes in the first two miles, the center DISTRICT of the city,~~
~~Kirsk is the Main Post Office. The hotel was built in~~
~~1905 on the direct orders of KRUSACEV who was arrived at the FACT~~
~~that only one, old, neglected, hotel existed at that time when~~
~~he paid an official visit to this the capital of Belorussia, the~~
~~hotel was built in three months, a record for the entire Soviet~~
~~Union, SERVED and has over 500 rooms a modern well SERVED and~~
~~built hotel, box shaped, it serves many tourist traveling from~~
~~Germany and Poland through Kirsk to Moscow.~~

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95

MVD

...the single most... of the Soviet Union and...
...the Kremlin it...
...is unknown... the only situation is that
done in a... There are 41,000 collective farms in the Soviet
...as well as 1,400 State farms run ^{DIRECTLY} by the
... ^{AND THEIR FAMILIES}...
... Collective farms... 11.5 million people ~~OR~~...
... the total population.

22

... Thus, the collective farmers pay no...
... as well as his... piece of land, usually 2...
... and... in summer and fall effects
these "disadvantages". Moreover, they are still without electricity
... have the feed... and speakers in
... this is part of the propaganda system initiated by

23

^{STALIN} ~~And~~ ^{CULTURAL} to "bring the ~~collective~~ level of village collective farms
... the level of the city level". School attendance for the ^{THEY FOR} ^{ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO RIGHTS THERE}
children of collective farmers is compulsory as it is for all ^{IS ALWAYS}
children up to the age of maturity, that is up to the age when ^{THE INCESSANT}
they receive their passports, sixteen. Public schools are in ^{DIRTY OF THE}
general, unshaded story affairs with no particular declaration.
teachers receive 30 rubles a month in these general educational ^{STARTING}
institutions; discipline from the students viewpoint is strong, ~~starting~~
school at 7 years he is taught to keep his pioneer school costume,
which all students must wear, in neat appearance, is taught to stand
rigidly at attention when any adult enters ^{THE} room or when the
teacher asks a question. His studies, particularly foreign languages,
are not so hard and more complex than ^{THEIR} ~~the~~ American counterparts.
arts ^{SINCE} ~~is also~~ ^{STRESSED} as well as patriotism and Soviet
science ^{COMPLETE SERIOUSNESS} ~~history~~ ^{history}. A attitude towards his studies of ~~complete seriousness~~

24 If a worker of the trade unions (a worker pays 1/3 of his pay
continues as wages a month) he may only have to pay 50% of the total
cost, if it is at a trade union built house of rest or Republican
Sanatorium. ^{service} ~~at these~~ ^{FINANCED} ~~places~~ ^{at these} ~~places~~ ^{places} included three good ~~places~~
eats a day, the attention of doctors and nurses, ^{SPORTS} ~~swimming~~ and sailing
facilities, ^{EXCURSIONS} ~~excursions~~ and all necessities.

Here - best ^{WALLETS} ~~pickpockets~~ ^{TOURISTS} ~~can~~ ^{can}, however, find luncheon to rest
nearby ~~in the case of Minsk~~, in the case of Minsk, to ~~ZhODonovich~~
^{FOREST} ~~three~~ ^{three} hours from Minsk & here the same services minus the
expenses, fruit and sun can be had for as little as 25 rubles for
two weeks.

Other rest homes include Li ved and Naroch located 100 miles
north-west of Minsk on the shores of 20 mile long lake Naroch, deep
in the pine forest of Belorussia, where hare-hunting and fishing can
be had as well as the usual rest home services for 35 or 40 rubles
by any workers whose ^{VACATION TIME COMES} ~~vacation~~ ^{RESTRICTION} ~~is~~ ^{is} some-
times lack of space, especially in summers, but that is not an obstacle
to one who plans in advance. Russian workers all ways take
advantage of these out prices and fairly good services to escape
the ^{RIGORS} ~~stagnation~~ and dust of ^{THEIR} ~~these~~ factories at least for a while any-
way. ²⁵ ~~way~~ ^{way} (The capital of Belorussian has 12 institutions of higher
learning including a university and polytechnical institution.
These institution are engaged in turning out highly ^{TRAINED} ~~trained~~
specialist for ^{THE} ~~national~~ economy. The city ~~had~~ ^{has} ~~many~~ ^{many} secondary
^{SCHOOLS} ~~schools~~, colleges, vocational and factory schools. These schools
teach a rigorous 5 year course of vocational and political subjects.

24 & 25

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued

25
five year course of vocational and political subjects. ^{HOSTELS} ~~Hostels~~
for students are located near their respective Institutes, non-
residential students live here. Often these numbers exceeds the
rooms and many have to rent rooms in the city. All rooms 15-15
feet house 5-6 students with just enough room to allow metal beds
to be placed ~~or~~ ^{under} the walls and a table and chairs in the middle,
there is not room enough for closets so clothing is kept in suit-
cases under beds. Here, except ^{during} ~~the~~ the three-month summers
vacation, students live and study for 5 years. Common rooms with
stoves, are also located at the ^{RATP} ~~site~~ of 1 room to 8 student living
quarters for ^{cooking} ~~cooking~~ the cleanlines of linen, and rooms as well as the
entire dormitory ~~falls around~~ ^{around} the students. The number of students
in the U.S.S.R. in 1960-61 was 2,396,000 U.S. figure 1,816,000 or 101
per 10,000. All students in higher educational institution re-
ceive ^{STIPENDS} ~~"stipends"~~ or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a
month, regardless of ^{CHOSEN} ~~chosen~~ vocations, for ^{EXCELLANT} ~~excellence~~ to outstanding
grades a student may receive the maximum of 50 rubles per-month.
Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike
the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. This
is the reason why the Soviet Union turns out almost three times
as many engineers 159,000 in 1959, twice as many ^{AGRONOMIST} ~~agronomists~~ 477,200,
^{TECHNICIENS} ~~Technicians~~ and other specialist, this is why the Soviet Union has
more doctors per 10,000 of population (18.5 ⁱⁿ 1960) than any other
country in the world (U.S.A. (12.1) 1960) regardless of the lack
of dormitory ^{ies} ~~ies~~ and ^{Aided} ~~poor~~ living conditions of the students,
that we have in the U.S., we could definitely learn from the
various and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet
Union. A system which jointly and carefully instills political

all institutions, including into each and every student just as all the factories and plants, each and every institute, has its corps of party chiefs, sectional and class, for teachers and professors as well as ^{for} students.

At the Congress in October 1961. ^{Modernized} Khrushchev, ¹ line
that by 1970 out of every 5 persons living in the Soviet Union
will have a higher education, this is ⁴ unheard of figure, but
it is ^{possible} under the system in the Soviet Union.

Of foreign languages, also hold positions of severity in the
Soviet Educational Law. ²⁶ ³⁹ much more than in the U.S. in ^{scientific} ~~university~~
fields of vocation, two foreign languages are compulsory over a
five year period, in engineering and also medicine at least one
language is compulsory. The studied languages in order of im-
portance and popularity are, English, German, French, Italian and
Spanish with far Eastern Languages following. The text books from
which these languages are learned are very interesting in them-
selves, they combine politics and education at once, a very
common occurrence. An example is that texts in English or German
for instance are given on the life of Lenin, founder of the Soviet
State, or the structure of the communist party of the Soviet Union,
formerly the life of Stalin was a favored subject to fill a text
book, these books are no longer in circulation. A good text book
for English speaking students studying Russian is the one by ^{NINA} ~~Anna~~
^{POTRANOVA} ~~Potanova~~, chairman of the U.S.S.R. society of friendship with the
United States and England. This book published in 1959 by the
Moscow publishing house Iulovski Blvd. 29, Moscow is a good ^{START} ~~state~~
for ^{ANYONE INTERESTED} ~~anyone interested~~ in the highly expressive Russian language,
political texts are kept to a minimum in this book and only make

20% of the text. Most of the millions of text books
 printed in the Soviet Union every year are published at the
 Central Moscow publishing house a ~~very~~ **gigantic** **monopolistic**
~~publishing~~ **titles** and **monopolistic**
 printing (69,000 in 1959 and 1,160,000 copies) for
~~these devoted to centralizing~~ here foreign books are printed
 in the Russian language and others in ~~languages~~ of the 100 languages
 of the U.S.S.R. of the population of the
 U.S.S.R. speak Russian, however ~~national~~ **national** languages are ~~selected~~ **protected**
 and ~~protected~~ by law, of the 208,000,000 million people in the
 Soviet Union 314,114,000 ~~count~~ **count** Russian as ~~their~~ **their** national ~~language~~ **LANGUAGE**
 next is ~~Ukrainians~~ **Ukrainians** 37,500,000 and ~~Belarusians~~ **Belarusians** 7,000,000 and
~~Uzbekistan~~ **Uzbekistan** 6,015,000. The remaining population figures are
 distributed among 16 minority, and 60 fractional groups. Some
 of which have as few as 4,000 people speaking the tongue. Also
 there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet Union who are ~~not~~ **not**
~~not~~ **of Soviet** origin, of these the leaders are Yugoslavs 5,000;
 Albanians 4,000; Africans 1,900; Hungarians 1,800, Italians 1,000,
~~Frenchmen~~ **Frenchmen** 1,000, Spanish 1,000, and Argentines (estimated) 4,000.
 Since the figures from Argentine immigrants is not given in the
 1960 figures for the Soviet Union pages 74-75.) ~~50%~~ **50%** cent of
 all the 60,000 titles printed in the U.S.S.R. in 1959 were technical
 or industrial text books. Only 30% of these titles were for light
 reading, of these most ~~concerned~~ **concerned** were stories reflecting the struggle
 and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the
 Second world war as well as heroic novels about opening up the Virgin
 lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals. As was

mentioned by Melvin Levine in his book "~~Street~~ ^{MAIN} Street U.S.S.R." These stories are few and far between with the last to be "boy - tractor - loves girl" e isops or how Ivan increased produc- ^{ADMIATION} tion of his machine to win the ~~admiration~~ of Natalia, the shop foreman. Foreign novels are very popular in the U.S.S.R. because of their ^{COMPARITABLY RACY} ~~comparitabily~~ ^{WRITERS} ~~novel~~ lines, however foreign ~~stories~~ seem to be chosen because they write about the glory and ~~life~~ ^{FOREIGN} ~~life~~ of their new active country. Every ~~foreign~~ ^{CAPITALISM} ~~novel~~ seems to be chosen to show that ~~is capitalism~~ isn't dead and dying. It should.

American authors include, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway and others. Some of these writers are often very popular in the U.S.A. but not for the same reasons, Jack London wrote what we consider ^{REFLECTIVE} ~~effective~~ adventure stories while the Russians consider them to be ~~effective~~ of present day life, Ernest Hemingway, wrote "old man and the sea" a deeply touching story of mans struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of capitalist society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was never a Socialist.

For a person reading detective stories by foreign writers one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the ^{GAYNESS} ~~gayness~~ ^{DULLNESS} ~~dullness~~ and ~~depressing~~ of the life depicted in them, other foreign ^{AUTHORS} ~~novelists~~ ^{NOVELIST} authors include Leonard Frank, German ~~novelist~~; William Golding, "Things As They Are" English; and more classical writers such as Alexander Druce "Count Mergo" French author, "Sherlock Holmes and Captain Blood" are also known and read in the U.S.S.R. but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however is in ^{CONFUSION} ~~confusion~~.

however, no es. Mark Twain books are also found in quantity
and novels of 30-400 pages sell for 1.50 rubles or less. Spy
stories rank high in ^{Fiction} publication and therefore, ^{are popular} ~~popular~~
with the ^{PIOTS} ~~people~~ more often than not American or West German sales ^{control} ~~control~~
and captured in the end by the young, ^{handsome} ~~handsome~~, Soviet counter espionage
agent.

28) Newspapers and magazines are also a giant undertaking with
the printing if not the information agencies, less centralized and
controlled. In 1950 periodicals and magazines numbered 4,000 titles
and 10,000,000 copies.

^{TRADE} ^{REPUBLICAN}
Newspapers numbered 10,600 ^{TRADE} ~~TRADE~~ Union, ~~TRADE~~ and city and
^{collective farms} ~~collective farms~~ papers, 141 13, and one half billion copies. Foreign
newspapers are not allowed in the country except representative
communist party papers such as the "Worker" United States, "Daily
Worker", England, "Humanity" France, "New Germany" East Germany,
"the Daily Berliner", West Germany, ect.

The main publications in the U.S.S.R. are "Pravda" ^{TRUTH} ~~TRUTH~~ "Truth"
organ of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. and ^{TRUTH} ~~TRUTH~~ "The News"
organ of the council of ministers of the Soviet Union, it may be
noted that the chairman of the council of ministers and the first
secretary of the communist party of the U.S.S.R. is one man,
Nikita S. Krushchev. ^{REPUBLICAN} ~~REPUBLICAN All ~~republican~~ and city news ^{TAKE THEIR} ~~TAKE THEIR~~
^{99%} ~~99%~~ from these two leading dailies, reprinting articles passed to
^{TAKE} ~~TAKE~~ by TASS, Soviet news agency, government ^{CONTROLLED} ~~CONTROLLED~~. All newspapers~~

newspapers of one or another ministry or their subsidiaries.
In 1935, the newspapers are "Soviet Belorussia" organ of the ^{Belorussia}
^{COMMITTEE} of the communist party of Belorussia, a sport ^{Belorussia}
^{APP} newspaper is the organ of the ^{MINISTRY} of physical culture.

A railroad's news paper is the organ of the ministry of the trans-
port and ect. The ^Name of the organ of control is printed ^{AT THE}
^{OF THE FIRST PAGE.}

to Russian newspapers from "Pravda" ^{right} on
^{DOWN} consist of four pages except on special event's where the

number is increased from four pages for two weeks to six pages

for three kopecks. Advertising is unknown and unnecessary in

a government controlled economy where prices are ^{and lowered} raised ^{FLUCTUATES UP AND DOWN.} and lowered ^{NEWSPAPERS}
as to the 7-year plan. The first page in all Soviet languages is

devoted to party news and speeches. The second to production

notices ^{and} local industrial achievements such as the opening of a
new ^{DIAM} ^{OVERFULFILLING PLAN'S} as the overfilling of ^{and} at a plant. The third

page is filled with foreign news items. Often covered and credited

to A.P. or ^{AUTEXS} news agencies, they usually concern strikes and
clashes with ^{Police, CRIME} and race incidents in capitalist

countries as well as other "News", slanted to give a bad im-

pression about all countries except those who are members of the

Socialist camp or their fellow travelers such as Cuba who are

presented as prosperous democracies fighting against Imperialism

^{FROM} without, and capitalist ^{SPY'S} and agents ^{FROM} within.

24/ Films carry the propaganda ball where books and newspapers
leave off, with 90,875 movie houses in the U.S.S.R. with collective
^{FROM} clubs bringing the total to 118,000 movie houses; the average

29

... of times a Soviet citizen goes to the movies, per year, including men, women, and children is 16.5 times (more 112.)
 ... the Soviet Union as to why N. S. Khrushchev received his third hero of the Soviet Union, ^{medal} ~~order~~, highest order in the Soviet Union, the answer is for his part in the film "Our Vitebsk Khrushchev", a documentary circulated in the summer of 1961, of old ^{Films} ~~showing~~ showing Khrushchev in his younger days as a ^{commisAR} ~~commissar~~ in the Eastern front OR touring industries after the war. Half of the hundreds of films made in 1950-1960 were either Revolutionary historical or war stories, others were ^{FAK} ~~Vladimir~~ North Adventure stories, at every Republic has its own studio which shot pictures concerning their respective places.

In ^{BELARUSSIA} ~~Belarus~~ its the Bole films in "Soviet Street" it employs scores of ^{BUT NO PERMANENT} ~~actors~~ ~~and actors~~ operators, technicians, writers, costume films

(NON-AMOUNT)
 ACTORS

all of these have finished the artist and operators higher school of filmmaking is included, a 3- or 4 year course and have skills in their respective fields. During the week of October 2-15 the following movies were shown in Viny's "Too Live", revolutionary film of the 1917's "Clear Sky" the film presented at the film festival in Moscow in July 1961, which took ^{place} ~~place~~. A film about the post Stalin Era, it ^{condemns} ~~condemns~~ repression of the main ^{CHARACTER} ~~character~~ ex- prisoner of war who is driven out of the party because he didn't die as all good soldiers must. ^{BUT WAS CAPTURED INSTEAD.} This film is very symbolic of the new government line concerning some of the tactics of "Stalin and his click. "The Fair" a West German film against militarism and "The Poor Street" a Bulgarian film about the

...the end World War.

Foreign films make up quite a large percentage of movies
shown here since the ~~Y~~ ^{industry} and Soviet film ~~industry~~ is not well sub-
sidized and cannot turn out half of the demand for films.

German, Italian, and French films as well as ~~many numerous~~
films from the "people's republics" ~~are~~ ^{are} popular here. American films
are also well liked for their technical skill and production.
30/ American films shown in 1959-1960 ~~are~~ were; "Romeo" with Elizabeth
Taylor, "Eve" with Joan Crawford "The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad"
made in 1958 and "Savanne of Sun Valley, made in the 40's there
were "Vienna Waltz" about the life of the composer and "Old Man
and the Sea", a technical ~~film~~ ^{film} of Ernest Hemingway's book.
"War and Peace" was also shown to vast audiences in two serials.

Prices for seats in movie houses, unlike the United States
~~do not~~ ^{and also} change for adults and children ~~but rather~~ for the location
of rows with the center rows costing 50 kopecks in the ~~main~~ ^{evening}
and front row seats 30 kopecks. Showings until 5 o'clock are
10 kopecks cheaper per seat, until the prices change. Showings
are at posted times on the tickets and doors are opened for
only five minutes while spectators take their designated seats.
Nobody ever has to stand because tickets are sold only according
to the number of ~~seats~~ ⁱⁿ in the hall, per showing.

Television is prohibited and shown in order not to interfere with
work in industries. Monday to Fridays programs start at 6:00 in

30

... , the ~~show~~ ^{TO} ... ~~start at 11:00~~ ... ~~all the time off to work~~ ... ~~television~~ ... ~~as we have in the U.S.~~ ... ~~finish at 11:00~~ ... ~~the evening~~ ... ~~all the members~~ ... ~~are set at 11:00~~ ... ~~ON~~ ^{THEY} ~~start at 11:00~~ ... ~~to compensate~~ ... ~~for the show~~ ... ~~And~~ ... ~~end at 11:00~~ ... ~~on 11:00~~ ... ~~Sundays~~

... ~~start as early as 11:00~~ ... ~~the morning~~ ... ~~and end at 12:00~~ ... ~~to work~~ ... ~~programs~~ ... ~~include as all ways~~ ... ~~one that 20 percent~~ ... ~~PURE~~ ... ~~Soviet politics~~ ... ~~but~~ ... ~~one that~~ ... ~~and films~~ ... ~~re-runs~~ ... ~~of~~ ... ~~captains~~ ... ~~on the side~~ ... ~~the best~~ ... ~~programs~~ ... ~~however~~ ... ~~the~~ ... ~~and spaces~~ ... ~~for~~ ... ~~the~~ ... ~~and~~ ... ~~the~~ ... ~~theaters~~ ... ~~also~~ ... ~~and~~ ... ~~music~~ ... ~~programs~~ ... ~~are~~ ... ~~used to~~ ... ~~break the~~ ... ~~continuous~~ ... ~~run~~ ... ~~of~~ ... ~~politics~~ ... ~~and~~ ... ~~the~~ ... ~~and~~ ... ~~figures~~ ... ~~A show~~ ... ~~for a~~ ... ~~Sunday evening~~ ... ~~is like the one~~ ... ~~show in~~ ... ~~Minsk~~ ... ~~on October 13, 1961~~ ... ~~6:00 sports~~ ... ~~7:00 Soviet army show~~ ... ~~8:00 a feature length film "Baltic Sky"~~ ... ~~and~~ ... ~~at 10:00~~ ... ~~at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of~~ ... ~~the Soviet Union~~ ... ~~"news"~~ ... ~~(31,000)~~ ... ~~performance by~~ ... ~~people~~ ... ~~artist~~ ... ~~of~~ ... ~~the U.S.S.R.~~ ... ~~G. G. G. G.~~ ... ~~who~~ ... ~~of the~~ ... ~~mother~~ ... ~~land~~ ... ~~11:50 news~~ ... ~~and~~ ... ~~12:00 sign off with the playing of the National~~ ... ~~Athen~~ ... ~~and the~~ ... ~~streets of~~ ... ~~Belarusia~~ ... ~~Television however is not~~ ... ~~as~~ ... ~~forces~~ ... ~~it is in the U.S.~~ ... ~~the~~ ... ~~and~~ ... ~~the cost of~~ ... ~~television~~ ... ~~a good one cost 50 rubles~~ ... ~~and~~ ... ~~the light table~~ ... ~~rolls~~ ... ~~for 190 rubles~~ ... ~~are~~ ... ~~rarely~~ ... ~~bought in~~ ... ~~are~~ ... ~~quickly~~ ... ~~gone~~ ... ~~There~~ ... ~~were 103,000 television~~ ... ~~in Belarusia~~ ... ~~in 1960~~ ... ~~The really~~ ... ~~penetrating voice of modern~~ ... ~~society~~ ... ~~comes from~~ ... ~~radio~~ ... ~~and~~ ... ~~extensive~~ ... ~~it is the~~ ... ~~means~~ ... ~~by which the Kremlin reaches into every~~

C R A N Y

FRAMS

REKOMPOSER

57095

AND REPRODUCORS

[Faint handwritten text]

was

1946

speech

impose s

... these towers is known to be ~~fantastic~~ ^{TREMENDOUS} when one considers that needed in ~~the~~ ^{at} work places is only ~~gradually~~ ^{gradually} turned on. ~~And~~ ^{you} says, it is ironical and sad to think of the tremendous waste and efforts the Soviet government goes to in order to keep other peoples ideas out. But the jamming frequencies are only half those of the "Radio Moscow" programs, programs which can be heard on any short wave radio in the United States and without jamming. These "Radio Moscow" programs ~~insure~~ ^{INSURE} peoples in 81 countries that the Iron Curtain no longer exists, never did exist, and is in general a fictitious slant against the Soviet Union thought up by ~~radio~~ ^{radio} nerves, sick!!

33/ Opera is also a favorite entertainment in the U.S.S.R. with 21 ~~operas~~ ^{operas} and ballet houses throughout the ~~republics~~ ^{republics}. As compared with ~~the~~ ^{one} in the United States, the Metropolitan opera house in New York, that is because the Russians have their own ~~operas~~ ^{THEIR OWN COMPOSERS} written by ~~Shostakovich~~ ^{Shostakovich}, ~~and~~ ^{and} Russian composers, while we have none. Here any person can tell you about such splendid operas as "Reindeer", "The Clown", "Queen of Spades", "Traviata" while in the U.S. most citizens are sadly lacking in this field of art due not to the felicity that we are ~~uncultured~~ ^{UNCULTURED} as the Russians think, but to the fact that we simply do not have the facilities to put such productions on. Although there are those who prefer to remain tied to their T.V.'s and ~~and~~ ^{and} cowboy shows.

33 Comedy and drama theater number ~~42~~ ⁵³ with 11 in Belorussia. Plays are put on by amateur and professional groups in the Russian

33.
language or the languages of the republics. In ~~Moscow~~ ^{MINSK} the Belarussian
Grand Theater on "V. IADARSKAYA" street has a troop of 55 professionals
performing from 9 to 14 movies a month ^{putting} ~~putting~~ in 4 plays a week
in the Belarussian language. Sets and costume ^{are} ~~are~~ always well made
in any productions I saw, but the scripts are apt to be over loaded
with politics in the dramas.

Museums exist for the education and learning of the population,
of these; 4 the Historical Revolutionary 89 historical, 171 memorial
(the house of ~~Chernyshevskii~~ ~~Chernyshevskii~~ ~~at~~ ~~at~~ in Moscow near the American
embassy) 111 of local or regional interest, and 110 art museums
as well as 46 more of different kinds bringing the total to exactly
450. There are 25 in Minsk. In the year 1950, 43 million people
visited these places of interest as well as 2,100,000 people who
visited the famous permanent exhibition of Soviet achievements in
Moscow's "SK LUNIKY" park. Here a ^{huge} ~~large~~ ^{display} ~~display~~ covering 5 acres
was set up in 1955, it advertizes ^{imagines} ~~the~~ progress for tourist
and Russians alike. In it are Sputniks and jet airliners, a tractor
exhibition housed in a bulldozer 300 feet long ~~and~~ using and in-
dustrial samples, the light consumer industry is shown more as the
Russians would like it to be than as it is. With pocket radios
^{There} ~~there~~ are none made in quantity in the U.S.S.R.) Automatic washing
machines with two spinners (from 1950-1955) there were 1.2 million
made and sold all simply one spinners) and modern vacuum cleaners
(1950-1955 600,000 sold) however this doesn't keep Russians from
hoping that some day these things will be in mass-production,

undoubtedly they shall be ³⁴ other means of distributing propaganda
are thought the ~~agitation points~~ ^{AGITPOINTS}, or in English "agitation points" these
are located at desks or in small offices open 16 hours a day, they
are manned by ~~"volunteers"~~ ^{VOLUNTEERS} communist and young communist party
members. They are for the distribution of pamphlets, bulletins and
other party literature, for the more or less informal meetings
of groups of communist party members. Formed in the early 1920's
they were then points of armed workers located near to each
other who ^{could} ~~just~~ ^{could} start a "white" uprising or conveniently arrest
anyone in the neighborhood. Now there ~~are~~ ^{FUNCTIONS} have slightly
changed but it is still known that any party member may come in
and report disloyal comments ~~at~~ ^{AT} an unguarded moment in the
part of any citizen, there is always a telephone handy here.
In Minsk there are only 12 movie houses, but 50 ~~agitation points~~ ^{AGITPOINTS} in the
telephone booth, they can be recognized at a distance by red flags
and banners dropped over the doors and windows of the respective
building.

The Young Communist League or YCL embraces all young people
from the age of 16, until they outgrow the childrens pioneer league
90% of all persons between the ages of 16 to 26 belong to this
organization, although they may attain communist party membership
as early as 19 or 20 years. Signed on as soon as they receive
their "passport" at 16, they receive a YCL party ticket and must pay
a small due of 20 or 30 copecks a month. After this they are

obliged to attend YCL meetings, to go on harvesting trips in week-ends during the fall to collective farms to help bring in the potato and grain, and to keep their studies up to high standards. A ~~violation~~ ^{LINE} of conduct or refusal to tow the ~~line~~ will result in exclusion from the League and is a block ~~to~~ personal progress in the Soviet Union since membership is considered a reference ^{IN} ~~institutions~~ ^{institutions} ~~in factories or institutions~~ ^{institutions} ~~request for a place at~~ ^{request for a place at} ~~institutions~~ ^{institutions} ~~but expulsions are fairly common~~ ^{EXPULSIONS} ~~and if later expelled~~ ^{and if later expelled} ~~if re-accepting the school where they may be~~ ^{if re-accepting the school where they may be} ~~eligible for communist party membership.~~ ^{EXAMINATIONS} A young ~~communist~~ student may become rather popular and powerful by being elected to the post of YCL secretary in his class at school or at work. A sure way to success is to remain at this post in one's local school or institute keeping high standards of marks and discipline until chosen for party membership. In this way young people get a taste of what the Party can do for them if they have the right attitude.

31 At our shop the YCL secretary is Arkadia _____ a tall handsome

~~Latvian~~ ^{Latvian} Russian of 24 ~~with~~ ^{with} a broad grin. He reminds one of a

Texas or Oklahoma boy, his father is a ~~minor~~ ^{minor} while his ~~mother~~ ^{mother} works

AS A NURSE----- ~~therefore~~ ^{therefore} they have a full three room apartment. His ~~brother~~ ^{BROTHER}

also a YCL member is the youngest and last member of this family

group. ~~Arkadia~~ ^{ARKADIA} has worked at this factory for 2- years after

serving his 3 years in the navy in the Black Sea. He was only

recently elected to the post of YCL secretary in our shop after

the former person received CP membership, usually an easy-going

35 If you don't get him rallied, he takes his YCL duties seriously, collecting dues on every other pay day (which are on the 5th and 15th of the month) of 1/3 of the total paycheck, of 1/3 of 80 rubles. He checks off names and is responsible for turning in the cash to the factory YCL ^{Committee} ~~committee~~. He is responsible for posting directives handed down by the YCL factory ^{committee} ~~committee~~ and for helping to draw up the list of ^{DROOZHNIKS} ~~Droozhniks~~ who shall have the duty during this month. ^{DROOZHNIKS} ~~Droozhniks~~ are "volunteer" civilians who patrol streets and make peace and order keepers, they are given a special card with their duty and when on duty wear red armbands, they help to sustain the police in its more routine work. Such as talking a beat in a usually quiet district. Droozhniks always walk in groups of threes and fours often women and girls are seen in this capacity, this custom is relatively new and is not generally used except on Saturdays and Sundays, when there are boisterous groups of teenagers and a large number of drunks to be seen. Both these types of groups are on the corner with at least partly due to these "volunteer" efforts. Besides helping to draw up the list of Droozhniks is their respective shops ^{the} YCL secretary ^{is} ~~are~~ expected to set high examples of work and political ^{"prepariness"} ~~prepariness~~ to their fellow members and to help the shop and section leaders get to know this workers.

In Klink the young communist headquarters is a long grey cement 4 story building on "^{KRASNOARMi} ~~Lenin~~" street or in English "Red Army Street" inside, the building is honey combed with 200 rooms, on

PP. 35 in original

674
35

...the YCL, also, there is the central
~~committee~~ ^{committee} of the YCL of ~~Russia~~ ^{RUSSIA}, they review each other's activities
and direct YCL party organization the actual political influence
of this committee is almost nothing ^{compared to central comm.} the YCL in all cities
are directed by the CP secretaries in their respective cities.

36/ The headquarters of the central ^{committee} of the CPSU is located
on "Karl Marx St." a ^{storied} ~~yellow~~ ^{gaudy} ~~retal~~ ^{four} ~~on ⁱⁿ structure
of ~~the~~ ^{gaudy} ~~retal~~ ^{four} ~~on ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ⁱⁿ city.
The first secretary of the central committee of the CPSU, "Belorussia"
is the important title holder. He spent at city man in his late
life N.T. ~~Verkhovskiy~~. ~~Verkhovskiy~~ lives in the streets he and his family
occupies a huge 4-room ~~apartment~~ ^{apartment} on the top floor of a government
apartment house on Prospekt Stalin. Entrance to this apartment
building is ~~guarded~~ ^{guarded} night and day by one uniformed policeman who
checks ~~papers~~ ^{papers} and keeps unauthorized persons out, there is also the
residence of several ministers such as, Minister of Education N.
B. Ponomarev and Minister of Administration E. Zhelezov. ~~Verkhovskiy~~ ^{Mazoukoff}
controls and directs all activities ⁱⁿ his republic with authority
no United States ~~governor~~ ^{governor} has ever enjoyed, ^{while} his authority
cannot be controlled or challenged by court orders or injunctions
as it often is in the United States. Mazoukoff is responsible
directly to Moscow and the party ~~president~~ ^{chairman} ~~Verkhovskiy~~ ^{Kosygin}.
He appears in the reviewing box in the center of his crowd, on
May 1st and November 7th holidays, ~~however~~, where waves a ceremonial~~~~

...without the trace of a smile. He isn't elected
to the State General Election any more than Khrushchev is elected
to the post of Premier but rather appointed from the members of the
SUPREMACY Soviet of the Republic who are elected on the one candidate
ticket which is prepared and authorized in the first place, by the
central Committee of the Communist Party of the respective republics,
and before the central committee crosses the members of the SUPREMACY
Soviet from these members no replacements for vacated seats in the
central committee are filled. A replacement may be required in the case
of "Death, Retirement, a higher assignment to the central committee of
the Soviet Union OR expulsion from the party" under the party
constitution, government procedure, in the central committee Committee (37)
in the U.S.S.R. takes a major form in embezzeling and appropriating
of funds as in any purely Democratic society. In 1961 the death
penalty for embezzlement of State funds in large sums was enacted
as an answer to wide spread pilfering of goods, crops and embezzeling
of money and State funds. On any collective or State farm there
is a certain per cent of State goods illegally appropriated by
the collect farmers for their own private use to make up for low
wages and therefore low living conditions, then sold to private
Individuals in Industrial stores or at the open market type of BALZARS
These goods may consist only of a pillboxed lamp or piglet or may run in
scores of sheep or cows hidden in BACKWATER swamps or thick
pine forest and sold by the appropriator piecemeal, or in wholesale
lots to cracked store supervisors, who are supposed to buy state
meats and crops at government prices but who pocket the differences
of prices from the black market without making entrances in their
Books that such merchandise was brought for State prices, such

meatless and so on that, with that, any state would be
 all - then to if they had to believe in the state, and military
~~MEATS~~
 meat in from the state slaughter houses at high prices.
 The direct ship of even a small meat or milk store has no wide
 choice for lucrative enterprising persons at all - it is
~~BUSINESS~~
~~business~~ as such. It is almost impossible for the authorities to get
 on with it because of difficulties in obtaining meat in
 order to keep its price since such prices are usually in small amounts.
 Materials such as electric appliances, ~~household goods~~ ^{often} are ~~not~~ given
 for a ration card. It is necessary to have a ration card for meat
 and sold under the counter, ~~for~~ ^{horse} ~~not~~ ^{apparatus} ~~not~~ ^{apparatus}
 "household" ⁽³⁸⁾ ~~not~~ ^{apparatus} ~~not~~ ^{apparatus}
~~detoured~~ ^{detoured} by a well placed ~~not~~ ^{being} ~~not~~ ^{being}
 most of the housing minister and assistant and vice offices, except
~~REMUNERATION~~
 remuneration for the life and death services which all Russians seek
 heavily - to receive permission for an apartment, and official visas
 to live in such an apartment, and compulsory laws in the Soviet Union
 without a city "visa" stamp a person cannot work in that city. Once
 a location or work is decided on taken it is a ^{very} difficult process
 to secure permission and work ^{in order} to receive an apartment in another
 city therefore to live in another city. In such instance the
^{instances}
 Administrator of an apartment house may expect 60-100 rubles for
 his stamp of approval in a request blank for an apartment in an
 apartment all ready occupied by a family, ^{list} ~~the~~ are expecting to
 leave the city for another. The usual method of getting a new or
 apartment without having to wait on the so called housing ~~the~~ which

which are like 1-2 rooms to receive a one room "apartment". In
 an ~~economic~~ city ~~a~~ class of local administrators is always
~~BORN~~ ^{agreed} who expect their ~~agreed~~ ^{EXPLOIT} and who ~~admit~~ ^{RECEIVING} their position
 for self-purposes, however in the U.S.S.R. such practices take on a
 particularly ~~stagnant~~ ^{stagnant} nature, since it is not simply a matter of viewing
 mere services or conveniences but a matter of getting the fundamental
 things of life, a simple room, a work stamp, permission to see a re-
 lative in a city inside a restricted ~~zone~~ ^{ZONE} such as border zones for
 military ~~BASE~~ ^{BASE} and ~~ROCKET~~ ^{ROCKET} ~~BASE~~ ^{BASE} zones. In order to receive
 permission to leave the city and live in another ~~zone~~ ^{BECAUSE OF} individual
 offices a person must receive permission from the local passport
 agency in the city from which he is leaving, and from the city to
 which he is going, then he must show that he has received a place
 of living in that city to which he is going, as well as permission
 to move (from the military authority if he is military obligated)
 from the police and security agency in case he has government or
 secret work. He must show that ~~his~~ ^{his SPECIALTY} ~~specialty~~ ^{PROFESSION}
~~will be used in~~ ^{THE CITY} which he goes, all this creates piles of
~~PAPER~~ ³⁷ work and photos, references, documents and notarized declar-
 ations but the main obstacle to moving in the U.S.S.R. is getting
 a place to live since it would be years if one simply applied for
 a place in the housing line. Even if one can live until with friends
 or relatives for the time being they could rent a room from some-
 body, they could not work because without a living visa stamp on
 ones "passport", it is against the law for any directors or
 administrators of any enterprise, store or office, to give work to

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... living pass and cannot get a living pass, you are against the law (a capital offense). So the city to get this is a life sentence (after the war is over) it is a long process of red tape, passing all sorts of bureaucratic procedure, that is why the people of the cities exercise their rights. The structure of the Soviet society controls the flow of people and their movements and hence value, to state, any Russian will tell you he can change jobs or move to another city any time he wants to, this is true, however he must meet certain requirements in order to receive new work although he can indeed write any job he likes. Up till 1932 a person could not quit a job without police and state security permission. It was almost compulsory to work at the job one had been associated to. Now days it is more ^{common} that a person enforces a Soviet law making permissible the holding of any workers who cannot be replaced. In the event ~~a~~ ³ workers does not choose to remain at his place of work or chooses to refuse a certain job he can be tried by a peoples court and sent to a work camp or ^{prison} ~~prison~~ for terms ranging up to 5 years. ⁴⁰ Such work laws safeguard the state from "sabotage" of state property, work ^{STAMPS} and passes as well as permission from proper authority in regards to ~~conditions~~ ^{of} living passes and ~~therefore~~ the "work passes" is the indirect control of influx and out flux of what ^{MARX} ~~is~~ called "surplus of labor" which ^{IN} ~~is~~ a capitalist society has no control and is determined by pace and matter of production and economic conditions which are all ways ^{fluctuating} ~~fluctuating~~

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42

PROLETARIAN
...the illustration of the ~~distinction~~ ^{distinction} between the
...the ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~state~~ ^{state} ~~machinery~~ ^{machinery} which regulates
...lation of ~~labor~~ ^{labor} ~~moves~~ ^{moves} in a ~~economic~~ ^{economic} ~~sense~~ ^{sense}, and is later ~~instigated~~ ^{instigated}
...overflow of labor in specialized economic areas, which leads to
...employment in capitalist countries due to automation and over
...action, ~~which~~ ^{which} can be carefully controlled by the State,
...which ~~will~~ ^{will} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~operates~~ ^{operates} all enterprises in the U.S.S.R. In such
cases as there are of overflow of labor, the ~~excess~~ ^{EXCESS IS} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~mentioned~~ ^{mentioned} off
...the "living wage" system, and since there is ~~no~~ ^{no} ~~place~~ ^{place} for them to
live in the extra workers ~~rely~~ ^{THE WORKERS} ~~there~~ ^{there} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~no~~ ^{no} ~~place~~ ^{place} for ~~the~~ ^{the}
"virgin land" program is ~~instrumented~~ ^{instrumented}, and surplus labor is ~~promptly~~ ^{PROMPTLY}
~~shifted~~ ^{shifted} ~~off~~ ^{off} to a ~~revised~~ ^{revised} ~~road~~ ^{road} and ~~work~~ ^{work} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~done~~ ^{done}, ~~one~~ ^{one}, Khrushchev's
~~FAVORITE~~ ^{FAVORITE} plan, and has been a spectacular failure, mostly owing to the
quick subsiding of ~~enthusiasm~~ ^{ENTHUSIASM OF} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~young~~ ^{young} ~~people~~ ^{people} (for most part)
~~SKIPPING~~ ^{SKIPPING} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~conditions~~ ^{conditions} of 5 to a room ~~later~~ ^{HOSTEL} ~~expected~~ ^{expected}, "towns" of ~~concrete~~ ^{CONCRETE}
~~blocks~~ ^{BLOCKS} ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~unpaved~~ ^{unpaved} ~~streets~~ ^{streets} in village conditions, a 1,000 miles from
their mothers and families in the over crowded, ~~back~~ ^{back} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~work~~ ^{work} -
demanding cities (~~mostly~~ ^{mostly} ~~Moscow~~ ^{Moscow}, ~~Leningrad~~ ^{Leningrad}, ~~Kiev~~ ^{Kiev}, and a few of the
other big population centers) conditions for leaving the Virgin
land center and young back home are simple, get up and go, but few do
because they must pay their own way back ~~at~~ ^A ~~cost~~ ^{cost} of sometimes ~~100~~ ²⁰⁰
miles or more and also face the same conditions which ~~drove~~ ^{drove} ~~them~~ ^{them}
from the cities in the first place.) ~~When~~ ^{When} ~~elections~~ ^{elections} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~initiated~~ ^{initiated}
in the U.S.S.R. ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~formulated~~ ^{formulated} ~~a~~ ^a ~~whole~~ ^{whole} ~~huge~~ ^{huge}, ~~mechanical~~ ^{mechanical} ~~apparatus~~ ^{apparatus}
is started ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~ensure~~ ^{ensure} ~~victory~~ ^{victory} ~~but~~ ^{but} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~secure~~ ^{secure} ~~the~~ ^{the}
State from any voice of dissent, ~~either~~ ^{EITHER} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~form~~ ^{form} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~opposition~~ ^{ABSENTISM}

411 ^{ELIGIBLE} (that is 20 - the age of 16 is) are permitted
all to be sent to "agitators", who go around to every door in
their district setting names and ^{NOTIFYING} notifying all voters of their duty to
the Motherland in voting. In the case of the elections held through-
out the Soviet Union in March 1947 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet
including the People's Government (House of ^{REPRESENTATIVES} ~~Representatives~~)
and the Soviet of Nationalities, the ^{AGITATOR} ~~citation~~ came in January
and February. On election day all voters go to the polls (usually
in a school) and vote, they are given a ballot which they ~~secretly~~
mark with an 'X', the ballot ^{IS} ~~is~~ a state issue of the candidate
for each post. That all any body ^{EVER DOES} ~~envelopes~~ to "vote" this system
insures a 100% turnout and predetermined victory. In each polling
place there is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the candi-
diate ^{and} ~~and~~ writing in your own) under Soviet law anyone can do
this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone ^{who} ~~who~~ enters
the booth can be identified, there is a Soviet joke about the floor
dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is
that if the entire population used the balloting booth they could
beat the system, however ^{FEAR} ~~FEAR~~ years of mass discipline and ^{FEAR} ~~FEAR~~ have made
the people afraid to, ^{ATTEMPT} ~~attempt~~ any such demonstration. And with no
means of communication at the hands of a would be candidate, there
is no way of communication with the people and wiping up support for
^{BLACK HORSE} ~~Black Horse~~ candidate. Universal military training has been in
force in the U.S.S.R. for several years. ⁴² Unlike the U.S., Drafting
always take place at 19 years of age all other means for exemption
~~with~~ standing periods of service are from 2 years in the north to 3
years in the south, climatic conditions very such that many young

...like a ... then an American ...
...fountains, clubs where alcoholic drinks,
...served. ~~SWACK~~ ^{Mc} ... ~~WEAA~~ ...
... (this is a ... military ...) ... I don't think
... exceeding ... even for a soldier but Russians have
... the outside that there is no conflict ...
... between civilian and military life. When I talk about the basic
... of American military life in the U.S. Marine Corps, the
... I knew usually ... and said we have no discipline
... but I'm quite sure the ... are ... of admiration when
I spoke of our "undisciplined" army especially the complete ~~absence~~ ^{absence} of
~~political~~ ^{POLITICAL} lectures under our system, of separation of army and state,
and is the fact that at the end of each work day we could ~~PUT ON~~ ^{PUT ON}
civilian clothes and drive in a car ^{drive} to town to provide for a dance, ~~and~~ army
discipline without a wall, with money in our pockets and our own
military obligation clearly understood in our own hands. ^{AND}



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 95—Continued

The new era.

in Minsk there was a 25 ft. ~~monument~~
to Stalin which stood even after the final
denunciation of Stalin by Khrushchev, unlike
the monument of Stalin in Leningrad which
was torn down immediately. This immense
bronze and marble structure was soon
for as long as it was due to the efforts
of diehard Stalinists such as Coln. Petro-
kof ~~and~~ the overr. office in Minsk and
others. However, after the 22nd Congress
meeting when Khrushchev again denounced
Stalin, on Nov. 5 two days before the
Nov. 7 revolutionary celebrations, a force
of 100 men descended upon the Stalin
square (now Lenin square) and with
bulldozers and pile-drivers ~~int~~ commenced
to tear up (not salvage) the structure.
They must have been very enthusiastic
because next day they had removed the
10 ton bronze statue of a man known
by the older generation and laughed at
by the sarcastic younger generation.

The most remarkable thing about
the destruction of this giant monument
was that work was ceased on the 6th of
November. But started again on the 7th
the very day the big parade of workers
came by. The monument was right across
from its reviewing stand as it was

built to be.

In full view of all the
and workers going by the destruction
of Stalin and the symbolic ~~den~~ ending of
Stalinism ~~and~~ (Khrushchev's hopes) was
concluded.

But Belarussia as in Stalin's
native Georgia is still a stronghold
of Stalinism.

and a revival of Stalinism
is a very very possible thing in
those two republics

2

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BETRAYED ITSELF!

IT HAS TURNED ITSELF INTO THE TRADITIONAL LEVER OF A FOREIGN POWER TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOT IN THE NAME OF FREEDOM OR HIGH IDEALS, BUT IN SERVILE CONFORMITY TO THE WISHES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND IN ANTICIPATION OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S COMPLETE DOMINATION OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

THE FORSTER'S AND ~~THE~~ ^{THE} FLYNN'S OF THE ^{UNITED} ~~UNITED~~ SUBSIDIZED COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE ~~UNITED~~ STATES HAVE SHOWN THEMSELVES TO BE WILLING, GULLIBLE MESSENGERS OF THE KREMLIN'S INTERNATIONALIST PROPAGANDA.

THERE CAN BE NO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE ARCH-BETRAYERS OF THAT MOST SUBLIME IDEAL.

THERE CAN BE NO SYMPATHY FOR THOSE WHO HAVE TURNED THE IDEA OF COMMUNISM INTO A VILL CURSE TO WESTERN MAN.

THE SOVIETS HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES UNSURPASSED EVEN BY THEIR EARLY DAY CAPITALIST COUNTERPARTS, THE IMPRISONMENT OF THEIR OWN PEOPLES, WITH THE MASS EXTERMINATION SO TYPICAL OF STALIN, AND

1

The Communist Party of the United States has betrayed itself!

it has turned itself into the traditional lever of a foreign power to overthrow the Government of the United States, not in the name of freedom or high ideals, but in servile conformity to the wishes of the Soviet Union and in anticipation of Soviet Russia's complete domination of the American continent.

The Forster's and the Flynn's of the subsidized Communist Party of the United States have shown themselves to be willing, gullible messengers of the Kremlins Internationalist propaganda.

There can be no international solidarity with the arch-betrayers of that most sublime ideal.

There can be no sympathy for those who have turned the idea of communism into a vill curse to western man.

The Soviets have committed crimes unsurpassed even by their early day capitalist counterparts, the imprisonment of their own peoples, with the mass extermination so typical of Stalin, and

~~under~~ The individual surpresstion and regimentation under Krushchev.

The deportations, the purposefull curtailment of diet in the consumer slighted population of Russia, the murder of history, the prositution of art and culture.

The communist movement in the U.S., personalized by the Communist Party U.S.A., has turned itself into a "valuable gold coin" of the Kremlin. It has failed to denouce any actions of the Soviet Government when similar actions on the part of the U.S. Government bring pious protest. Examples:

Denounced:

United States
Atom Bomb Test
Cuba
N.A.T.O. Manuvers
U-2
Congo
Negro lynching

Not Denounced:

Russian
Atom Bomb Test
Hungary
Warsaw Pact Manuvers
Sobrel
Eastern Germany
Genocide

2

the individual surpresstion and regimentation under Krushchev.

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Not Denounced:

Russian
Atom Bomb Test
Hungary
Warsaw Pact Manuvers
Sobel
Eastern Germany
Genocide

ONLY BY DECLARING ITSELF TO BE, NOT ONLY NOT DEPENDENT UPON, BUT OPPOSED TO, SOVIET DOMINATION AND INFLUENCE, CAN DORMANT AND DISILLUSIONED PERSON'S HOPE TO UNITE TO FREE THE RADICAL MOVEMENT FROM ITS INERTIA.

THROUGH THE REFUSAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. TO GIVE A CLEAR CUT CONDEMNATION OF SOVIET PIRATICAL ACTS, PROGRESSIVES HAVE BEEN WEAKEN INTO A STALE CLASS OF FIFTH COLUMNIST OF THE RUSSIANS.

the work

IN ORDER TO FREE THE HESITATING AND JUSTIFIABLY UNCERTAIN, FUTURE ACTIVIST FOR THE WORK AHEAD WE ^{MUST} REMOVE THAT OBSTACLE WHICH HAS SO EFFICIENTLY RETARDED HIM, NAMELY, THE DEVOTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. TO THE SOVIET UNION, SOVIET GOVERNMENT, AND SOVIET COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT.

IT IS ~~FAIRLY~~ FORESEEABLE THAT A COMING ECONOMIC, POLITICAL OR MILITARY CRISIS, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, WILL BRING ABOUT THE FINAL DESTRUCTION OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM, ASSUMING THIS, WE CAN SEE HOW PREPARATION IN A SPECIAL PARTY COULD SAFEGUARD AN INDEPENDENT COURSE OF ACTION AFTER THE DEBACLE, AN AMERICAN COURSE

Only by declaring itself to be, not only not dependent upon, but opposed to, Soviet domination and influence, can dormant and disillusioned person's hope to unite to free the radical movement from its' inertia.

Through the refusal of the Communist Party U.S.A. to give a clear cut condemnation of Soviet piratical acts, progressives have been weakened into a stale class of fifth columnist of the Russians.

In order to free the hesitating and justifiably uncertain, future activist for the work ahead we must remove that obstacle which has so efficiently retarded him, namely the devotion of Communist Party U.S.A., to the Soviet Union, Soviet Government, and Soviet Communist International Movement.

readily

It is fairly foreseeable that a coming economic, political or military crisis, internal or external, will bring about the final destruction of the capitalist system, assuming this, we can see how preparation in a special party could safeguard an independent course of action after the debacle, an American course

4.

steadfastly opposed to intervention by outside, relatively stable foreign powers, no matter from where they come, but in particular, and if necessary, violently opposed to Soviet intervention.

No party of this type can attract into its ranks more than a nominal number of fundamental radicals.

It is not the ^{nature} ~~nature~~ of such an organization to attract such a membership, as lets say, the Republicans or even the Socialist Party, but it is possible to enlist ^{the} ~~the~~ aid of ^{disenchanted} ~~disenchanted~~ members of the Socialist Party and even some from more "respected," (from a capitalist viewpoint) parties.

But whereas our political enemies talk loudly now, they have no concept of what total crisis means.

The ^{faction} ~~corps~~ which has the greater basis in spirit and the most far-sighted and ready membership of the radical futurist, will be the decisive factor.

We have no interest in violently opposing the U. S. Government, why should we manifest opposition when there are

4.

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faction

The ~~corps~~ which has the greater basis in spirit and the most far-sighted and ready membership

faction of the radical futurist, will be the decisive factor.

We have no interest in violently opposing the U. S. Government, why should we manifest opposition when there are

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 97—Continued

FAR GREATER FORCES AT WORK, TO BRING ABOUT THE FALL OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, THAN WE COULD EVER POSSIBLY MUSTER.

WE DO NOT HAVE ANY INTEREST IN DIRECTLY ASSUMING THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT IN THE EVENT OF SUCH AN ALL-FINISHING CRISIS. AS DISSENTING AMERICANS WE ARE MERELY INTERESTED IN OPPOSING FOREIGN INTERVENTION WHICH IS A ^{EASILY} ~~READINGLY~~ ^{DRAWN} ~~FORESEEABLE~~ CONCLUSION IF ONE BELIEVES IN THE THEORY OF CRISIS.

THE ADOPTION OF A SEPARATE, DEMOCRATIC, PURE COMMUNIST SOCIETY IS OUR GOAL, BUT ONE WITH UNION-COMMUNES, DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIZING OF PRODUCTION AND WITHOUT REGARD TO THE TWISTING APART OF ~~MARXISM~~ ^{MARXIST} COMMUNISM BY OTHER POWERS.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE PERSONAL ^{PROPERTY} ~~PROPERTY~~, RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE AND FREEDOM OF TRAVEL (WHICH HAVE ALL BEEN VIOLATED UNDER RUSSIAN "COMMUNIST" RULE) MUST BE STRICTLY OBSERVED. RESOLUTION AND PATIENT WORKING TOWARDS THE AFORESAID GOAL'S ARE PREFERRED RATHER THAN LOUD AND USELESS MANIFESTATIONS OF PROTEST. SILENT OBSERVANCE OF OUR PRINCIPLES IS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE.

far greater forces at work, to bring-about the fall of the United States Government, than we could ever Possibly muster .

We do not have any interest in directly assuming the head of Government in the event of such an all-finishing crisis. As dissenting Americans we are merely interested in opposing foreign intervention which is a ^{easily drawn} ~~readingly foreseeable~~ conclusion if one belives in the theory of crisis.

The emplacement of a separate, democratic, pure communist society is our goal, but one with union-communes, democratic socializing of production and without regard to marxist the twisting apart of ~~marxism~~ communism by other powers.

The right of private personal ^{property} ~~property~~, religious tolerence and freedom of travel (which have all been violated under Russian "Communist" rule) must be strictly observed.

Resoufullniss and patient working towards the aforesaid goal's are prefered rather than loud and useless manifestation's of protest. Silent observance of our principles is of primary importance.

BUT THESE PREFERRED TACTICS NOW, MAY PROVE TO BE TOO LIMITED IN THE NEAR FUTURE, THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED WITH SLOWNESS, INDECISION OR FEAR, ONLY THE INTELLECTUALLY FEARLESS COULD EVEN BE REMOTELY ATTRACTED TO OUR DOCTRINE, AND YET THIS DOCTRINE REQUIRES THE ^{UTMOST} ~~HIGHEST~~ RESTRAINT, A STATE OF BEING IN ITSELF MAJUSTIC IN POWER.

THIS IS STOICISM, AND YET STOICISM HAS NOT BEEN EFFECTED FOR MANY YEARS, AND NEVER FOR SUCH A ^{PURPOSE} ~~PURPOSE~~.

170 THERE ARE ORGANIZATIONS ALREADY FORMED IN THE UNITED STATES, WHO HAVE DECLARED THEY SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ONLY AFTER THE MILITARY DEBACLE OF THE UNITED STATES. ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE MINUTE MEN, OR THE OPPOSITE OF A STOICAL ORGANIZATION. BUT THESE PREFORMERS ARE SIMPLY PREPARING TO REDEFEND IN THEIR OWN BACK YARDS, A SYSTEM WHICH THEY TAKE FOR GRANTED & WILL BE DEFEATED MILITARILY ^{elsewhere} (A STRANGE THING TO HEAR FROM PATRIOTS). THESE ARMED GROUPS REPRESENT HARD CORE AMERICAN CAPITALIST SUPPORTERS. THERE WILL ALSO BE SMALL ARMED COMMUNIST AND PROBABLY FASCIST ^{FASCIST} GROUPS. THERE WILL ALSO BE ANARCHIST AND RELIGIOUS.

6

But these preferred tactics now, may prove to be too limited in the near future, they should not be confused with slowness, indecision or fear, only the intellectually fearless could even be remotely attracted to our doctrine, and yet this doctrine requires the ^{utmost} ~~utmost~~ restraint, a state of being in itself majestic in power.

This is stoicism, and yet stoicism has not been effected for many years, and never for such a purpose.

There are organizations already formed in the United States, who have declared they shall become effective only after the military debacle of the United States. Organizations such as the minute men, or the opposite of a stoical organization. But these preformers are simply preparing to redefend in their own back yards, a system which elsewhere

they take for granted will be defeated militarily/ a strange thing to hear from "patriots". These armed groups represent hard core American capitalist supporter's. There will also be small armed communist and probably Fascist groups, There will also be anarchist and religious

BUT THE PEOPLE WILL NEVER EXCEPT A RE-
 PETITIONERS TO
 CARRY OUT BY ~~THEIR OWN~~ TO ~~THEIR OWN~~

STORY FIRST, STORY 2nd The Revival of
The old Folks. They will need a new Folk

This is where I ~~inferred~~ ^{inferred} is necessary
and not only ~~inferred~~, but ~~inferred~~

There can be no position for which
you are not ready. ~~Therefore~~ Towards
the new you must look and learn.

However, the bulk of the population will not adhere to any of these group's, because they will not be inclined to join any of the old factions with which we are all so familiar.

But the people will never except a new order presented by politicians or opportunist.
necessary

Logically, they will deem it ~~necessary~~ to oppose those system of Government against educated whom they have been ~~education~~, but they will be ~~for~~ againts anything resembling their former ~~latent~~ capitalist masters also.

Steadfastly opposed to the revival of the old forces they will seek a new fore.
the

This will be the sentiment of/ mass'es.

But any organization cleverly manipulating word's may sway the mass'es

This is where a safeguard is necessary.

And not only a safeguard, but a safety valve, to shut off opportunist forces from within, and foreign powers from without.

There can be no substitute for organization and procurement work. Towards the aforesaid ideals and goals.

WORK IS THE KEY TO THE ~~OF~~ FUTURE DOOR, BUT FAILURE TO APPLY THAT KEY BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE ARMED OPPOSITION IN OUR HYPOTHETICAL, BUT VERY PROBABLE CRISIS, IS AS USELESS AS TRYING TO USE FORCE NOW TO KNOCK DOWN THE DOOR.

~~A SAFETY-VALVE IS~~

ARMED DEFENSES OF OUR IDEALS MUST BE AN ACCEPTED DOCTRINE AFTER THE CRISIS, JUST AS ~~WE~~ REFRAINING FROM ANY DEMONSTRATIONS OF FORCE MUST BE OUR DOCTRINE IN THE MEAN TIME.

NO MAN, HAVING KNOWN, HAVING LIVED, UNDER THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST AND AMERICAN CAPITALIST SYSTEMS, COULD POSSIBLY MAKE A CHOICE BETWEEN THEM, THERE IS NO CHOICE, ONE OFFERS OPPRESSION THE OTHER POVERTY. BOTH OFFER IMPERILISTIC INJUSTICE, TINTED WITH TWO BRANDS OF SLAVERY.

BUT NO RATIONAL MAN CAN TAKE THE ATTITUDE OF "A CURSE ON BOTH YOUR HOUSES". THERE ARE TWO WORLD SYSTEMS, ONE TWISTED BEYOND RECOGNITION BY ITS MISUSE, THE OTHER DECADENT AND DYING IN ITS FINAL EVOLUTION.

A TRULY DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM WOULD COMBINE THE QUALITIES OF THE TWO UPON AN AMERICAN

0117

8.

work is the key to the ~~of~~ future door, but failure to apply that key because of possible armed opposition in our hypothetical, but very probable crisis, is as useless as trying to use force now to knock down the door.

~~a safety-valve is~~

Armed Defenses of our ideals must be an accepted doctrine after the crisis, just as ~~now~~ refraining from any demonstrations of force must be our doctrine in the mean time.

No man, having known, having lived, under the Russian Communist and American capitalist system, could possibly make a choice between them, there is no choice, one offers oppression the other poverty. Both offer imperilistic injustice, tinted with two brands of slavery.

But no rational man can take the attitude of "a curse on both your house's". There are two world systems, one twisted beyond recognition by its misuse, the other decadent and dying in its final evolution.

A truly democratic system would combine the better qualities of the two upon an American

... ..

THIS

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... ..

foundation, opposed to both world systems as they are now.

This than is our ideal.

Membership in this organization implies adherence to the principle of simple distribution of information about this movement to others and acceptance of the idea of stoical readiness in regards to pratical measures once instituted in the crisis.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 97—Continued

a system opposed to the Communist.

In that the State or any group of persons may not administer or direct funds or value in circulation, for the creation of means of production.

- a. Any person may own private property of any sort.*
- b. Small business or speculation on the part of a single individual be guaranteed.*
- c. that any person may exchange personal skill or knowledge in the completion of some service, for remuneration.*
- d. that any person may hire or otherwise remunerate any other single person for services rendered, so long as: that service does not create surplus value.*
- E.*

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- E.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 98

a system opposed to the Capitalist in that:

No individual may own the means of production, distribution or creation of goods or any other process wherein workers are employed for wages, or otherwise employed, to create profit or surplus profit or value in use or exchange.

- A. In that all undertaking of production, distribution or manufacture or otherwise the creation of goods must be made on a pure, collective basis under the conditions:
 1. equal shares of investment, be made by members.
 2. equal distribution of profit after tax, be made to all ~~investors~~ investors.
 3. that all work or directive or administrative duties connected with the enterprise be done personally by those investors.
 4. that no person not directly ~~working~~, working or otherwise directly taking part in the ~~creation~~ creation process of any enterprise, have a share of or otherwise receive any part of the resultant profit of it.
 - 5.

Stipend
Agronomist

0111

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 - 5.

Stipend
Agronomist

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 98—Continued

The atheian system

A system opposed to Communism, Socialism, and Capitalism.

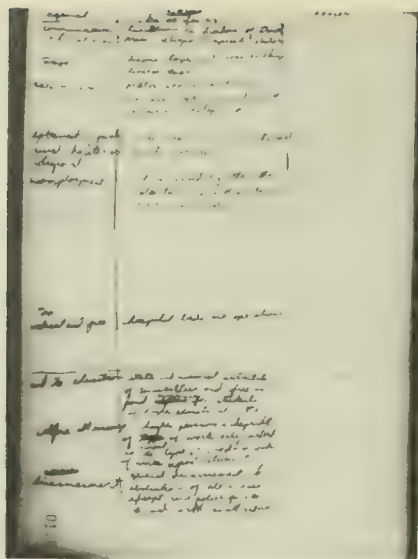
- 1. Democracy at a local level with no centralized State.*
- 2. That the right of free enterprise and collective enterprise be guaranteed.*
- 3. That Fascism be abolished*
- 4. That nationilism be excluded from every-day life.*
- 5. That racial segregation or discrimination be abolished by law.*
- 6. The right of the free, uninhibited action of religious institutions of any type or denomination to freely function.*
- 7. Universal suffrage for all persons over 18 years of age.*
- 8. Freedom of dissemination of opinions through press or declaration or speech.*
- 9. That the dissemination of war propaganda be forbidden as well as the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction.*
- 10. That Free compulsory education be universal till 18.*
- 11. Nationalization or communizing of private enterprise or collective enterprise be forbidden.*
- 12. That monopoly practices be considered as capitalistic.*
- 13. That combining of separate collective or private enterprises into single collective units be considered as communistic.*
- 14. That no taxes be levied against individuals*
- 15. That heavy graduated taxes of from 30% to 90% be leveled against surplus profit gains.*
- 16. That taxes be collected by a single ministry subordinate to individual communities.*
That taxes be used solely for the building or improvement of public projects.

The Atheian system.

A system opposed to communism, Socialism, and capitalism.

Democracy at a local level with no centralized State.

- A. That the right of free enterprise and collective enterprise be guaranteed.
- B. That Fascism be abolished
- C. That nationilism be excluded from every-day life.
- D. That racial segregation or discrimination be abolished by law.
- E. the right of the free, uninhibited action of religious insistutions of any type or denomination to freely funtion
- G. Univefal Suffrage for all persons over 18 years of age.
- H. Freedom of desimanation of opions through press or declaration or speech.
- I. that the desemanation of war propaganda be forbidden as well as the manufac-tor of weapons of mass destruction.
- J. that Free compulsory education be universal till 18.
- K. nationalization or communinizing of private enterprise or collective enterprise be forbidden.
- L. that monopoly pratices be considered as capitalistic.
- M. That combining of separate collective or private enterprises into single collective units be considered as communistic.
- N. That no taxes be levied against indivuals
- O. That heavy grauated taxes of from 30% to 90% be leveled against surplus profit gains.
- R. that taxes be collected by a single ministry subordanite to indival communities.
that taxes be used soley for the building or improvment of public projects.



Against	In so far as	Reason.
communism (international)	limitations on freedom of travel, press, religion, speech, elections	
taxes	income taxes, and some building lincese taxes	
sale of arms	pistols should not be sold in any case, rifles only with police permission, shotguns free.	
extremest of purely racial charcter or religional	anti-negro or jew or nationality or anti religion.	
unemployment	it is caused by other than voluntary means of employers such as automation	
For medical aid: free	hospital beds and operations	
aid to education	state and national substity of universties and free or paid expenses for students of higher educational units	
welfare all emcomp.	higher pensions independt of amount of work; only curbed as to type of work and rank of worker upon retirement.	
disarmerment	general disarmement and aboliation of all armies except civil police force armed with small arms.	

~~Lee H. Oswald~~
~~Kalinina St. 4-24~~
~~Minsk, USSR~~
~~January~~

1. LEE H. OSWALD
2. NEW ORLEANS, LA. OCT. 18, 1939
3. 1733242 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SEPT. 10, 1959
4. 1954-1956 FT. WORTH, TEX. 1956-1959 U.S. MARINE
 Corps Active, Duty stations LOS ANGELES CALIF., ATSUGI JAPAN
 SUGI BAY, PHILIPPINES; 1959-1962 MINSK USSR, Residence
5. Active duty U.S.M.C. Radar operator, Rank E2. Active
 Duty terminated Sept. 10, 1959. Honorable discharge received.
6. MARINA NIKILIEVNA OSWALD, WIFE, RUSSIAN.
 DAVID LEE OSWALD, SON, AMERICAN
7. NONE
8. PETITION FOR DONATION OF FUND FROM INTERNATIONAL RESCUE
 COMMITTEE PARK AV. N.Y., N.Y. in JAN. 1962. I HAVE NOT BEEN
 NOTIFIED OF THE RESULT.
9. NONE
10. \$800.00 (\$200.00 can be paid by myself)
11. (8)
12. ~~Box 982, Vernon Texas.~~
 7313 DAVANPORT ST. FT. WORTH, TEXAS

Lee H. Oswald—
~~Kalinina St. 4-24~~
~~Minsk, USSR~~
~~January~~

1. Lee H. Oswald
2. New Orleans, La. Oct. 18, 1939
3. 1733242 Los Angeles, Calif Sept. 10, 1959
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 1959 - 1962 Minsk USSR, Residence
5. Active duty U.S.M.C. Radar operator, Rank E2, Active duty terminated
 Sept. 10, 1959. Honorable discharge received.
6. Marina Nikilieвна Oswald, wife, Russian.
 David Lee Oswald, Son, American
7. None
8. Petition for donation of fund from International Rescue committee Park
 Av. N.Y., N.Y. in Jan. 1962. I have not been
 notified of the result
9. None
10. \$800.00 (\$200.00 can be paid by myself.)
11. (8)
12. ~~Box 982, Vernon Texas.~~
 7313 Davanport St. Ft. Worth, Texas

500. 73/3 Davanport St. Ft. Worth, Texas

Q. Why did you go to the USSR?

I went as a mark of discuss and protest against American political policies in foreign country, my personal sign of discontent and horror at the misguided line of reasoning of the U. S. Government and people. Q. What about those letters? I made several letters in which I expressed my above feeling to the American Embassy when in Oct 1959 I went there to legally liquate my american citizenship and was refused this legal right.

Q.2.B Did you make statements against the U. S. there? yes.

Q.2.C What about that type recording? I made a recording for Radio Moscow which was broadcast the following sunday in which I spoke about the beautiful capital of the Socialist work and all its progress.

3. Did you break laws by residing or taking work in the USSR? I did in that I took an othe of alligance to the USSR.

4. Isn't all work in the USSR considered State work? Yes of course and in that respect I allso broke U S Law in accepting work under a foreign state.

5. What about statements you made to UPI agent Miss Mosby? I was approached by Miss Mosby and other reporters just after I had formally requested the American Embassy to legally liquate my U. S. citizenship, for a story, they were notified by the U. S. Embassy, not by me. I answered questions and made statements to Miss Mosby in regard to my reasons for coming to the USSR, her story was warped by her later, but in barest esscens it is possible to say she had the thruth printed.

6. Why did you remain in the USSR for so long if you only wanted a look? I resided in the USSR from Oct 16 1959 to sprig of 1961 a period of 2 1/2 years. I did so because I was living quite comfortably. I had plenty of money, an apartment rent-free lots of girls ect. why should I leave all that?

7A Are you a communit? Yes ~~have~~ basically, although I hate the USSR and socialist system I still thank marxism can work under different circumstances.

7BQ. have you ever know a communist? not in the U.S.A.

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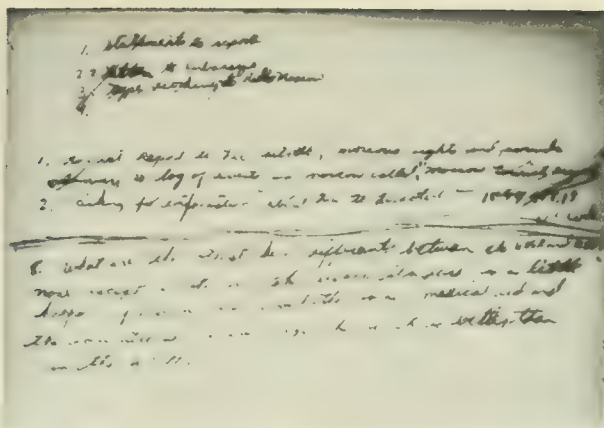
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7BQ. have you ever know a communist? not in the U.S.A.



- ~~1. Statements to reporter~~
- ~~2. 2. letters to Embassy~~
- ~~3. type recording to Radio Moscow~~
- ~~4.~~

- ~~1. tourist report to her h etc (- - -) (not legible) - moseow sights and sounds preliminary to log of events in moseow called "Moseow Tourist Travels"~~
- ~~2. asking for emformation about how to dissolve 1544 At. 18~~

U-S-Code

8. What are the othe-standing differants between the USSR and USA? None, except in the US the living standard is a little higher, freedoms are about the same, medical aid and the educational system in the USSR is better than in the USA.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 100—Continued

Q. Wasn't you in the USSR?

A. I went as a citizen of the U.S. (as a tourist) residing in a foreign country which I have a perfect right to do. I went there to see the land, the people and how their system works.

Q. A. What about those letters? I made no letters deriding the U.S.!!

A. In correspondence with the U.S. Embassy I made no anti-american statements, any criticism I might have had was of policies not our government.

Q. Did you make statements against the U.S. there? no

Q. What about that type recording? I made a recording for radio the Moscow Tourist Radio travel log, in which I spoke about sight-seeing and what I had seen in Moscow tourist circles. I expressed delight in all the interesting places, I mentioned in this respect the University, museum of art, Red Square, the Kremlin I remember I closed this 2 minute recording by saying I hoped our peoples would live in peace and fr.

Q. Did you break laws by residing our taking work in the U.S.S.R.?

A. Under U. S. law a person may lose the protection of the U.S., by voting or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state or taking an oath of allegiance to that state. I did none of these.

Q. Isn't all work in the U.S.S.R. considered state work?

A. No. Technically only plants working directly for the State, usually defense, all other plants are owned by the workers who work in them.

Q. What about statements you make to U.P.I. agent Miss Mosby in 1959?

A. I was approached at the time of my arrival in the USSR just after I had formally notified the U. S. Embassy in Moscow of my future residence in the USSR by the newspaper agencies in Moscow including U.P.I. API and time inc. who were notified by the Embassy. I did not call them. I answered questions and gave statements to Miss Mosby of U.P.I. I requested her to let me OK.

She sent her story before she released it, which is the polite and usual thing. I saw her version of what I said just after she sent it. I immediately called her to complain about this, at which time she apologized but said her editor and not her had added several things. She said London was very excited about the story (there is how I deduced that she had already

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sent it) so there wasn't much else I could do about it. and I didn't realize that the story was even more blown out of shape once it got to the U.S.A. I'm afraid the printed story was fabricated sensenlionilizism.

6. why did you remain in the USSR for so long if you only wanted to go back?

I resided in the USSR quietly until February when I wrote the Embassy stating that I would like to go back. (My passport was at the Embassy for safekeeping) they ~~told~~ invited me to Moscow for this purpose however it took me almost 1/2 year to get a permit to leave the city of Minsk for Moscow. In this connection I had to use a letter from the head consular, to the Russian authorities in Minsk (the Russians are very beaurocratic and slow about letting foreingrs travel about the country hence the visa) when I did get to Moscow the Embassy immiately gave me back my passport and advised me as to how to get a exit visa from the Russians for myself and my Russian wife, this long and arduous process took months from July 1962 untill ----- 1962, therefore you see almost 1 year was spent in trying to leave the country. thats why I was there so long not out of desire!

7. are you a communist? Have you ever know a communist?

No of course not, I have never even know a communist, outside of the ones in the USSR but you can't help that.

8. What are the outstanding differences between the USA and USSR?

freedom of speech travel outspoken opposition to unpopular policies freedom to belive in god.

newspapers, Thank you sir, you are a real patriot!!

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 100—Continued

Diary
Oct. 31, 1959

12:30 arrive in "Bolga" type taxi, two Russian policemen stand at the Embassy, one salutes as I approach I entranc of the embassy and says "passport" I smile and show my passport. He motions me to pass inside as I wish. Their can be little doubt I'm sure in his mind that I'm a American. Light overcoat, no hat or scarf and non-Russian button down shirt & tie. Entering I find the office of "consular" sign opening the door I go in. A secretary busy typing looks up. "Yes"? she says "I'd like to see the consular. official." I say. "Will you sign the tourist registrar please," she says dryly, going back to her typing. "Yes, but before I'll do that, I'd like to see the consular," laying my passport on her desk, as she looks up puzzled, I'm here to dissove my american citizenship." She rises and taking my passport goes into the open inter office, where she lays the passport on a mans desk, saying "there is a Mr. Oswald outside, who says he's here to dissolve his U. S. citizenship. "OK" the man says, "thanks" He says to the girl without looking up from his typing, she, as she comes out, invites me into the inter office to sit down. I do so, selecting an armchair to the front left side of Snyder's desk (it was Snyder whom I talked too head consular) I wait, crossing my legs and laying my gloves in my lap. He finishes typing, removes the letter from his typewriter and adjusting his glasses looks at me. "What can I do for you he asks" leafing through my passport. "I'm here to dissolve my U.S. citizenship and would like to sing the legle papers to that effect." have you applied for Russian citizenship? yes. He taking out a piece of paper and says "before we get to that I'd like some personal infor." He ask name, personal information to which I ansewer than: "your reasons for coming." I say I have experienced life in the U.S., American military life, American Imperilism. I am a Marxist, and I waited two years for this I don't want to live in the U.S. or be burtained by American citizenship. He says ok. Thats all unless you want to profound your "Marxist belifes" you can go. I said I've requested that I be allowed to sign legal papers devasting myself of U.S. citizen. Do you refuse me that right"? He says. "Uhg. no, but the papers will take some time to get ready in the meantime where are you staying "room 212 at the Metropole," I state, angry at being refused a right I start to leave "you'll tell us what the Russ. do next" I turn very mad "of course" I say and leave.

36.

DIARY EMBASSY MEETING Oct. 31, 1959

12:30 arrive in "Bolga" type taxi, two Russian policemen stand at the Embassy, one salutes as I approach I entranc of the embassy and says "passport" I smile and show my passport. He motions me to pass inside as I wish. Their can be little doubt I'm sure in his mind that I'm a American. Light overcoat, no hat or scarf and non-Russian button down shirt & tie. Entering I find the office of "consular" sign opening the door I go in. A secretary busy typing looks up. "Yes"? she says "I'd like to see the consular. official." I say. "Will you sign the tourist registrar please," she says dryly, going back to her typing. "Yes, but before I'll do that, I'd like to see the consular," laying my passport on her desk, as she looks up puzzled, I'm here to dissove my american citizenship." She rises and taking my passport goes into the open inter office, where she lays the passport on a mans desk, saying "there is a Mr. Oswald outside, who says he's here to dissolve his U. S. citizenship. "OK" the man says, "thanks" He says to the girl without looking up from his typing, she, as she comes out, invites me into the inter office to sit down. I do so, selecting an armchair to the front left side of Snyder's desk (it was Snyder whom I talked too head consular) I wait, crossing my legs and laying my gloves in my lap. He finishes typing, removes the letter from his typewriter and adjusting his glasses looks at me. "What can I do for you he asks" leafing through my passport. "I'm here to dissolve my U.S. citizenship and would like to sing the legle papers to that effect." have you applied for Russian citizenship? yes. He taking out a piece of paper and says "before we get to that I'd like some personal infor." He ask name, personal information to which I ansewer than: "your reasons for coming." I say I have experienced life in the U.S., American military life, American Imperilism. I am a Marxist, and I waited two years for this I don't want to live in the U.S. or be burtained by American citizenship. He says ok. Thats all unless you want to profound your "Marxist belifes" you can go. I said I've requested that I be allowed to sign legal papers devasting myself of U.S. citizen. Do you refuse me that right"? He says. "Uhg. no, but the papers will take some time to get ready in the meantime where are you staying "room 212 at the Metropole," I state, angry at being refused a right I start to leave "you'll tell us what the Russ. do next" I turn very mad "of course" I say and leave.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 101

1. Americans are apt to scoff at the idea, that a military coup in the U.S., as so often happens in Latin American countries, could ever replace our government. but that is an idea that has grounds for consideration. Which military organization has the potentialities of executing such action? Is it the army? with its many constripes, its unwieldy size its scores of bases scattered across the world? The case of Gen. Walker shows that the army, at least, is not fertail enough ground for a far right regime to go a very long way. for the same reasons of size and desposition the Navy and air force is also to be more or less disregarded. Which service than, can qwalify to launch a coup in the USA? Small size, a permanent hard core of officers and few baseis is necscary. Only one outfit fits that description and the U. S. M. C. is a right wing infiltrated organization of dire potential consequence's to the freedoms of the U.S. I agree with former President Truman when he said that "The Marine Corps should be abolished."

2. My second reason is that undemocratic, country wide insitution know as segregation. It is, I think the action of the active segregationist minority and the great body of indiffent people in the South who do the United States more harm in the eyes of the worlds people, than the whole world communist movement. as I look at this audience there is a sea of white facts before me where are the negro's amongst you (are they hiding under the table) surly if we are for democracy, let our fellow negro citizen's into this hall. Make no mistake, ~~I am~~ segregationist tendencies can be unleared I was born in New Orleans, and I know.

In russia I saw on several occiasions that in international meeting the greatest glory in the sport field was brought to us by negros. Though they take the gold metals from their Russian competitors those negros know that when they return to their own homeland they will have to face blind hatred and discrimination.

speech before

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 102

The Soviet Union is made up of scores of nationalities, Armenians, Jews, Whites, and dark-skinned people's yet they can teach us a lesson in brotherhood among people's with different customs and origins.

3. A symbol of the American way, our liberal concession is the existence in our midst of a minority group whose influence and membership is very limited and whose dangerous tendencies are sufficiently controlled by special government agencies. The Communist Party U. S. A. bears little resemblance to their Russian counterparts, but by allowing them to operate and even supporting their misguided right to speak, we maintain a tremendous sign of our strength and liberalism harassment of their party newspaper, their leaders, and advocates, is treachery to our basic principles of freedom of speech and press. Their views no matter how misguided, no matter how much the Russians take advantage of them, must be allowed to be aired. After all, Communist U. S. A. have existed for 40 years and they are still a pitiful group of radicals.

4. Now-a-days - most of us read enough about certain right wing groups to know enough how to recognize them and guard against their corrosive effects. I would like to say a word about them, although there is possibly few other American born person's in the U. S. who know as many personal reasons to know and therefore hate and mistrust communism. I would never become a pseudo-professional anti-communist such as Herbert Philbrick or MacCarthy. I would never jump on any of the many right wing bandwagons, because our two countries have too much to offer too each other to be tearing at each other's truths in an endless cold war. Both are countries have major shortcomings and advantages. But only in ours is the voice of dissent ~~all the ability of that voice of dissent~~, allowed opportunity of expression, in returning ----- to ---- the U. S., I hope I have awoken a few who were sleeping, and others who are indifferent.

I have done nothing a lot of criticizing of our system I hope you will take it in the spirit it was given. In going to Russia I have followed the old principle "Thou shalt seek the truth and the truth shall make you free. In returning to the U. S. I have done nothing more or less than select the lesser of two evils.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 102—Continued

Dear Pers

This is to inform you of ~~my~~ ^{my} interviews with consular ~~staff~~ ^{staff} in the Embassy
in the Soviet Union Mexico City, Mexico.

I was unable to remain in Mexico City ~~for~~
~~an indefinite period~~ indefinitely because of my ~~lack~~
Mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days
only. ~~Therefore~~ I could not ^{make a change on} apply for an extension ^{unless}
I used my ^{real} ~~last~~ name as I ^{returns} ~~to the~~ U.S. I
and ^{my} ~~my~~ ^{name} ~~name~~ ^{Micholeffs} are now living in
Dallas, Texas, ~~and~~ ^{by the}

The FBI is not now interested in my
activities in the progressive organization ~~F.P.C.C.~~ ^{F.P.C.C.}
of which I was secretary in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~United States~~ ^{the}
Louisiana since I ~~am~~ no longer ^{living in} ~~connected~~ ~~with~~
that State.

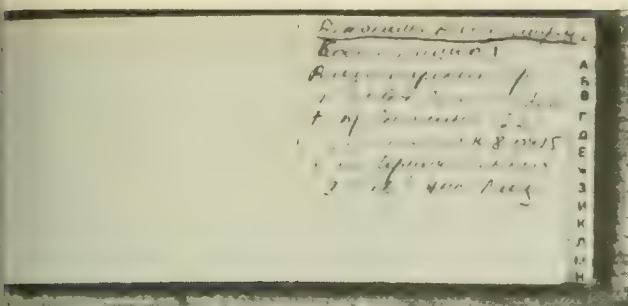
~~However~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~F.B.I.~~ ~~has~~ ~~made~~
was held in Texas on Nov. 1st. a agent of the FBI
James P. Hasty warned me that if I attempted to engage
in F.P.C.C. activities in Texas the FBI will again take
an "interest" in me. He stated also "suggested" that my
wife could remain in the U.S. under FBI protection,
that is, she could ^{depart from} ~~leave~~ ~~the~~ ~~United States~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~Soviet Union~~.
Of course I and my wife strongly protested

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 103

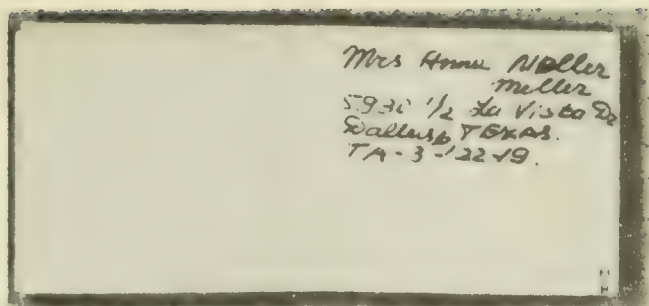
then called by the notorious F.B.I.

~~that it was important that the Soviet~~
~~Embassy was unable to aid me in Mexico City~~
~~and I had not planned to contact the Mexican City~~
~~Embassy at all so of course they were unprepared for~~
~~me & that I been able to reach Havana as planned~~
~~I could have contacted the Soviet Embassy there~~
~~for the completion of which I would have been able to~~
~~get the necessary documents I required.~~
~~assist me.~~ would have had the time to assist
me. but of course the ~~my~~ Chief Cuban Consul
was at fault here, I'm glad he has since been
replaced by another.

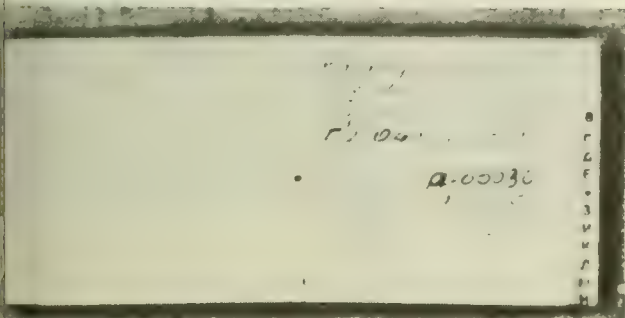
1/3/63
JH



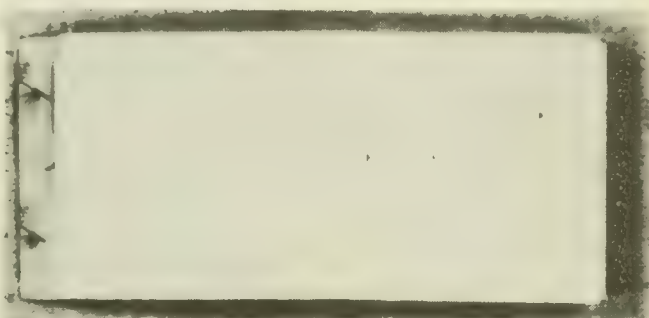
Address Book including addresses and one
 oem.
 ntonina Vladimirovna
 obelynitskaya
 ladimirsky Ave.
 ouse 10, Apt. 7. Galibina A1. V1.
 22 Stalin Ave.
 ookkeeper K-8-09-15
 hernishevsky Square
 ouse #12, Apt. 3 Ant. Vlad.



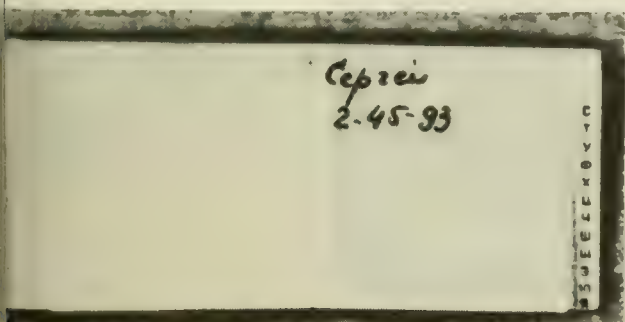
Mrs. Anna Meller (possibly Miller)
 5930½ La Vista Dr.
 Dallas, 6, Texas.
 TA3-2219



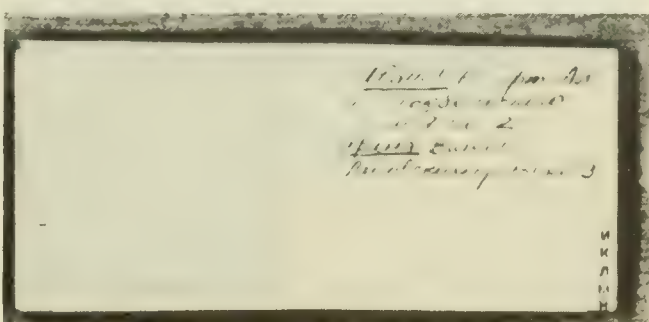
Vanda Kuznetsova
 L. D. 14-259
 5 Kurskaya St. Apt. 38
 G-2-04-81 Ext. 359
 Volodya A-00036
 Nakorov Ext. 115
 Tverskaya St.
 House #20, Apt. 26.



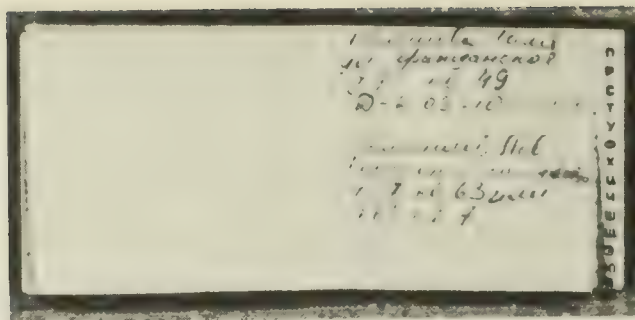
Because the world is beautiful
 Because you are handsome
 And in sacrifice (there is no limit)
 Because I love you
 Do not implore
 For All the dreams and torments
 I thank you.



Sergei
 2-45-93

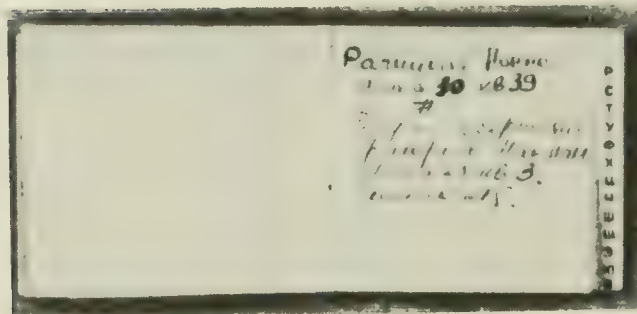


Ivanov Robert Al.
 Pozbelysky St.
 House 7, Apt. 2
 Irina Valkova
 131 Ligovsky Ave. Apt. 9



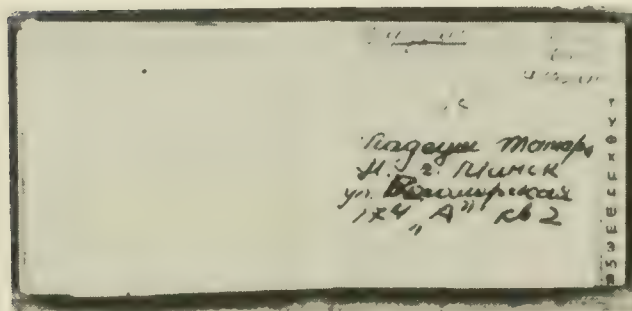
Printseva, Galya
Grazhdanskaya St.
House 7, Apt. 49
D-2-09-10 Printseva (?)

Grizentsev, Lev
Kondrativsky
House 7, Apt. 63 or
House 63, Apt. 7



Ragitskaya, Nonnya
Moika 30, Apt. 39

Robert Robertovich
Grmoryev (ph)—Naiman
Moika 25, Apt. 3
School 215



Tarusin, Oleg Pavl.
Kirovskaya Obl. (Oblast)
Shabamensky Rn. (Region)
Ukazhinsky SS (Soviet Union)
Tadeush (ph), Tamara
N. (new) G (town) Glinsk
Bogamorskaya St.
174 "A", Apt. 2

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 104—Continued

20 6
11 2
20

Ques.	Price	Qty.	
Bed	20	10	WINE CASK
CLOSET	36	25	VASES
+ TABLE	5	15	TRUNK MARK.
WASH. CUPB	10	7	MAT.
APT. TABLE	10	7	CUTTING BR.
CAMERAS	11	7	TO LIT.
+ MATTRESS	15	15	WASA.
+ PILLOWS	5	5	PR. FIX
OVERCOAT	65	55	BOOKS.
JACKET.	36	14	POPE.
PANTS	7	12	LANDS
GUN + CASE	24	17	PINK CAN
SKATES	9	7	MATELARK
BOOTS	9	6	LAND MARKS
WARMER	6	38	TABAC & CR
+ APT.	50	50	FOOT.
FOUR CUT.	13	8	BOOK 7 BAK
PANTS	10	10	AND TRAY
OVERCOAT.	70	32	DR.
PANTS	334	302	LAND (MARE) 5
Disables	10	10	DR.
LAMP	24	24	

CR-53277

ED-2727

ED-64211

ED-69241

ED-69241

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EM

INN.

IV

10027302

~~the~~ the emerging industrial revolution because the birth of capitalism, the struggle between the new society and feudalism culminated in the destruction of feudalism because capitalism promises abundance under a new system.

and in Great Britain the serfdom against the old order and communism replaced the aristocracy

because it too, promises abundance and justice

But in a conflict between these two systems the ^{people} ~~the~~ of both societies will seek a new system.

A system which would not violate the instilled ideas about the relative systems but one which would be, because of the ruin the conflict of those ideas would have brought ~~mentally~~ ^{mentally} opposed to both.

a system embodying the best tendencies of the cap. & comm. society as we see them today but absolutely opposed to both.

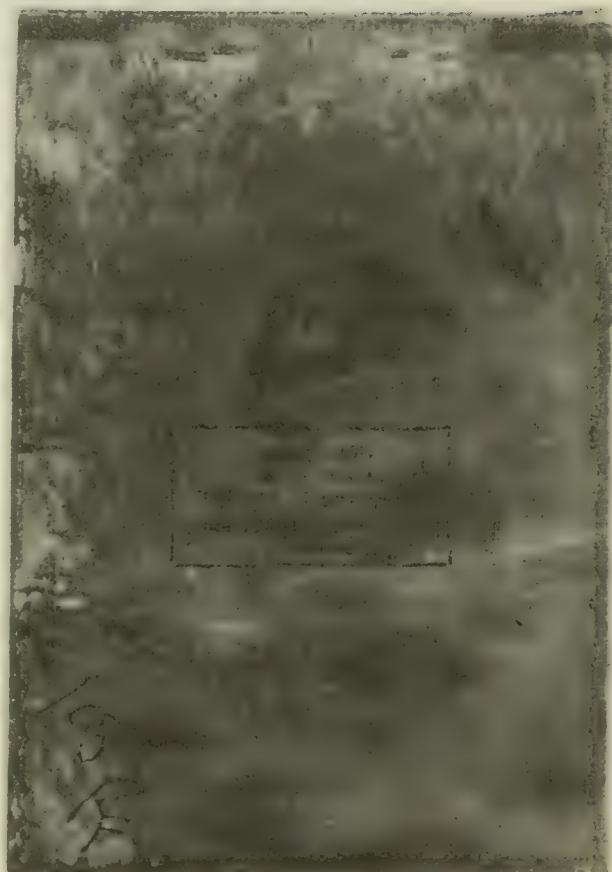
without any regard to the creation of a new type of person or ~~new~~ man but serving and being administered by man as we see him now. Taking into effect his weaknesses and making the necessary allowances for the

unforced contradictions of
man's mind, body and spirit.

(Handwritten text of a song)
Who is going to the field so early?
Who is welcoming dawns in the field?
It is a collective-farm girl,
A kind that would make a fellow lose his
sleep.
Her hair is long
And her eyes are languid.
Old and young alike, all the people in the
street,
Look at the girl with admiration.
(Refrain) : Oh, there must be a reason
Why Russian beauties are famous!
(Repeated twice)
Is it she, who mows the grass near the oak
grove,
Vying with others?

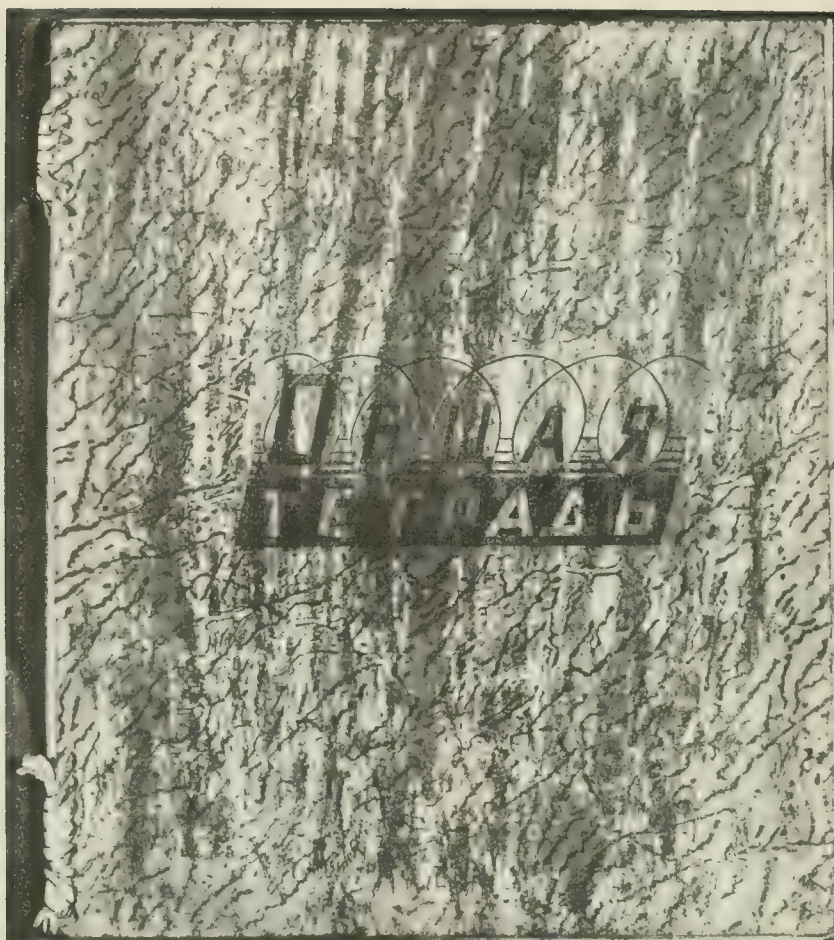
Is it not about her that village accordionists
Play songs in the gardens at night,
While trampling over the spring grasses?
(Refrain)
Was it not a dashing fellow who met her
the grove?
He met her, yet would not come close,
For she is quite a girl!
He looks at her murmuring :
"Oh, heavens forbid, I may fall in love!"
Yet, he is reluctant to leave;
He keeps gazing at her
Unable to take his eyes away.
Is it not she who comes down to the river?
Looking intently at the water
With her eyes so bright
She bends over the water;

150.	500.	480.
250	30.	15
	8	15
	43	8
		38
25.	15	4
360	20	42.
61.		
25	96	250
5	273	63
70.	393	70
		383
		45
		428
		52

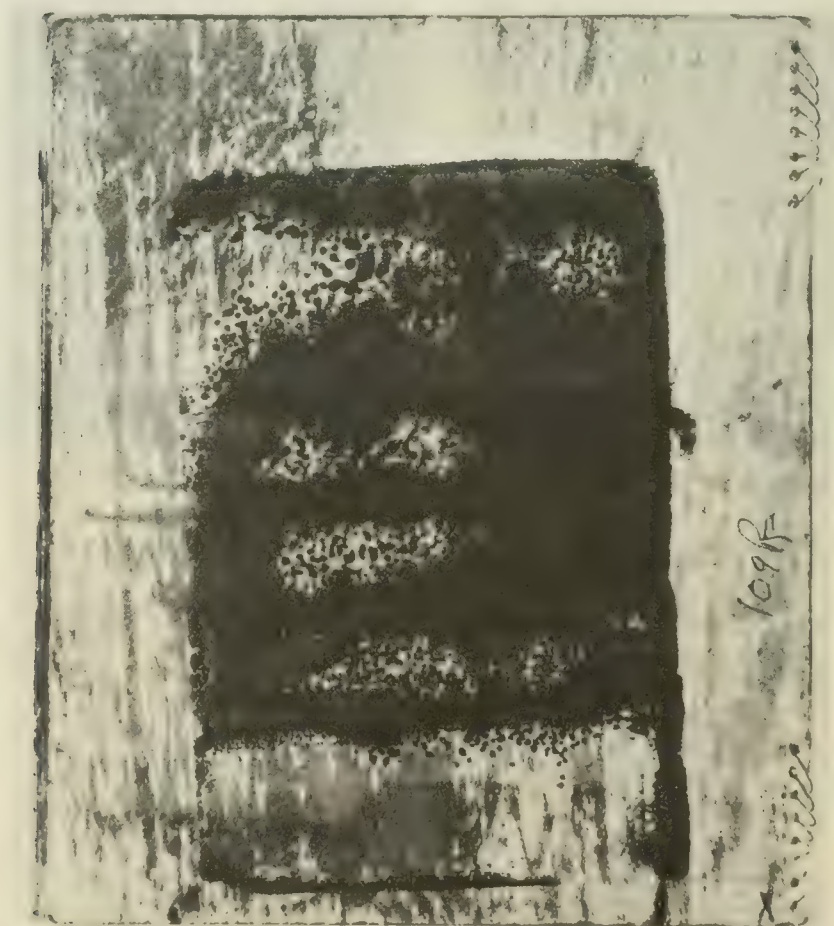


he looks down and wonders:
 Could this be me?
 Perhaps this is only a red dawn
 That is flaming in the sky
 Which is reflected in the river?"
 Refrain)

Printing on the back cover:
 SNKh (Council of National Economy) of
 the BSSR (Belorussian Soviet Socialist Re-
 public), TsBK (Central Bureau of Regional
 Studies?), "HERO OF LABOR."
 Article 631.
 Price 7 kopecks.
 TsBK "Hero of Labor" Printing Shop.
 Order No. 264—60,000
 3/6/62.



"General Notebook" containing copies of verses of Soviet poets.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106

К. Симонов
(из лирического дневника)

Я много жил в гостиницах
Сходил на разных станциях,
Что впереди раскинется —
Все паворы останется.
Я не скучал в провинции,
Довольный переменами.
И мелкие провинности
Не называл именами.
Искал хоть в проходную,
Далекую, неверную
Но на тебя похожую —
Такой и нет, наверное.
Таких, что вдруг приснятся мне
Твои серые, то синие
Глаза твои с ресничками
В перламутровом снежном чине.

K. Simonov
(From a Lyrical Diary)

I lived in hotels a great deal
And got off at various stations;
Anything stretching out ahead of me
Would eventually be left behind.
I was not bored in the provinces
And was pleased with changes;
I did not give the name of unfaithfulness
To my small transgressions.
I was looking for a remote one,
Unfaithful one, even if she would be
But a passer-by,
As long as she resembled you—
One like that, who probably does not even exist.
Someone whose eyes are sometimes grey, sometimes dark-blue,
Between the eyelashes sprinkled with snowy hoar-frost,
Which I would suddenly dream about.

Лицо твое, уставшее
 Не похоже с портретом,
 С лирою губ толще
 От снега, лишь согретое,
 И твой лениво брошенный
 Взгляд, ознаменовавший искони
 Не я тобою ископанный.
 Я просто так, облюбованный
 За то, что в нем с пером,
 За то, что в холод сказкою,
 Согрел тебя, хранишь
 И знаешь ли, что сиротливо
 Сей легкой тирежу я,
 И ты не та, желанно,
 А просто так, похожа.

://-

Your tired face
 Which does not resemble portraits,
 Lips upon which snow melts,
 Warmed up by me.
 And your glance lazily thrown my way,
 Which has always meant
 That I was not the one you were seeking,
 That I was simply someone
 You were kind to,
 Because on a snowy night,
 When it was cold,
 I warmed you, my good one,
 With a fairy tale . . .
 And do you know, that I trouble myself
 With a strange fancy,
 That you, too, are not the one I desire,
 But merely someone who resembles her?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued



Я очень тоскую, и бы хотелось бы
Знайти такую, как сама была.
Но где же мне найти такую же душу
Этой так же в разлуке с тобой тоскую.
Знаю с тобой же столько счастья мне было
Этой радости и той, что в нас была.
Этой так и была, что было не прожить.
Знаю была мне такую, что всё ей прожить.
Этой и что с ней, разлука не была прожить.
Этой с каждой разлукой, тоской и так
Такой же счастливой была, как ты.
С нежной и чистой
С ней мне коротать,
Этой завтра же с тобой
На ласке не быть.
Этой завтра с тоскою себя прожить.

DM

I am pining away ; I would like to find
Another one like you rather than go back,
But where can I find the arms
That I would miss so in separation ?
Where can I find eyes filled with the same anger,
But rarely with tears ?
The one who would always make me afraid that she will not come ?
Where can I get another one like this, the one whom I forgive anything ?
With whom I would live risking to lose her at any time ?
So that with every dawn, arising after a sleepless night,
To be as arrant as she is ?
To spend the night
With the one so dissipated, yet so sweet,
And then not being able the next day
To take her either by force or caress ?

Какъ съмнѣе я знаю :
 " Не трогай меня !"
 Этого компромисса не признаю
 В безсонномъ молчаньи,
 Хотѣла и надъ ней рожь илююща души,
 Не знаю, что придетъ и что случится,
 Какъ и пройдетъ и что случится.
 Я не знаю, не знаю, какъ жить
 Хотѣла все, что бы, что бы, что бы,
 Не знаю, что придетъ и что случится
 Какъ и пройдетъ и что случится.
 21 злой, и бесценной,
 Проклятой такой,
 Нетъ в целой вселенной
 Второй по рукамъ

==//==

So as to curse oneself next day with a longing
 And to hear nothing but a hollow,
 "Don't touch me!"
 So as, on meeting her glance
 In a sleepless stillness,
 To love two souls living within her, side by side.
 Not to know what may happen between morning and night,
 What soul would she turn to have;
 Exhausted by her, I do not know how to live;
 I would like to make my lot easier with another one,
 But to replace her with another
 That other one would have to be exactly like her,
 Wicked and priceless,
 And accursed like her.
 No, there is no second one like her
 In the entire universe.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued

Я пишу тебе каждый вечер.
 Говорю тебе обо всем
 По привычке нашей давнишней,
 А когда встретимся днем —
 Мы друг другу нужны и лишние.
 Страшно думать теперь о том,
 Что было — всё то уже было.
 Я не умею думать тогда
 Что ты меня не любишь,
 Можно дать поцелуй без любви
 Губы лгут в угаре
 Я не видел слез твоих.
 И знаю, что губы не лгут

==//==

I write to you every evening ;
 I tell you about everything
 According to our long-time habit,
 But when we meet in the daytime,
 We are strangers who do not need each other.
 It is terrible to think about what had been,
 All that had already been.
 Sometimes I am ready to think
 That you did not love me ;
 It is possible to give a kiss without love ;
 Lips lie in the heat of passion ;
 But I saw your tears
 And know your lips did not lie.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued



Из сержантов - к лейтенанту,
Чтоб себе не мучат,
И пишу от мучат
До дружного мучат.
Письма пишут разные
Счастливые, болезненные
Умные - приличные
Такие - бесполезные.
В письмах все не скажется,
И не все услышится
В письмах все не покажется,
Что не так пишется.
Только вернее, так чувствуется
Нельзя отговаривать,
А у меня - так хуже нет
Письма переписывать.

G

It is for the best, that you are not angry
Because in order to save myself trouble,
I write only from time to time.

Different letters are written—
Tearful, filled with pain;
Sometimes—beautiful,
More often—useless.

You cannot tell everything in letters
Neither can you hear everything in them;
We keep feeling that we cannot
Express ourselves in letters the way we should.
Should I come back, you would not have
To scold would-be husbands (?)
And should I die—there is nothing worse
Than rereading old letters.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued

Чтоб вам не беспокоиться
 Не возить их маркено
 Будут путешествовать
 С вами тонкой маркою.
 А замужней станете,
 Обо мне заботитесь,
 Их легко достанете
 И легко приприте.
 От него ревнивого
 Запрещает в комнате
 И меня, любовного
 Доорки слово вспомните.
 Скажете, что к мужичку
 Наметь вам же мучал,
 Он писал от мучал
 До другого мучал.

==//==

H

It would not be difficult for you ;
 You would not have to cart them in wheelbarrow ;
 They would travel with you in a thin bundle.
 And when you got married,
 And would cry for me,
 It would be easy for you to get them out
 And to hide them
 From him, the jealous one,
 Locking yourself in your room.
 And you would remember me, the lazy one,
 With a kind word.
 You would say that it was for the best
 That without torturing your memory
 He wrote to you only from time to time.

СЫН

Был он немолодой, но отважный
 Шел под пули без долгих содров
 Строил мосты, переправы
 Не из шелка, а из своих костей.
 И погиб под стенами Берлина,
 На последнем из полей минном,
 Не простясь со своей супругой,
 Не зная, что ждет его жена.
 И осталась мама в Тамбове
 И осталась в полку инженерном
 Ма, что стала его любовью,
 В сорок первом, от гари и пыли;
 Ма, что жила до конца:
 Как мать в кругу с ней была,
 Не боясь тех, кто был с ней врагом,
 Не зная, что ждет ее судьба... I

A SON

He was not young but brave;
 He went toward the bullets without a long preparation;
 He built bridges and crossings
 And never lagged one step behind his soldiers.
 He died on the very threshold of Berlin,
 In the last mine field,
 Without saying good-bye to his companion,
 Without learning that she would bear him a son.
 His wife was left in Tambov
 And in the field-engineer regiment remained
 The one who became his love
 In forty-one, a year black with misery;
 The one who did not think far ahead
 Wondering what her future would be;
 But marched through the entire war by his side
 Without fear for her own life . . .
 She did not want anything from him;
 She did not ask him anything for herself,

Чини ей ни не хтели
 Ни о чем для себе не просила,
 Ни от пуль, закрыв своим телом
 Ни оное ей выносила.
 И выхаживала его ночами,
 Не бере с него обещаний.
 Ни жениться, ни развестись,
 Ни писать для ней завещаний.
 И не так уж она красива,
 Неприметна телесно статья.
 Ну, до видна не в этом сила,
 Он её и не видел в платье;
 Бывше всё в сапогах кожаных,
 С санитарной сумкой, в пилотке.
 Но дорогах войны грозных
 Где дружит братом во всю шутку
 В чём её красоту увидел
 В том ли, как была себя сама?
 Или в том, как морей жалеет?

But covering him from bullets with her own body,
 She brought him out of the line of fire.
 She nursed him nights on end,
 Without taking any promises from him,
 Neither to marry, nor to divorce,
 Nor to write any wills for her.
 She was not very beautiful,
 With nothing remarkable about her womanly figure.
 But, apparently, this did not matter;
 But then, he had never seen her wearing a dress;
 Mostly, wearing boots,
 With a medical bag, and wearing a forage cap,
 On the stormy roads of war,
 Where guns bray at the top of their voices.
 Where did he see beauty in her?
 Was it in the way she courageously conducted herself?
 Or in the way she sympathized with the people?
 Or the way she could love?
 But she did love him very much,

Уже в том, как мать ушла?
 А что о ней его мучило,
 Жизнь ему отдав без возврата,
 Это так, это было — то было.
 Хотя он не скрывает, что женатый.
 Коллежист жена полковника
 Свое пенсией за покойника
 Старший сын работает сам уже
 Даже дочь уже гор как замужняя.
 Но где-то еще где-то женщина,
 Это знает, готовою женой.
 Не обманом, не завлечено
 Было только ей одной.
 Только ей одной за мальчишке,
 Что читает первые книжки,
 Что с трудом одет за сапожком
 На ее медсестры зарплату.
 Иногда об отце он слышит,
 Что он добрый, храбрый, упрямый,

К

Giving him her life irrevocably;
 This is true; it cannot be denied . . .
 Although he did not conceal from her the fact that he was married.
 . . . The colonel's widow receives her pension
 For the dead one;
 His eldest son is already independent and working;
 Even his daughter has been married for a year.
 But somewhere still lives another woman
 Who was called his "war wife."
 Only to her alone
 Nothing was promised, nothing was willed.
 Only to her alone and a little boy
 Who is reading his first books,
 Whom it is hard to clothe without patches
 On her hospital nurse's salary.
 Sometimes he hears about his father,
 That he was kind, brave, and stubborn,
 But he does not write his father's surname

По рожице его не пишет
 Но тетрадках, купленных мамой.
 Он ищет сестру и брата,
 Ну, а что ему в том рожа-то?
 Он подарков от них не просит,
 Только маму пусть не помеш.
 Даже пусть она виновата
 Твоя кем-то, в чем-то, когда-то,
 Но какой ханжа озабочен —
 Наравно ребенку пощечил?
 Сплетней души ему не трогайте!
 Мальчик вправе спокойно знать,
 Что отец его был не француз
 И два раза ранена мать.
 Вот над койкой его на коврике
 Снимок Одерской переправы
 Где с покойным отцом — покойником
 Маме перед собой поправу.
 Незабывши, незамучивши,

Upon notebooks purchased by his mother.
 He has a sister and a brother,
 But what good is in this for him?
 He does not ask for presents from them,
 As long as they do not abuse his mother.
 Even if she were guilty of something,
 Before someone, long time ago,
 But what hypocrite would worry about
 Slapping a child's face?
 Do not touch his soul with gossip!
 The boy has the right to know in peace
 That his father fell at the front
 And his mother was twice wounded.
 There is pinned to a wall rug, over his head,
 A photo of an Oder crossing,
 Where his mother stands by right
 Next to his late father, the colonel.
 She did not forget; she did not marry;

Никому другому печальная
Она нежна несет свою муку.
Почтуй, как встретил, её руку!
1955 год.

==//==

Тод камнем сие лежит Серова
Валентина,
Моя и многих верная жена,
Не прощаешь, интересная картина,
Верь в первый раз лежит она одна.

==//==

M

No one else needs her.
She is carrying her sorrow silently.
Kiss her hand when you meet her!

1955.

Under this stone lies Valentina Serova,
A faithful wife of mine and of many others;
Is it not a curious thing that
She lies alone for the first time?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued



Что ж такое случилось,
Где раньше не могли мы влезть?
Зде не так мы сказали,
Ступили не так и пошли,
И в котором часу,
На каком приходе трапезное место
Мы ошиблись с тобой?
И поправить уже не могли.
Всем бы знать это место
Так можно вернуться, пожалуй?
Но его не найдем
До и не сможем вовсе мы!
В нашей молодой книге
Не будет записано слово
Как ее мы мистай
Все равно не прочтем ничего.
(.. Туда с Француз)

N

What has happened that we can no longer
Be together?
When was it that we said a wrong thing,
Made a wrong step and went on,
And at what hour,
At what thrice-accursed place
Did you and I make a mistake
And could we no longer correct it?
If we did know this place,
Then, perhaps, we could come back?
But we cannot find it,
And, moreover, it has never existed.
In our book of complaints
No complaints will be written down;
No matter how you leaf through it,
You would not be able to read anything.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued

— * — * —

Раз так струсилась,
 Что женщина не поїти.
 Ты с дружбой лишь
 Натерпишься stigma.
 И счастлив тот,
 Кто разом всё отрубил
 Губет, щоб не вернулось лихо це...
 ("Перваа проба")

= // =

If it so happens
 That a woman does not love you,
 You will only suffer shame
 Hanging on to friendship.
 Fortunate is the one
 Who cuts off everything at once
 And goes away, never to return . . .
 ("First Love")

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued

Пусть в судорогах отыча,
 Бредить присмерти в косях,
 Тем вчерашнего убийцу
 Взять в домашнее бремя.
 Тем менее легкое
 И терпение твое,
 Пусть пусть удрет в муравьях
 Сердце бедное мое.

~ 11 ~

P

Better to struggle in convulsions,
 To be in delirium at death's door at night,
 Than to take yesterday's murderer
 As a family doctor.
 Better than a slothful treatment
 And your patience, (?)
 That my poor heart
 Die in suffering.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Жизнь свою поймет не каждый,
 В жизни надо много пережить
 Ошибиться можно, но не дважды,
 А иначе трудно будет жить.
 Жизнь скучна, пуста, неинтересна,
 Если ты не сможешь полюбить,
 Талантливо от всей души и честно,
 Только с другом преданно быть.
 Берегись внезапных увлечений,
 Талант пройдет, а честности не вернуть.
 Слишком много будет сожалений,
 Если правду жизни не поймешь.
 Не обманывай себя успехом
 Среди многих молодых людей,
 Ты нужен им только для успеха
 А для жизни нужен лишь один.
 А когда же ты в жизни встретишь,
 Кто тебе нужен, то это он,

Not everyone can understand his own life;
 One has to experience a great deal in life;
 One could make a mistake, but not twice:
 Otherwise, it would be difficult to live.
 Life is boring, empty and uninteresting.
 If you are unable to fall in love;
 To fall in love with all your heart, honestly,
 And be devoted only to your friend.
 Beware of sudden infatuations,
 The ardour will pass, but you cannot regain honor;
 There will be too much distress
 If you are unable to understand life's truth.
 Do not deceive yourself with success
 Among many young men;
 They need you only for amusement,
 But for life you need only one.
 And when you meet him in life

Ты поймешь, что остальные только ветры
 Это остальные или просто ин.
 Друг, хоть может, сразу не поверит
 Верить другим, пойми, человек.
 А когда тебе только поверишь,
 Ты отдаешь себя и навсегда
 Потому, что друг ревнивец,
 (Кто из нас не ревновал друзей!)
 Ты не чувствуешь никогда счастья
 Если ты отдаешь, в. но не все (?)
 Если друг не с тобой рядом,
 Вина в том, что ты не (?)
 И скрывать не умеешь,
 Все секреты жизни так просто.

R

When you will feel that he is the right one,
 You will realize that the others were only passing fancies,
 The others were only a dream.
 Perhaps your friend would not believe at once;
 You understand, one must not trust chance;
 But when you believe in his love,
 Give yourself to him completely and forever,
 Because your friend is jealous.
 (Who among us was never jealous, friends!)
 You will never be happy
 Unless you give yourself wholly, (?)
 If you have no friend by your side,
 You are the only one to blame, (?)
 You must not be angry with him,
 All secrets of life are so simple.

Translator's Note: Question marks in parentheses in this poem were apparently inserted by Marina Oswald

≈"≈'≈"≈
 Если жизнь подшутит злого,
 Заметет дорожку впереди,
 Все равно упорно, стиснув зубы,
 Не ходи с негаторного пути.
 Это ты вправе упрекнуть.
 Хотя люди есть и хуже.
 Все дело в том, как тут взглянуть:
 Тощее или поухое.
 Тощее - это не, всё нигло,
 Он парень неплохой,
 Не трясёт шипеное с него,
 Спасибо, что такой.
 Тощее всегда - жесток, убог
 С ним не были друзья вы!
 Кто в дружбе сомнитель,
 Тот просто так ... приятель.

== // ==

If life makes you a victim of a crude joke,
 And blocks the road ahead of you,
 Just the same, stubbornly clenching your teeth,
 Do not leave the road upon which you started.
 You have the right to reproach him ;
 Although there are people who are worse,
 But it is the way you look at it :
 Broader or narrower point of view.
 Narrower : oh, well, that is all right,
 He is not a bad fellow, after all ;
 Do not demand too much of him,
 Be grateful for what he is.
 A broader view : alas, it is cruel ;
 You were not with him, my friends !
 A Philistine in friendship
 Is just a . . . friend.

== \\ || || // ==

Ngome nrokaray Enolegeribuu
Meeurapma uusa -

Insula a mebe. uua Egeribuu

Uu uem uay uua.

Uem uay uua nrokaray -

Emol uay uua uay

Uu uua nrokaray -

Uu uua nrokaray uua.

Uu uua nrokaray uua.

Uu uua nrokaray

Uu uua nrokaray

Uu uua nrokaray

Uu uua nrokaray

Uu uua nrokaray

Uu uua nrokaray

Uu uua nrokaray

Uu uua nrokaray

Uu uua nrokaray

T

I may curse later
Your features ;
To love you is like a disaster
To which there is no end.
There is no friend, no comrade
Who could drag me out of this conflagration
In the broad light of the day.
Despairing of salvation,
I dream in the daytime
And live near you
As near an earthquake.
When I get myself free of a phantom,
I will say in reply to a
Criticism against you :
"Why count her sins?
She is neither good, nor evil."

С. Есенин.

Ты меня не любишь, не жалостишь,
 Разве я не молод, не красив?
 Не смотри в лицо от страсти раскраснел
 Мне не पास руки опустив
 Молодая с чувственным оскалом.
 Я — тобой не нежен и не груб,
 Расскати мне сколько ты ласкаешь.
 Сколько губ ты знаешь, сколько губ?
 Знаю я, они прошли, как тени,
 Не кончившись было отны,
 Сколько ты сидела не в кресле,
 А теперь сидишь вот у меня.
 Пусть твои полускрыты очи.
 И ты думаешь о чем-то другом
 И я сам люблю тебя не сном
 Умывая в дальние дарюны.

и

S. Esenin

You do not love me ; you are not sorry for me ;
 Am I not young and handsome ?
 You get rosy with passion
 Without looking at my face,
 Putting your hands on my shoulders.
 Young one, with a sensual grin,
 I am neither tender nor rough with you ;
 Tell me, how many did you caress,
 How many lips do you know, how many lips ?
 I know, they passed like shadows,
 Without touching my flame.
 You sat in many a man's lap,
 And now you are sitting in mine.
 Let your eyes be half-closed,
 You are thinking about something else.
 I myself am not very fond of you,
 Losing myself in the far-away dear things.
 Do not call this ardour—fate ;

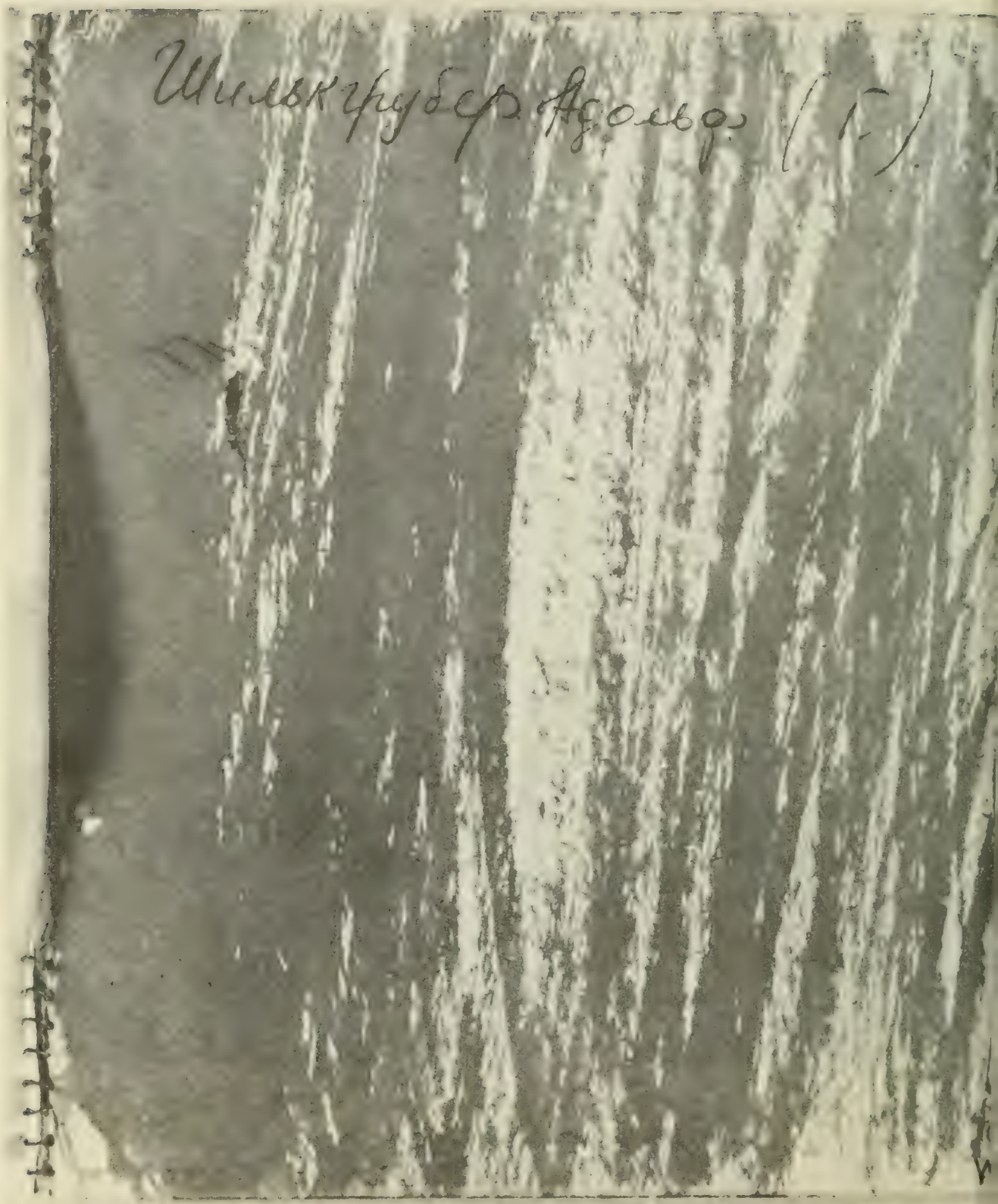
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued

Этой нить не называй судьбою.
 Переодевшись, выплывай свая.
 Как случайно встретился с тобою,
 Улынуясь, спокойно разойдись.
 Да и ты пойдешь своей дорогой
 Распишет безрадостные дни.
 Только нецелованных не трогай.
 Только нецелованных не ласкай!
 И когда с другим по переулку
 Ты пройдешь, бегая про любовь,
 Можешь идти, а выйдя на прогулку
 И с тобою встретится там вновь.
 Отвернувшись к другому, давай плечи,
 И нежною касанием твоим,
 Ты ~~уже~~ скажешь тихо: „Фадеев вечер“
 И ответишь: „Фадеев вечер, мисс“
 И некто души не потребует,
 И некто ее не спросит в утробе
 Кто моден, тот вновь модный не может
 Кто счастлив, того не поглотит.

V

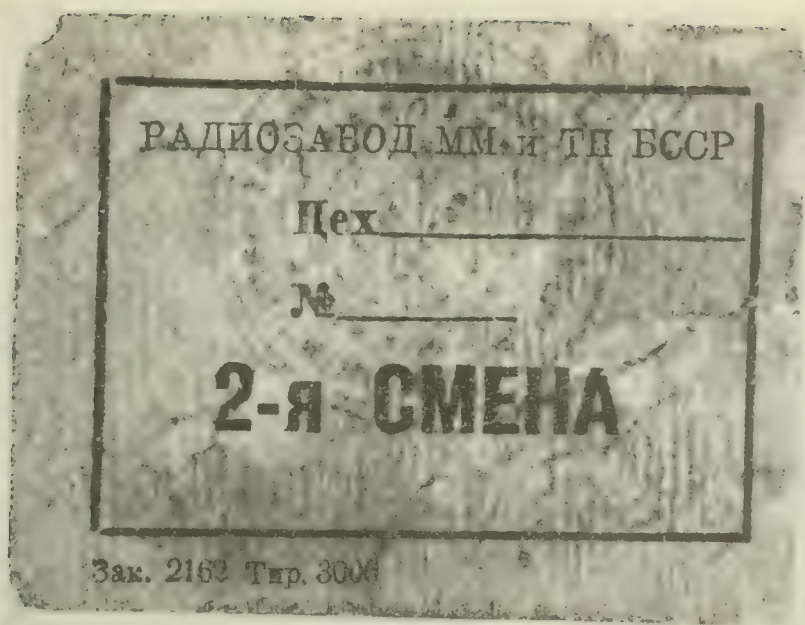
A hasty bond is fickle;
 As we meet by chance,
 I will smile, calmly separating.
 You, too, will go your own way,
 To scatter joyless days.
 Only do not touch the unkissed ones,
 Do not entice the ones who have not burned!
 And when you walk along the lane
 With another, chattering about love,
 Perhaps, I will go out for a walk
 And we will meet again.
 Turning your shoulders closer to another one,
 And bowing slightly
 You will say low to me: "Good evening,"
 And I will answer, "Good evening, Miss."
 And nothing will trouble my soul,
 And nothing will make her tremble,
 One who loved cannot love again;
 One who was burned, can no longer be ignited.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued

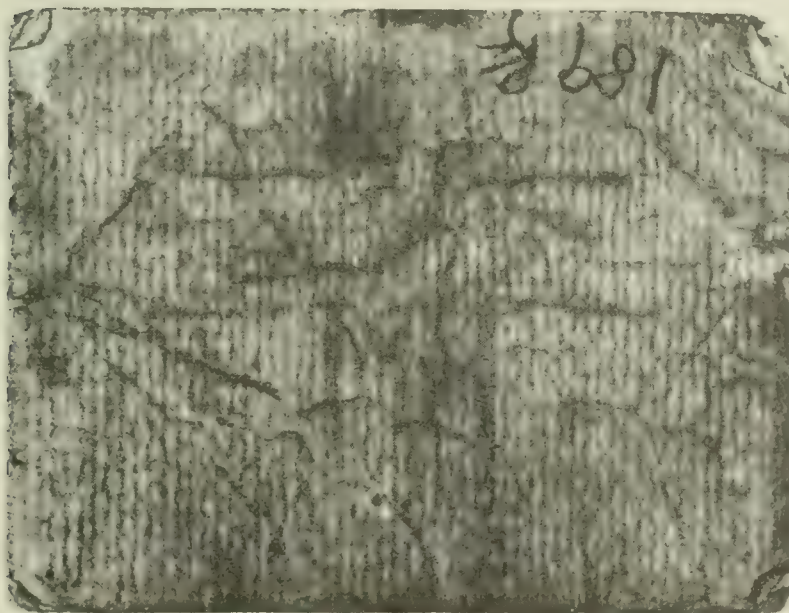


Writing on the inside of the back cover of the notebook: "Schicklgruber, Adolf (H.)"

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 106—Continued



Document with Russian writing: "2—СМЕНА": "2nd Shift."



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 107

С тобой

(Муз. Бабаджаняна, сл. Цейтлина)

Где мне искать дорогие слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизни моей столько счастья внесла.
Тебе пою, с тобой судьба моя. Судьба

С тобой узнал впервые радость любви
Твои глаза родные сердце зажегли
Во мне живет мечта лишь одна
С тобой жить рядом всегда

Где мне искать дорогие слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизни моей столько счастья внесла.
Тебе пою, с тобой судьба моя. Судьба

Где мне искать дорогие слова,
Как мне сказать, что я люблю тебя.
Ты в жизни моей столько счастья внесла.
Тебе пою, с тобой судьба моя. Судьба
С тобой.

Конец

Where can I find the sweet words
How can I say that I love you
You have brought me so much happiness in life
I sing to you and (share) with you my life.

With you I learned the first Joy of love
Your eyes inflame native fires
Within me lives a dream to live
With you forever.

Where can I find the sweet words
How can I say that I love you
You have brought me so much happiness in life
I sing to you and (share) with you my fate.

Where can I find the sweet words
How can I say that I love you
You have brought me so much happiness in life.
I sing to you and (share) with you my fate.

With you

End

Ну-ка солнце зряе оражи,
 Золотыми лучами сіяй!
 О, товарищ, давай жизни!
 Топивай, не зурхайвай, дай!
 Здидай здидай здидай здидай,
 Здидай здидай здидай здидай,
 Ты не бойся ни жару ни холода,
 Закаляйся, как сталь!
 Физкультура, физкультура, физкультура,
 Когда наступит на нас враг,
 От всех границ здидай здидай,
 Сиди, сиди, сиди, сиди, не зовай!

273

A poem (possibly a marching song)

Hey, sun! splash brighter!
 Burn us with your golden rays!
 Hey, comrade! More life!
 Keep up,
 do not delay others, march!
 In order that the body and soul be young, be young, be young,
 Do not be afraid of either heat or cold,
 Temper yourself like steel!
 Physical culture, physical culture, be ready,
 When times come to strike the enemy,
 Fight them off from all frontiers,
 Left side, right side, look sharp!

- 1) 25-й номер из серии...
- 2) "Варя ищет павлинов..."
- 3) "До чего же короче орудия, чем в...
- 4) "Лаяла пестерь с бранью и жидкой..."
- 5) "Изучение языка..."
- 6) "В саду рождается..."
- 7) "Ученики..."

и их ^{THEIR} содержание и записывать ^{CONTENTS}
~~their~~ ~~the~~ ~~about~~ ~~the~~ ~~new~~ ~~words~~
 новых слов. Мне надо поправиться
 и прибавить весу — для этого и
~~supplement of the same~~ ^{and} ~~this~~ ^I
 стараюсь пить много молока и
^{try} ^{To drink much of milk and}
 есть жиры и мучное. Также
^{to eat} ^{fats} ^{and the starchy foods also}
 и витамины. Все это здесь
~~and the vitamins~~ ^{These things here are}
 не дорого и надо этим воспользоваться при каждом
^{not} ^{expensive} ^{and it is} ^{necessary} ^{this} ^{to use}
^{at} ^{every}
 удобном и неудобном случае.
~~the comfortable and uncomfortable situation~~ ^{and, no matter} ^{circumstances}
 Тексар почти во всяком и
^{Texas} ^{is almost in the tropical} ^{and}
 климате очень жаркий —
^{the climate} ^{here is} ^{hot}
 надо брать ванну каждый
^{Necessary to take a bath} ^{every}
 день и часто мыться в душе
^{day} ^{and often wash} ^{the shower}
 и мыть — или одеваться
^{and dresses} ^{or} ^{to give} ^{them}
 в химическую стирку. Это
ⁱⁿ ^{chemical} ^{dry} ^{cleaning} ^{it is}
 необходимо.
^{necessary}
 Я стараюсь читать в аме-
^I ^{try} ^{to look} ^{into American}
 риканские газеты — во всевозможных
~~paper~~ ^{papers} ^{and} ^{expensive}

89-43
11/24/63
JMK

Commission Exhibit No. 110

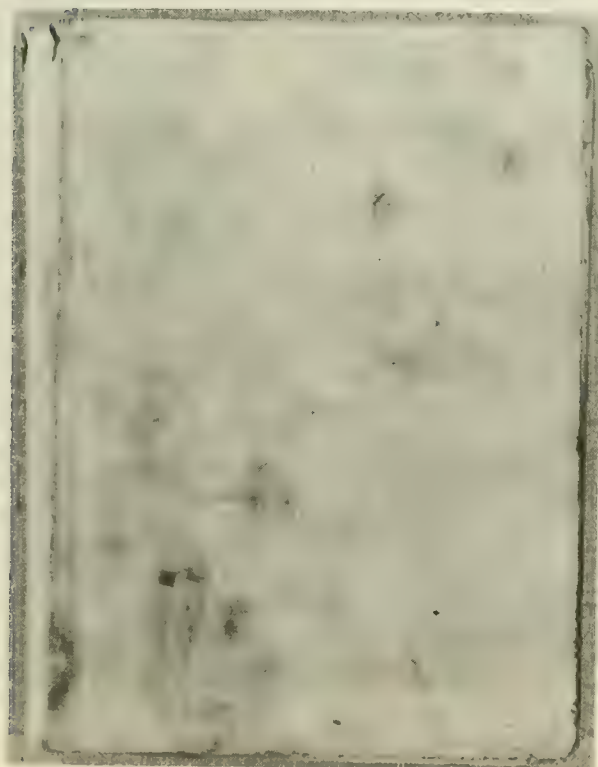
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 110—Continued



Inside title page of book :

SPAS KRALEVSKY

Eyes
Which
Question
(Diary of a teacher)
Translated from Bulgarian by Irina
Avramova
Publishing House of Literature in
Foreign Languages
Library
Bulgaria
Sophia, 1962



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 111

Так и случилось. Бабушка Дарья каждый день ходила на виноградник и носила Филиппу еду. Ее никто не мог заподозрить, так как все жители городка знали о том, что она очень любит посидеть там под своими липами.

Я виделся с Филиппом всего два раза. Первый раз, когда занес ему газеты с последними вестями с Восточного фронта, и второй — через месяц, когда Филипп уже поправился. Хотя я и знал партизанские правила, все же спросил его, куда он пойдет. Сердце не позволяло мне молчать, да и погода изменилась к этому времени: стало холодно, небо набухло от серых туч и уже пахло снегом.

— Я знаю, куда мне идти. Вы не беспокоитесь! — улыбнулся Филипп. — До свидания, товарищ учитель!

— До свидания, Филипп!

И мы крепко пожали друг другу руки.

И НОЧЬ КОНЧИЛАСЬ

И вот опять пришла весна. Река весело зашумела среди распустившихся верб. Со всех дворов понесся упоительный запах цветущей сирени. Ходямы, окружавшие городок, покрылись густой зеленью, среди которой белели цветущие деревья. По улицам застучали телеги, в которых нестрелы яркие козынки женщин. — Люди с раннего утра выжидали в поле.

Как всегда и эта весна бурно ворвалась в классы гимназии. Опять появились замечания в журналах, были и более чувствительные наказа-

ния из-за цветущей сирени и пышно взбитых кудрей учениц. Наказаны были и Димо с Латинкой, но на этот раз он не сердился. Почти каждый день я встречал их вместе, и это радовало меня, потому что непостоянный Димо сейчас проявлял постоянство.

Но было в этой весне и нечто, отличавшее ее от других весен. С Восточного фронта долетали до нас радостные вестки: геттеровские войска продолжали «сужать» боевые линии. Иногда по авиальной почте к нам приходила какая-нибудь немецкая труба, в которой сидели мрачные солдаты в серых касках. Никто не поднимал руку для приветствия.

Однажды на площади мне повстречался бай Куман. Помытый, ослепший, он подошел ко мне.

— Здравствуй, учитель!

Лица его сияло. Наклонившись, он прикурил от моей папиросы, затянулся с наслаждением и взглянув на меня своими глубокими синими глазами, сказал:

— Скоро бай Куман опять откроет свою харчевню, опять соберет своих орлят. Выше голову, учитель!

Я понял, на что он намекал. Ему хотелось сказать мне еще что-то, но в это время послышался звон шин — на площади показался начальник полиции.

До свидания! — сказал бай Куман, но прежде ему улыбнулся, и ушел.

Увы! Это была наша последняя встреча.

Вскоре произошли события, от которых весь наш городок оцепенел. Но сначала я расскажу

о том, какой циркуляр мы получили из Министерства просвещения: это было что-то чудовищное, небывалое в истории нашей культурной жизни.

На заседании педагогического совета директор был иррационален как туча. Он долго поправлял свои манжеты и перекалывал из руки в руку листок бумаги — словно хотел освободиться от него. Но циркуляр есть циркуляр, надо было прочесть его. И директор прочел...

Министерство просвещения запрещало праздновать день Кирилла и Мефодия. Стало невыносимо тихо. Все молчали и переглядывались друг с другом. Да же и Абджиев с Ивановым опустили головы и не произнесли ни слова. После этого совета мы вышли из учительской как с похорон.

Какой уж тут урок! Сидел за столом и, глядя на учеников, с грустью вспоминал свои школьные годы. В классах все начинено до блеска, а мы плетем венки. И с такой радостью украшаем ими портреты солунских братьев! Во круг нас разбросаны всевозможные цветы — словно пол забрызган всеми красками поля. Запах кружит голову. И сильнее всего — аромат сирени. Через открытые окна донесется майское солнце. Из соседнего класса доносится: «Вперед, народ наш возрожденный!» Такая чарующая песня! Неужели будто собрано все самое лучшее, из пережитого нами в школе!

Варвары! Как вы могли это сделать! Вы любите бить себя в грудь и говорить, что только вы — подлинники болгары. Неужели ничто не дрогнуло

* 24 мая — день славянской письменности

в вас? Не вспомнились ли вам первые дни в школе, когда вы с радостью читали по складам славянскую азбуку солунских братьев? Тьма застала ваши глаза, в камни превратились ваши сердца! Живые трупы!

И все же урок есть урок!

Сегодня обязательно прежде всего спрошу Веселину Микову. Ведь Филиппа и Динки нет. А мне так хочется именно сейчас услышать голос ремесленника.

Спокойно, уверенным шагом выходит Веселина к доске и, взглянув на меня своими открытыми глазами, начинает говорить.

Отлично, Веселина! Второй раз я уже ставлю тебе отлично. А сейчас не только за урок, но и за то, что вы взяли в свои руки руководство гимназическим обществом по противогазовой защите.

Все учителя знали, что между легионерами и браинниками* с одной стороны, и прогрессивными учениками гимназии — с другой, шла отчаянная борьба за овладение руководством общества. И вот Веселина настояла, чтобы все прогрессивные гимназисты платили членские взносы. Потом они устроили собрание и приняли решение, что участвовать в выборах руководства имеют право лишь те, которые регулярно платят членские взносы. Победили ремесленники.

— Отлично, Веселина! Садись.

Все так же спокойно, не спеша, она направляется к своему месту. Я смотрю на ее профиль. Орлиный нос, волевой подбородок. Задумчивый, сосредоточенный взгляд.

* Легионеры и браинники — члены молодежных фашистских организаций в Болгарии

Operators \$3.00
Com. Operators \$4.50
Chauffeur \$6.00

APPLICATION FOR
TEXAS DRIVER'S LICENSE

Print or Type MR.
Full Name MRS.
MISS

(First Name)		(Middle Name if Single, Maiden Name if Married)		(Last Name)	
ADDRESS		BIRTHDATE		AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	
Number and Street		Mo.	Day	Year	OCCUPATION
City or Post Office		SEX	COLOR OF EYES		WEIGHT
THIS SPACE FOR DEPARTMENT USE		RACE	COLOR OF HAIR		HEIGHT
C					Employer's Address

READ THIS FIRST

FOR DEPARTMENT USE

All information on this form except the signature must be typewritten or PRINTED in INK.

GIVE FULL NAME. If you do not have a middle name, print the word "NONE" between the first and last names. If you have an initial only, print the word "ONLY" after the initial. W. (only) J. (only) SMITH. Married women must use GIVEN NAME, MAIDEN NAME, and MARRIED NAME. MRS. MARY JONES SMITH.

GIVE PERMANENT RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

THESE QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED by placing an X in the square under the word YES or NO. If an answer is YES, details must be given in the space provided in the question.

NO	YES
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever held a TEXAS license? When last? Number of license	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been examined for a Texas license? When last? Did you pass?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever held a license in any other State? Where? When last?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been denied a license? Why? Where?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has your license or driving privilege ever been suspended, revoked, or cancelled? When? Where? Why?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been convicted of: Driving while intoxicated, Failure to stop and render aid, Aggravated assault with a motor vehicle, Negligent homicide with a motor vehicle, or Murder with a motor vehicle? Number of convictions	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been convicted of any other moving traffic violation? How many times? Where? When?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been involved as a driver in a motor vehicle accident? How many times? Where? When?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been subject to losses of consciousness or muscular control? Are you now cured?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs? Are you now cured?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have any physical or mental defects? What are they?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been a patient in a hospital for mental illness? Where? When? Were you committed by a court for an indefinite stay? Was a guardian appointed?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In return for the privilege to drive, do you agree to drive safely and obey Traffic Laws?	

DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT I AM THE PERSON NAMED AND DESCRIBED HEREIN AND THAT THE STATEMENTS ON THIS APPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

Usual Signature of Applicant

TO BE USED ONLY IF APPLICANT IS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

I solemnly swear that the above named applicant is my _____ and that _____ was born the _____ day of _____, 19____. I further swear that the above statements are true and this is my authorization to the Department of Public Safety to grant my _____ a _____ License.

Signature of Parent or Guardian

Driver's License Number

Subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 19____.

4-1261-400m

Notary Public or Authorized Officer

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 112

This side for use of Driver and Vehicle Records Division only.

[illegible]

SE REFERENCE NO.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DRIVER AND VEHICLE RECORDS DIVISION

S. R. REFERENCE NO.

[illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 112—Continued

DRIVER'S LICENSE AND HIGHWAY PATROL OFFICES

LOCATION	TELEPHONE NO	ADDRESS	
	DRIVER'S LICENSE	HIGHWAY PATROL	
Headquarters	HO 5-5471	HO 5-5471	5805 N. Lamar, Austin
Abilene	UH 4-7349	TR 1-7248	2064 Bettergate Street
Addicks	OS 2-1120	DR 3-7275	2200 East 10th Avenue
Austin	HO 5-5471	HO 5-7612	5605 Adams Avenue
Beaumont	TS 3-4770	TR 8-4728	1809 Beach
Corpus Christi	TJ 2-8155	TU 2-8855	1407 South Port
Dallas	HA 8-7400		Ranger Bldg. Fair Grounds
	FA 4-5252		4155 E. Marsalis
		GA 7-5271	11626 W. Northwest Highway
El Paso	PR 2-7400	PR 8-2693	823 W. Plains Way
		JE 6-0026	324 Rand Street
			1429 River Oaks Blvd
		GA 3-1160	504 East Monroe
			3502 Doves
			204 E. 20th Street
		OX 4-2374	5005 Airline Freeway
		SH 4-4534	4010 Avenue R
		MO 5-7922	3701 North Big Spring
		HI 5-4941	Fifth & South Cedar Sts
			County Courthouse
			3815 South Gevers
		WA 4-4201	722 Rayburn Drive
			4411 Babcock Road
			600 North Greenwood
			3316 Franklin
			1412 Beverly
Tyler			
Waco			
Wichita Falls			



DRIVERS HANDBOOK

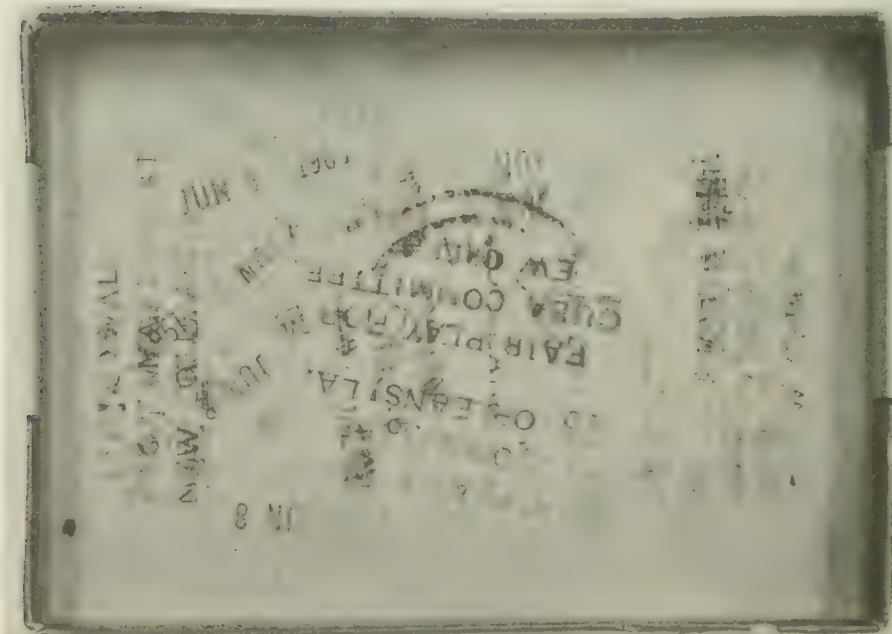
FOR BETTER
DRIVERS LICENSE
EXAMINATION SCORES

FOR
SAFER
DRIVING

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 113



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 114



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 115

pb



35

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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DICTIONARY

DICcionario

ESPAÑOL-INGLÉS • INGLÉS-ESPAÑOL

Compiled by

CARLOS CASTILLO and OTTO F. BOND

ASSISTED BY BARBARA M. GARCIA

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basic to the written
and spoken languages
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114
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UNIVERSIDAD DE CHICAGO

DICCIONARIO

ESPAÑOL-INGLÉS e INGLÉS-ESPAÑOL

*Un Nuevo y Conciso Diccionario Que Contiene las Voces
y Locuciones Básicas de Ambos Idiomas*

RECOPILACIÓN

DE

CARLOS CASTILLO y OTTO F. BOND

Universidad de Chicago

CON LA AYUDA DE

BARBARA M. GARCÍA

Mills College

Con una tercera sección de las expresiones idiomáticas obtenidas de *The Traveler's Phrase Book: English-Spanish, Español-Inglés*, editado por Lester G. Crocker y Enrique Noble



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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SPANISH-ENGLISH, ENGLISH-SPANISH

DICTIONARY

*A New Concise Dictionary of Words and Phrases Basic
to the Written and Spoken Languages of Today*

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

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With a new third section of idiomatic phrases taken from *The Traveler's Phrase Book: English-Spanish, Español-Inglés*, edited by Lester G. Crocker and Enrique Noble



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FOREWORD

THE *University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary* has been compiled for the general use of the American learner of Spanish and the Spanish learner of English, with special reference in either case to New World usages as found in the United States and in Latin America.

With this particular purpose in mind, the editors have selected the words to be defined according to the relative frequency of their occurrence. The Spanish-English section, therefore, contains all the items listed in Buchanan's *Graded Spanish Word Book* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1929); all the idioms found in Keniston's *Standard List of Spanish Words and Idioms* (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1941); and the words and idioms used in the Heath-Chicago series of *Graded Spanish Readers* (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1936—), supplemented by many words occurring in a number of textbooks used in the United States at the elementary and intermediate levels of Spanish instruction, in Spanish-American newspapers and commercial correspondence, and in technical use by the average layman.

Similarly, in the English-Spanish section the words selected for definition have been taken from the first nine thousand entries in Thorndike and Lorge's *Teacher's Word Book of 30,000 Words* (New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1944), supplemented by residual words in the combined word lists of Eaton, Buckingham-Dolch, and the *Interim Report on Vocabulary Selection* (London: P. S. King & Co., 1936).

In order to equalize the two parts and not leave undefined words used in a definition, it has been necessary to introduce into each section a number of secondary entries which are a by-product of the primary definitions, bringing the total number of entries for the *Dictionary* to approximately 30,000 words.

v

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SPANISH-ENGLISH,
ENGLISH-SPANISH DICTIONARY

University of Chicago edition published 1948

A Pocket Book Edition

1st printing.....August, 1950

56th printing.....April, 1963

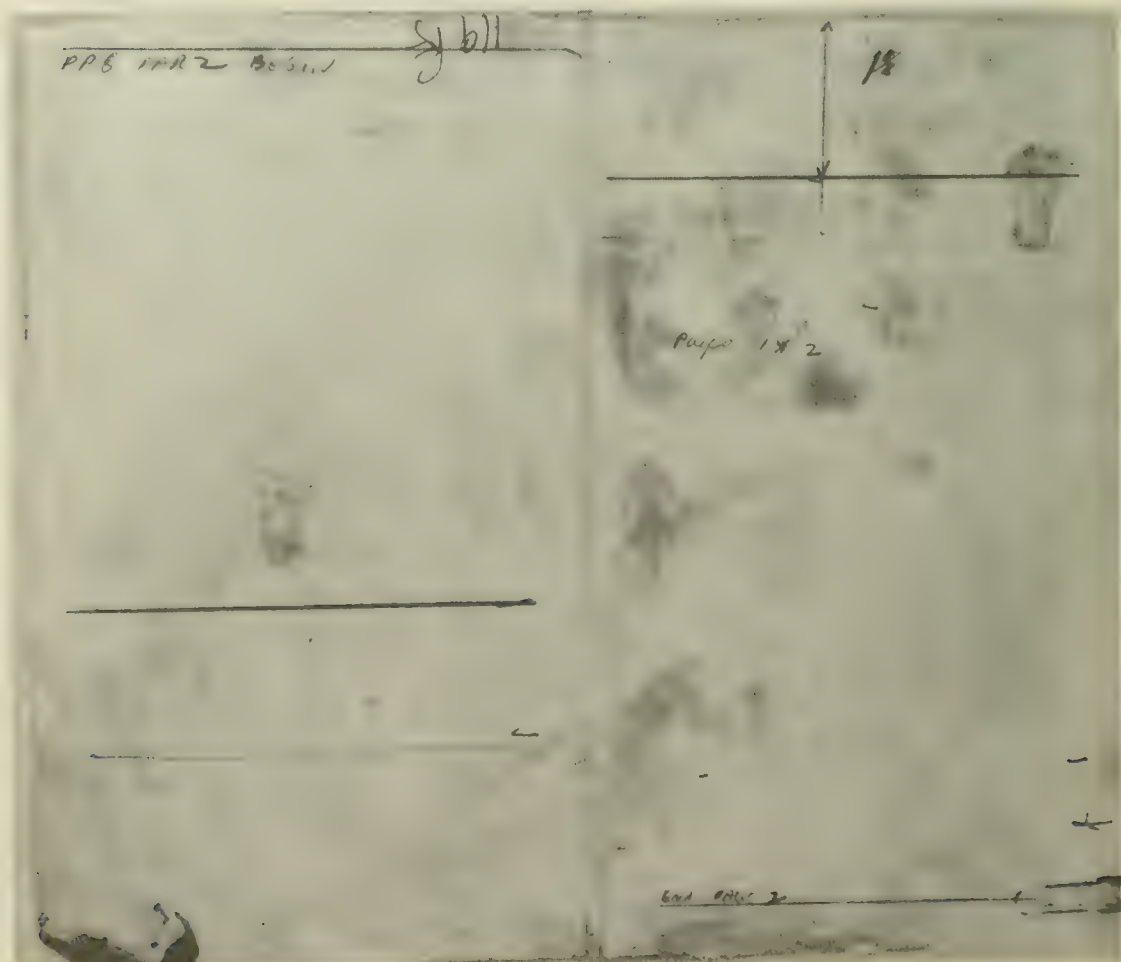
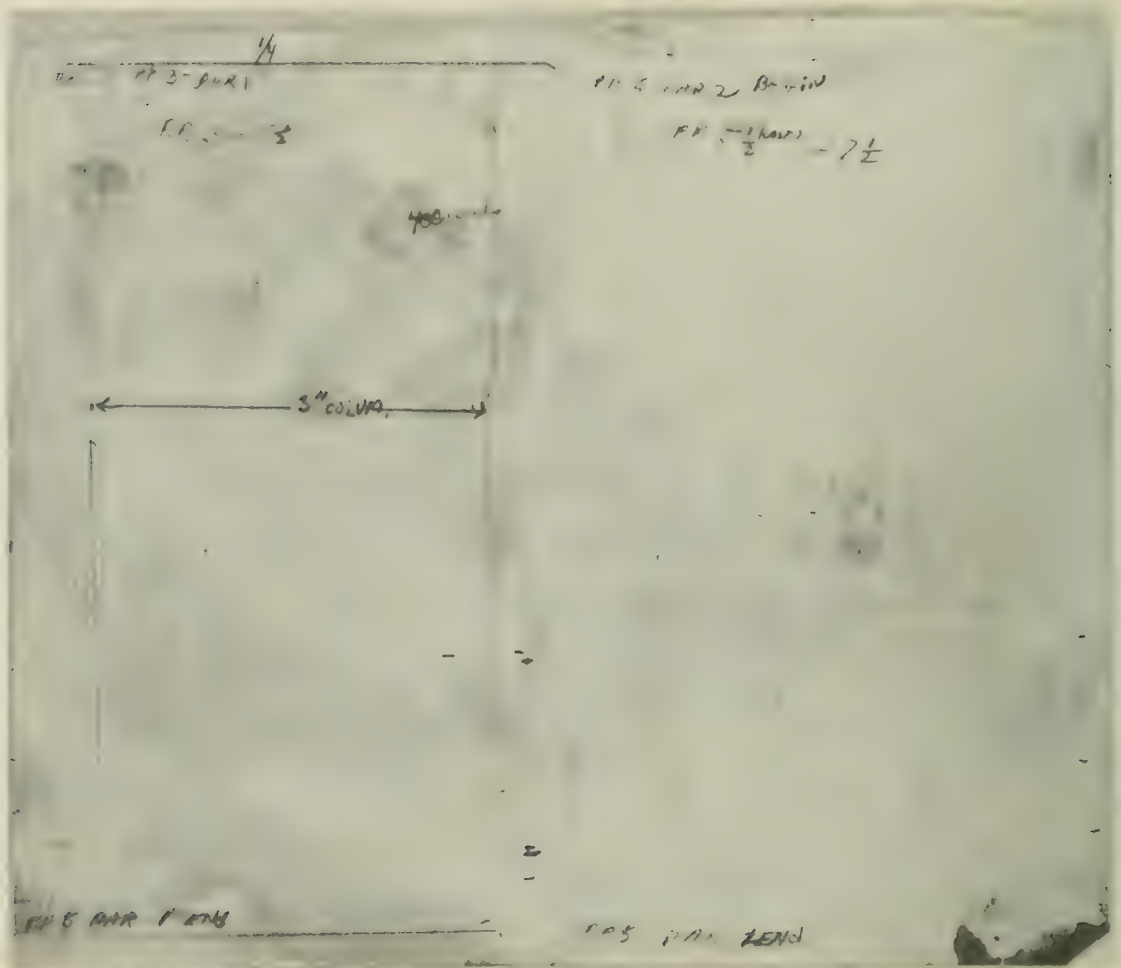


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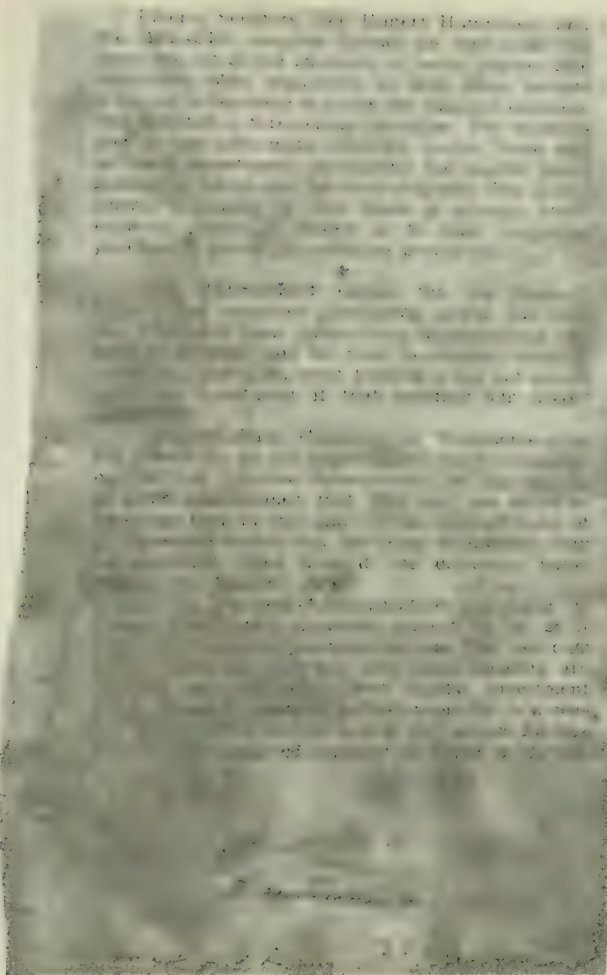
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 117



million human
otes U.S. authorities as
at 77 million Americans
poverty or deprivation
nd of these, 38 million
than one-fifth of the
red in poverty.

1930's Roosevelt spoke
e-third of the nation
housed, ill-fed and ill-
Now, after some 15
the cold war, ... two-
he people in our coun-
living under the
level
ational debt, piled up
old war, is now over
on
is how the American
e paying for the cold

★

U.S. Communist spokes-
ps into great detail th
g the democratic alter-
which stand before the
his country.

after that against the
the Communist and de-
sation and the
the left in the
e in the line for the
sion, and the
the Communist

as well.

Agreement that costs of th
confederation's New York office
should be borne by the fund. A
an example of this:

★

THE TUC believes that unions

it is of our own Commun
Party.

This anti-monopoly coal-
tion, says Gas Hall, "is and wi
be as it develops, a political
expression of the gap that
grows between the monopolies
with their ruthless drive for pro-
fits and total disregard of the
interests of the people, and na-
tional interests which emerge in
the new epoch."

GAS HALL has written
a convincing, eloquent and well-
reasoned pamphlet which man-
y should read.

The great democratic tradi-
tions of the American people
are strong allies for Canadians
in their own new battle for in-
dependence and peace.

It is our hope that the U.S.
documentary, "The U.S.
and the International Relations
of the United States and the American
People," Gas Hall's pamphlet is
a fine addition to the literature



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 121



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 122



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 123



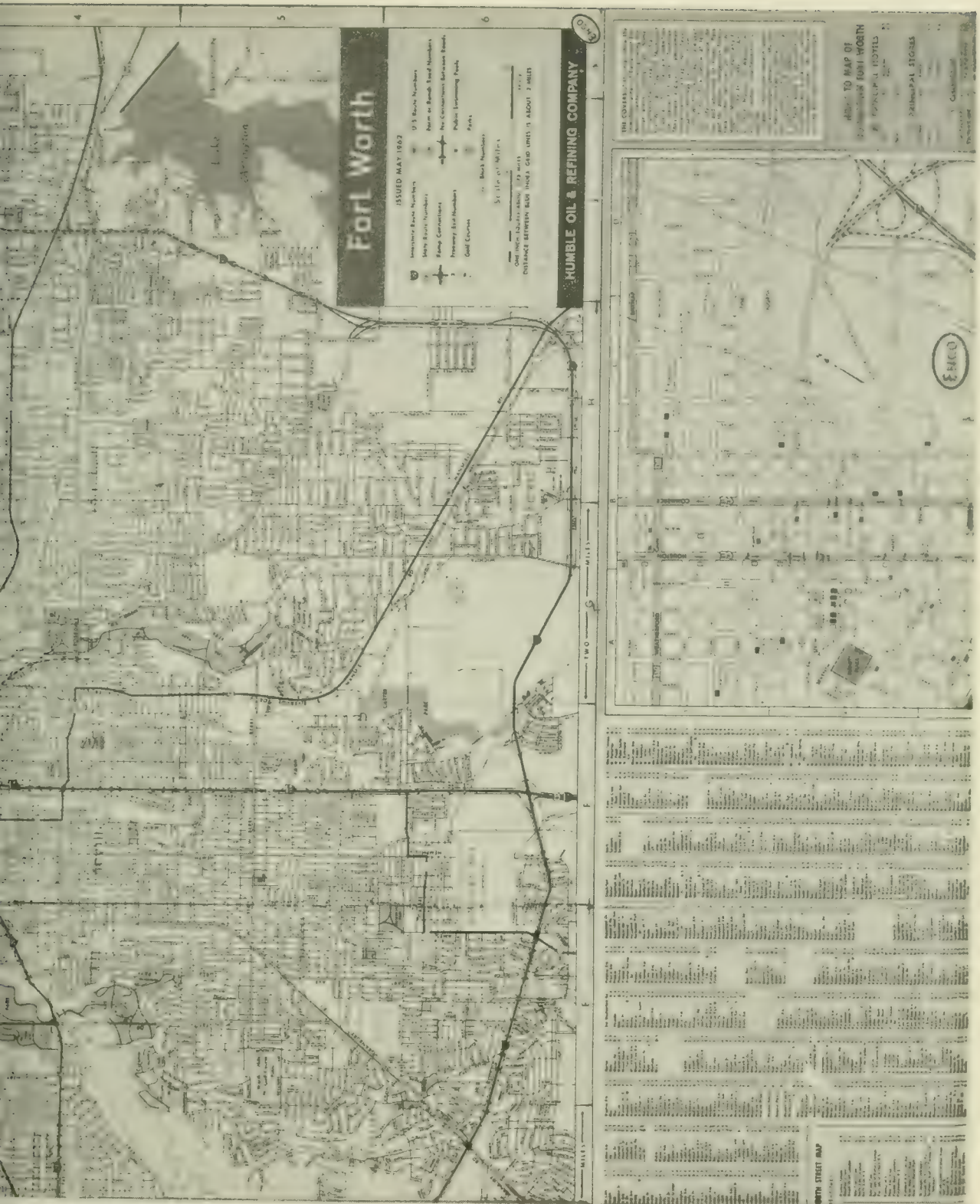
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 126



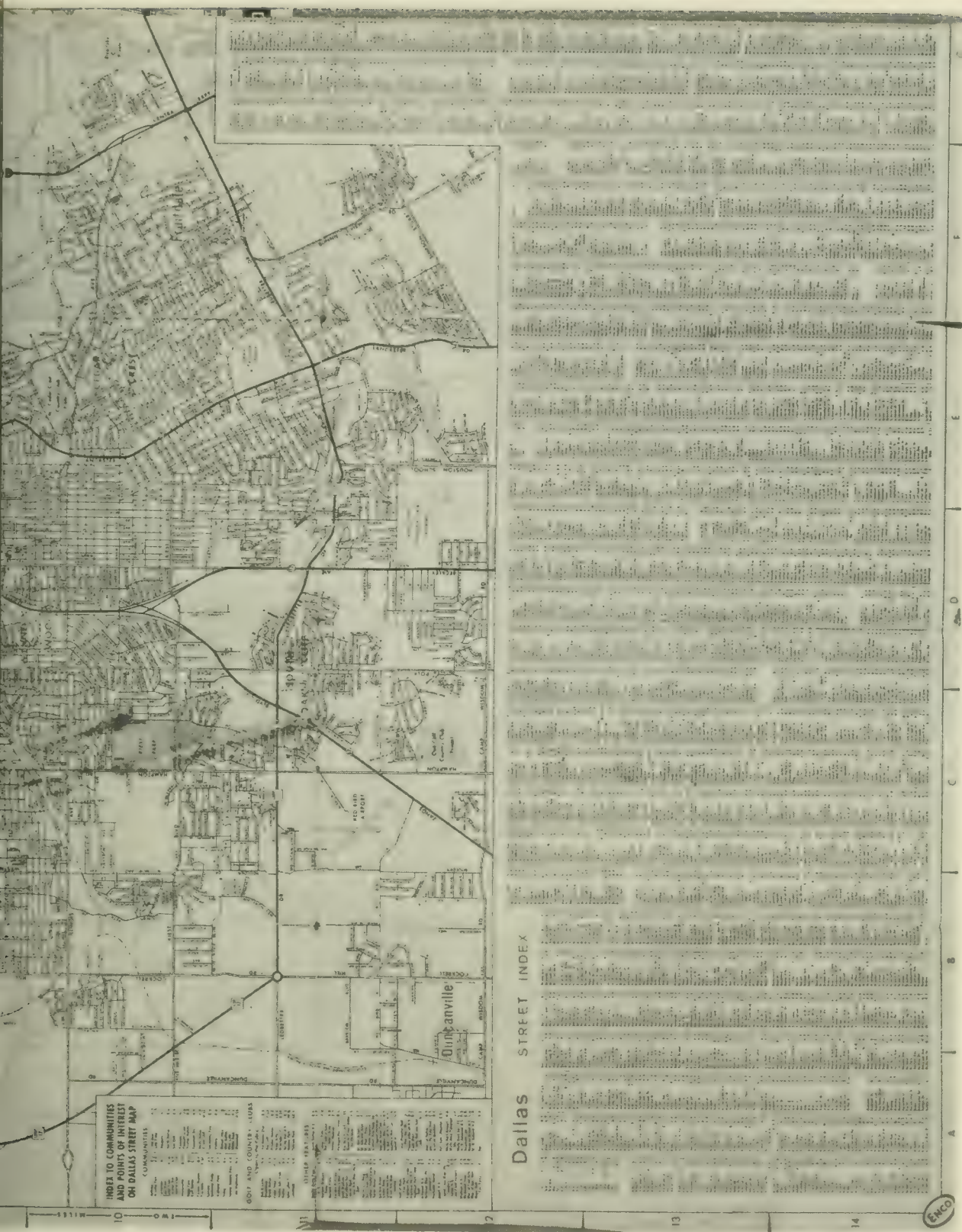
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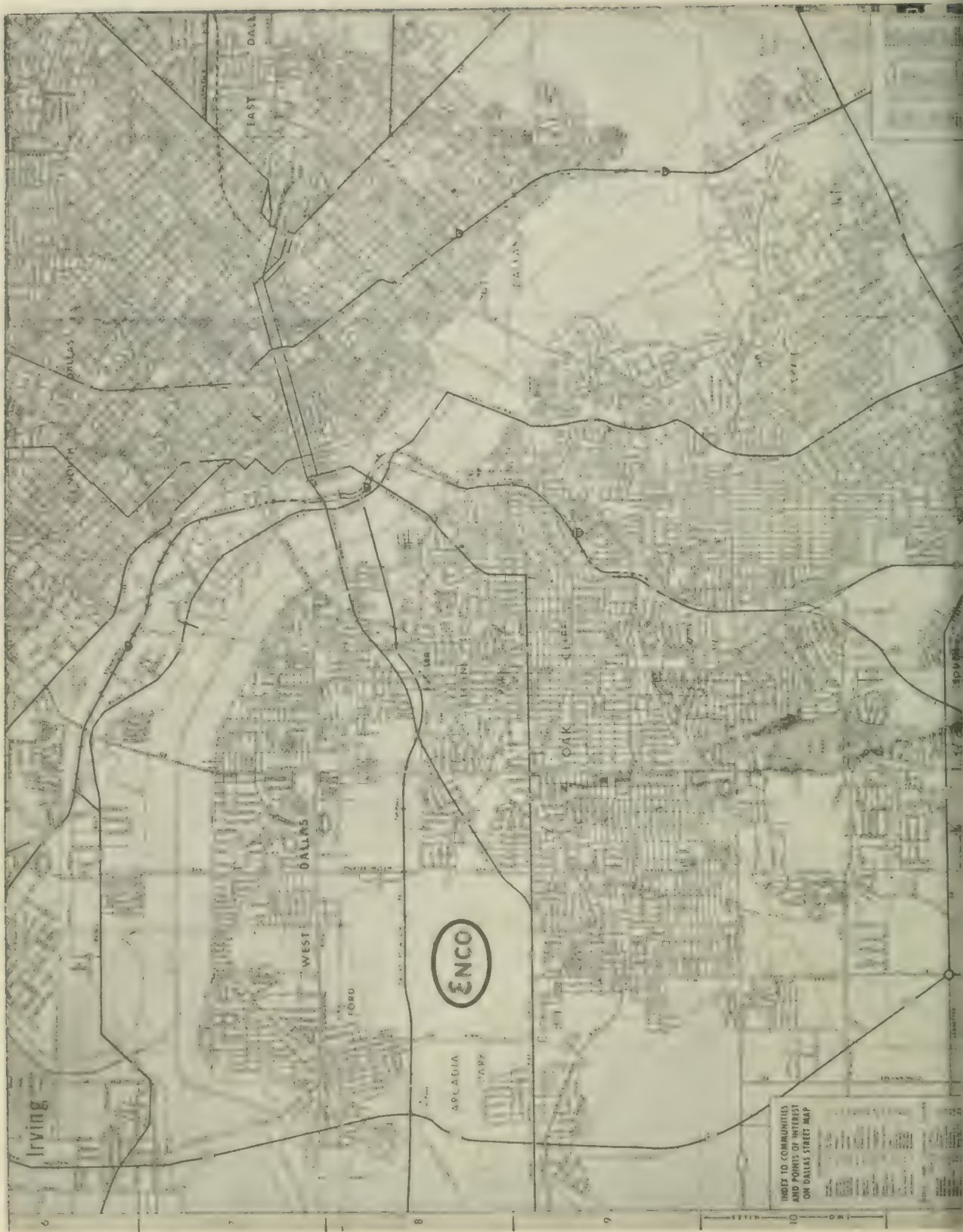
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 128



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 128—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 128—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 128—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 129



BIRTH CERTIFICATE

(Duplicate)

Citizen *Prusakova* (surname)
Marina Nikolaevna (name and patronymic)
born 7/17—1941 (write in figures and words, year,
Seventeenth of July month and date) *One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty One*
Place of child's birth: city, village *Severodvinsk*
district, *Arkhangel'skaya Oblast*, territory,
republic *RSFSR*
regarding which an appropriate entry was
made on *August 14, 1941*, under No. *1285*, in
the birth register of the Civil Registrar's
Office.

PARENTS: Father (this line is left blank)
(surname, name, patronymic)
nationality (left blank)
Mother *Prusakova* (surname)
Klavdiya Vasilevna (name and patronymic)
nationality *Russian*
Place of registration *Severodvinsk*
City *Civil Registrar's Bureau (ZAGS)*
(name and location of ZAGS Bureau)
Arkhangelskaya Oblast
Date of issue *July 19, 1961*

II-ZhTz No. 100584

Chief of the Civil Registrar's Bureau (illegible signature)
Seal of the Arkhangelskaya Oblast, Severodvinsk, City Council of Workers' Deputies, Civil Registrar's Bureau.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 129—Continued

1870

Mathematics, Science, and Technology in the 21st Century

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is illegible due to fading and orientation.

171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 115

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C. L. ...

Apr 1891

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Bacillus

Pinus

Chrysomelid

Up steps 3000 feet + 1000 feet. Oct.

19 11 Nov 2

Adsoa/H 19

Передать учреждениям
высшего образования

Обзорите на оборото

Translation is same as Commission Exhibit No. 129

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 131

Здравствуйтесь все и Марьяна!

[illegible]

Матрица, на которой
сделаны все вычисления
"в Бетановской Дирекции"
"издана" с 10-ю, 11-ю и
12-ю страницами "Матрицы".
Далее: приношение. С 13-ю
страницей "Матрицы", так
как она содержит по 10-ю
и 11-ю страницам (10-ю и 11-ю
страницам 10). В ней

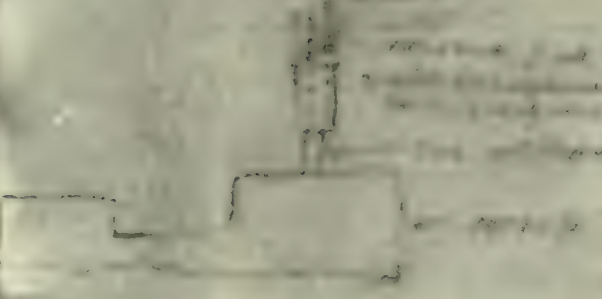
Hello, Lee and Marina !

I received your letter today after returning from work. I am answering it immediately, as I am overflowing with joy. I am already going to school. I am studying in my second year. Tomorrow I will go to work for the last time—I quit because I am studying in the daytime, with separation from production.

Marina, you won't regret if you subscribe to "Izvestia" with a Sunday Supplement. "Nedelya" instead of "Sovietskaya Belorussia." There is much of interest in this supplement because it is large in volume, approximately equal to ten newspapers. It contains some interesting stories, too. Apparently, you will receive magazines in the nearest future. The fact of the matter is that I sent them not via airmail (they

164

the world for the most important things. In Europe 50 cycles originated in Germany and in your hemisphere 60 cycles—(originated) in America. The easiest thing would be to buy a small motor which would resemble ours in construction and size and to put it into that box.



the world for the most important things. In Europe 50 cycles originated in Germany and in your hemisphere 60 cycles—(originated) in America. The easiest thing would be to buy a small motor which would resemble ours in construction and size and to put it into that box.

Lee could do metal work better than I; after all I was a metal worker for only eight months. (This should only be done in extreme case.) The speed of revolution may not coincide, and then you will have to match diameters of bushings just the same. For the beginning try to take off from the axle of the motor a small brass bushing. (A drawing of a motor follows with the following designations from top to bottom: bushing, notch to prevent sliding, axle of the rotor, motor. There is an-

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15. 63. 622.

magazine "Amerika" very badly, you can see it here; but you know "Amerika," just as the magazine "Soviet Union" (USSR) are not ordinary weekly magazines. From the beginning these magazines are prepared for abroad (for export). I would prefer to get from you the technical ones (of the type of our magazines "Knowledge Is Power," "Technology For Youth"), radio technical ones and the ordinary weekly magazines of the "LIFE" type, i.e., like our "Ogonek."

(Signed) Pavel
city of Minsk.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 132—Continued





COMMISSION EXHIBIT 133-A



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 133-B



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 134

MAIL COUPON

SEAPORT TRADERS, INC. 1221 S. Grand Ave.
Dept. Am-2 L.A. 18, Cal.

Gentlemen: Please ship me the following:

Quantity	Product	Cost per Item	Total
	Mexican Bowie	5.95	
	.410 Shotgun	59.95	
	.22 Derringer	16.95	
	Flintlock Muzzle	45.00	
	Remington .22	10.95	
	.22 Long Rosco	12.95	
	air rifle	59.95	
	.22 Mar. 6 Shooter	29.95	
	Handcuffs	5.75	
	Western .22	12.95	
	3x3 & W Spec.	29.95	
	30.06 Springfield	339.95	
	.38 Scotland Yd. Sp.	15.95	
	Large 6 1/2" knife	85.95	
	.38 St. W. 2" Bbl.	29.95	
	.22 Ital. Auto	19.95	
	.22 Snubble	12.95	
TOTAL PRICE			29.95

Enclosed check or money order for 29.95 check or money order.

M.O. (COD) require 1% deposit. (Be sure to specify & give complete ordering info.) I understand all items are to be shipped F.O.B. L.A. express charges collect. Calif. res. add 4% state tax. When ordering pistols, please sign statement:

I hereby state that I am a citizen of the U.S., and that I have never been convicted in any court of the U.S., territories, possessions or District of Columbia of a crime of violence or a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year, nor am I at present under indictment or a fugitive from justice. I am of sound mind and of sound mind.

NAME AL FORD AGE 28 DATE 4/17

WITNESS JOE DUTCH

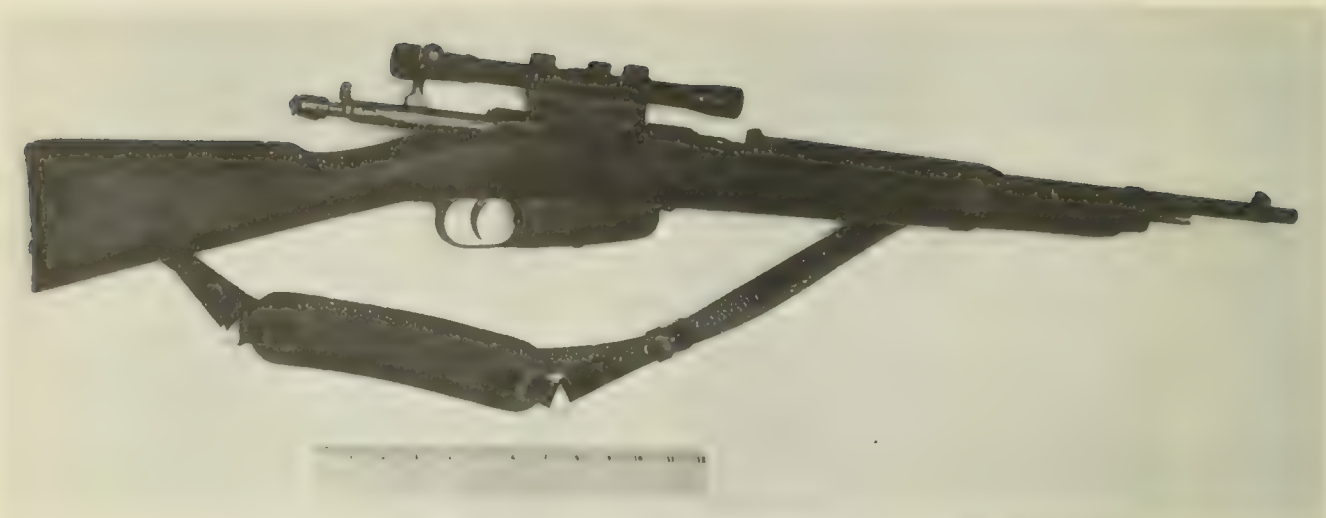
ADDRESS PO BOX 2915

CITY DALLAS STATE TEXAS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 135



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 136



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 139



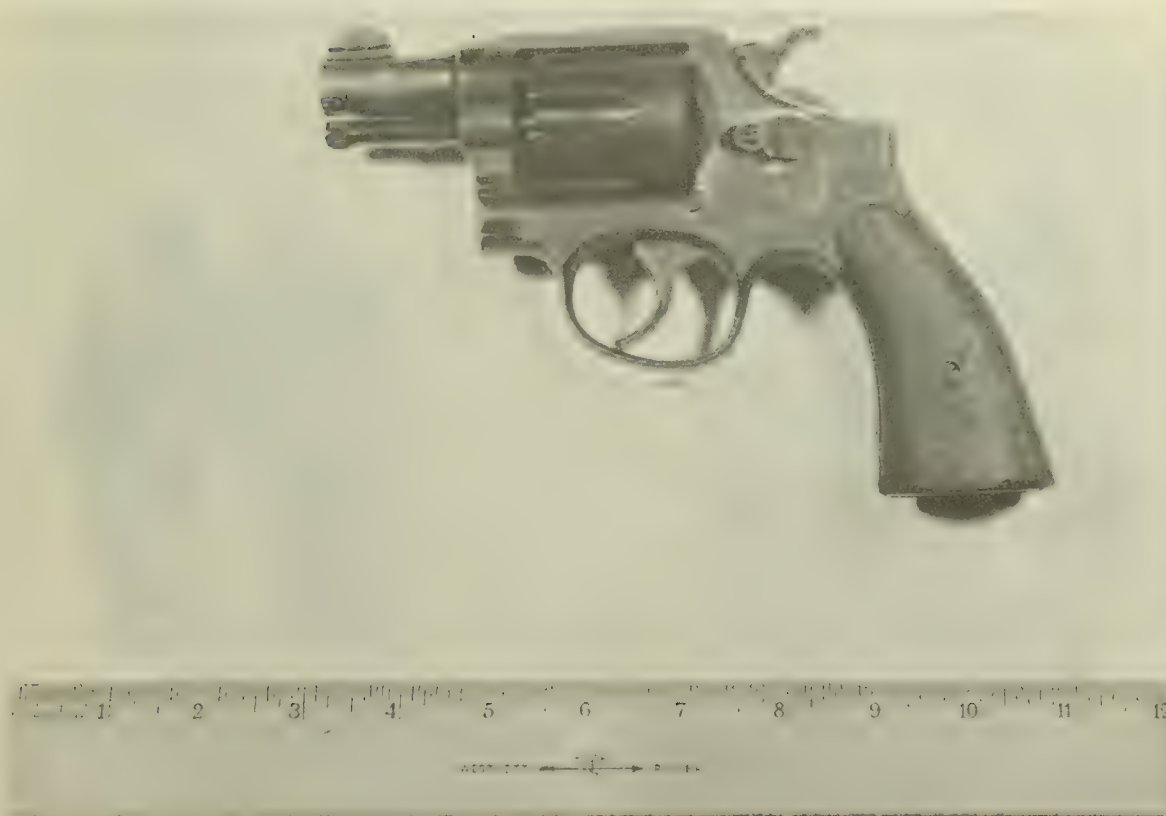
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 140



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 141



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 142



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 143



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 144



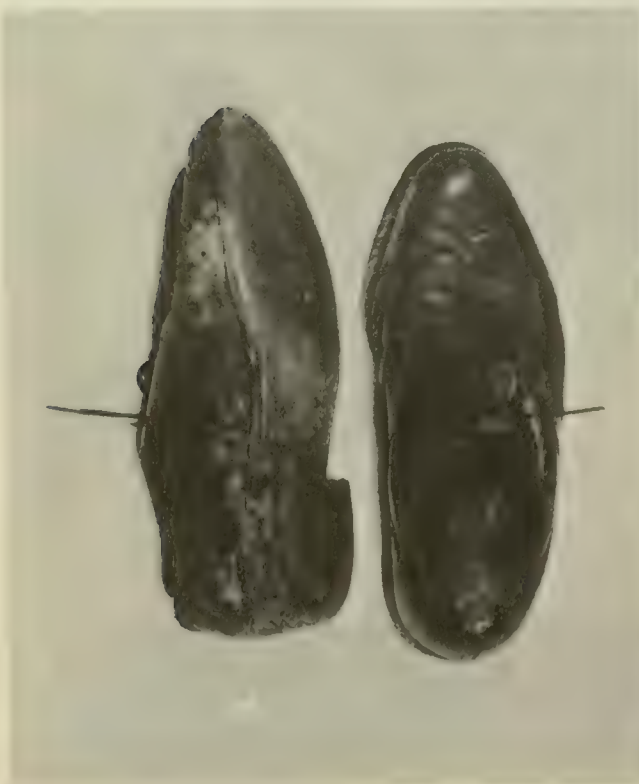
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 147



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 145



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 148



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 146



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 149



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 150



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 151



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 152



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 153



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 154



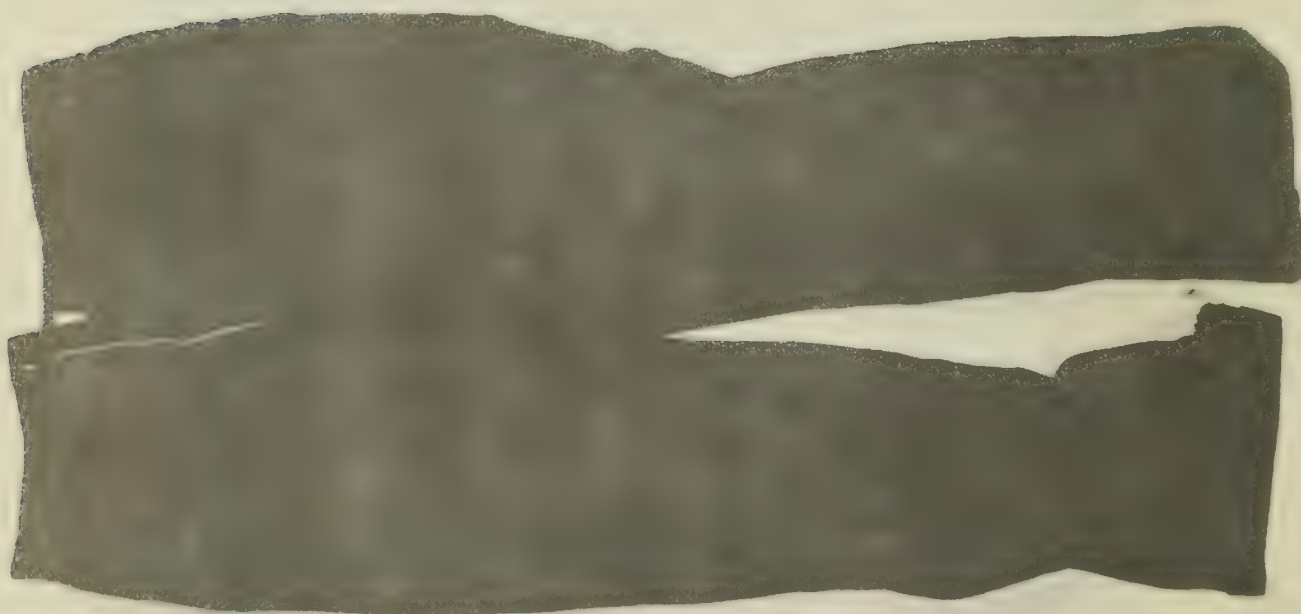
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 155



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 156



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 157



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 158



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 159



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 160



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 161 -



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 162



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 163



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 164



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 165



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 166



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 167



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 168

By Compatriot

MRS. OSWALD OFFERED HOME

Fort Worth (AP)—Mrs. Maria Pultz arrived late last night in an effort to find Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald, Russian-born wife of President Kennedy's alleged assassin.

All she wants to do is help, she said. She wants Mrs. Oswald to join her family in their three-bedroom home in San Antonio.

"I want her to live with us," said Mrs. Pultz, who speaks fluent Russian and fast English, interspersed with American slang.

Says the talkative 36-year old woman, "I feel sorry for her, living in America and not speaking the language. She needs some one who understands."

You'd say Mrs. Pultz under stands, all right. Her husband is an airline employee and she has three teenage children. But she finds time to sell real estate, too.

CAME FROM KIEV

She came to the United States 15 years ago from Kiev in Russia's Ukraine. Asked if she were an American citizen, she replied, "I think I much better citizen than most people in state, but sometimes I get screwed up in my talking."

The attractive redhead told reporters in her plush motel room here: "Mrs. Oswald can learn English by living with me. I can teach her things she might never learn.

"With two kids it's kinda rough in strange country. I need to get started some way to get hold of her. Before in the morning I find her one way or another. . ." Shortly after midnight, her quest was still fruitless.

The Secret Service, newsmen in Fort Worth believe, is keeping Mrs. Oswald and her family out of sight.

FREE COUNTRY

Asked how she thought people would feel about her having Mrs. Oswald living with her family, Mrs. Pultz tossed her red hair and replied :

"I don't care what Americans thing . . . this is free country. I believe most Americans good. They understand.

"If I can talk with her I can make her stay with me in San Antonio. I have helped many people and many have helped me. I can talk with her ; I give her, please, something nice to stay.

"I really want to do it out of my heart. I hear of it, I think, by golly, if I can get hold of that girl, she definitely don't want to go back to Russia."

Two years ago, the determined talkative redhead spoke to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's son-in-law in New York City. "I was able to get my mother in Russia to come to United States for five months."

"I think I can do it now, too." She said and newsmen present were inclined to believe her.

©



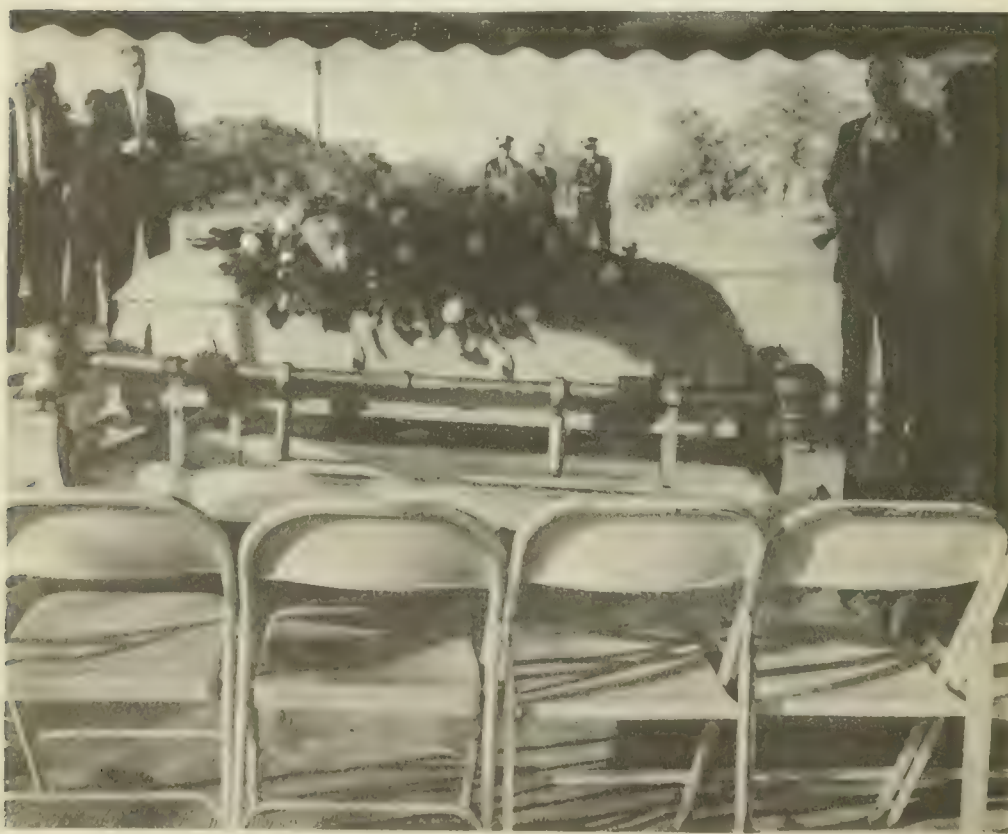
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 170



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 171



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 172



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 173



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 174



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 175



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 176



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 177



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 178



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 179

Dear Mother

Received your letter today
and was surprised that you
are working on a ranch. Where
is Cromwell Texas anyway?

How is it you decided to
go there?

But I am glad you
think Marina is beautiful and
I shall be good to her. She
doesn't have a mother and father
they are dead. But she has

a lot of aunts and uncles here
in Minsk and also in Leningrad where
she was born. She was living at
her aunt's place when I met her
they are real nice people her
uncle is a major in the Soviet
army. She work as a druggist.
She finished the university two years
ago for that occupation.

We are in good health and
I'm glad you are with good people also.

P.S. Marina send
her love, also.

Love
Lee

Dear Mother

Received your letter today and was surprised that you are working on a ranch. Where is Cromwell Texas anyway? How is it you decided (sic) to go there?

I am glad you think Marina is beautiful and I shall be good to her. She doesn't have a mother and father. They are dead. But she has a lot of aunts and uncles here in Minsk and also in Leningrad where she was born. She was living at her aunt's place when I met her they are real nice people her uncle is a major in the Soviet army. She work (sic) as a druggist. She finished (sic) the university two years ago for that occupation.

We are in good health and I'm glad you are with good people also.

Love
Lee

P.S. Marina send (sic) her love, also.

36
MINSK

PAR AVION

U.S.P.
Cicouss, ...
Box 101
Mrs. M. ...



МЭКСУППОДРОС

МММ
7. Katalutstra
Kull 2, K. 24
L. K. Katalut

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 180—Continued

[Commission Exhibit No. 181 consists of a Xerox copy of a letter which was too illegible to be reproduced. The contents of the letter are as follows.]

Aug. 3, 1961

Dear Mother

I received your packet today thanks alot for all the nice things. You really should not have bothed (sic) to send those little things it's so expensive. I really now only need literature and every now and than (sic) some chewing gum like you sent me before. In the furture (sic) please only send very light and nessicary (sic) things.

I wrote Robert and he was surprised that you are working at Cromwell, Texas, don't you write at all to each other?

We are getting ready to see you all, but it is along (sic) process especially for Marina.

Well, that's about all for now.

Love
Lee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 181

NO. 99/2
MINSK

Arefuka

PAR AVION

U.S.A.

par avion

Mr. M. J. J.

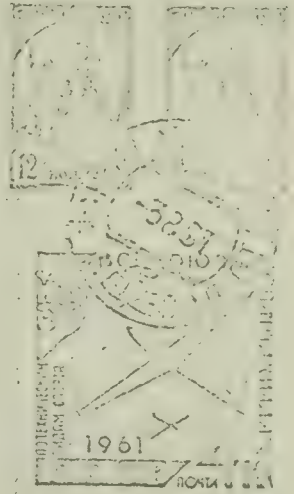
Box 608

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

From 1802 Eagle

TR-CROWELL

Nervous



*Shuttl
of Khabarovsk
Box 24.
M. Chabys*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 181—Continued

Oct. 2, 1961

Dear Mother;

Received your package of books yesterday, thanks alot for them I am very glad to have them.

I hope you are feeling well and are enjoying your stay in Vernon.

How is the weather in Fort Worth and Vernon now.

I suppose it must be still pretty hot there although here it has already turned quiet cold.

Do you ever hear much from John? What is he?

I am receiving a letter from Robert about once a month now.

Is it for me if you send me some books you can send me "Time" magazine too.

Oct. 2, 1961

Dear Mother;

Received your package of books yesterday, thanks alot for them I am very glad to have them.

I hope you are feeling well and are enjoying your stay in Vernon.

How is the weather in Fort Worth and Vernon now. I suppose it must be still pretty hot there although here it has already turned quiet (sic) cold.

Do you ever hear much from John? Where is he?

"Ford Times" and I think like
 "close to the wind" I don't
 want, they are too heavy and I
 don't think you would want
 them either, but it's not important
 you made a very good choice
 in these books and I'm grateful.
 Well that's about all for now
 Marina sends her love.

Love,
 Lee

I am receiving a letter from Robert about once a month now.

In the future if you send me some books you can send me "time" magazine not "Ford times" and books like "close to the wind." I don't really want, they are too heavy and you could have sent me several books instead, but it's not important you made a very good choice in these books and I'm grateful.

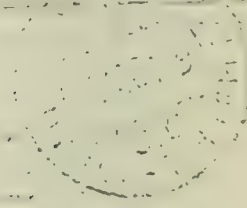
Well that's about all for now. Marina sends her love.

Love
 Lee



NEW YORK

RECEIVED



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 182—Continued

Oct. 22, 59

Dear Mother,

Sorry to hear you are busy and
but I thought sometime might have
come up but we're still waiting.

I received your birthday card
on the 14th thanks for the thought.

I'll be glad to get my books
you send in the future you might
include some fashion magazines or
magazines also if you remember it.

Marina's maiden name was
Proosakava, her aunt and uncle's
address in Minsk is

Minsk

US. Kalinina 42,

Apt 20

Proosakova

They don't speak very good English
but we're all a family and we
to write.

You perfect every day
having successful city life.

Oct. 22, 1959

Dear Mother,

Sorry too (sic) take so long to write but I thought sometime (sic) might have
come up but we're still waiting.

I received your birthday card on the 14th thanks for the thought.

I'll be glad to get my books you send in the future you might include some fashion
magazines (sic) for Marina also if you remember it.

Marine's (sic) maiden name was Proosakava, her aunt and uncle's address in
Minsk is

Minsk

US. Kalinina 42

Apt 20

Proosakova

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely a letter or document.]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 183

they don't speak any english, however, her uncle is a army colonel, soon to retire.
(sic)

You neede'nt/worry about my losing American citizenship I can only do that if I want too, (sic) and I don't want too (sic).

"For my birthday Marina sent me a gold and silver cup with the inscription "To my Dear Husband on his birthday 18/X/61" very nice don't you think, Marina is on her vacation (sic) now, she is spending it with her aunt in the city of "KHARKOV" about 600 miles South East of here. She's just relaxing and taking it easy from work and the house work.

We both agreeded (sic) that she should go to a new enviroment (sic) on her vaction (sic), but she comes back in a few more days on the 29th of October. Her aunt Palina's address is the city of "KHAPKOV"

V'EZD TREEHKLERA

House 5, Apt. 7

MIKHAILOVICH P.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 183—Continued

Marina, unfortunately (sic), doesn't (sic) speak any English at all, I would like her to learn, and I've bought some books for her on the subject but for now she doesn't (sic) want to learn, she speaks a little (sic) already (sic) (she learned in grammar (sic) school), and she doesn't (sic) want to study another language (sic) for now, she really does not have the time you know, what with her working from 10-5 and then the house work but it doesn't matter for now. Well, that's about all for now.

I'll try to write more often.

Love
Lee

P.S. Did you receive (sic) my letter with some pictures of Minsk on it??

138 54
MINSK

138 54

Handwritten notes and stamps, including a circular postmark and a rectangular stamp with the word "MINSK".

Handwritten notes at the bottom left of the page.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 183—Continued

- - - Nov. 8, 1961

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Nov. 8, 1961

Dear Mother,

I sent a letter a week ago, but I think I put the wrong address on it so I'm writing again, we received your post card it was very interesting for Marina.

Well at the end of February beginning of March we should have a baby. We want a boy.

There is very little information about the visas, we still have not received them and untill (sic) we do, we cannot leave the Soviet Union.

You can send me a few pennies, if you like, alot (sic) of my friends are interested in collecting coins from America.

Nov. 23

Dear Mother,

Today we received your grand gift,
 a beautiful stole in a beautiful color.

Here it is already very cold so
 your gift will be very useful.
 It is very nice to feel that you
 are so attentive to me, more so, even, than to Lee.

I shall always remember your gift as a mark of our friendship.
 I hope you won't be nervous for us, you shouldn't (sic) worry about us too much.

I have never seen you (except on a photograph) but I have a lot of affection for you already (sic).

I hope you shall be well. I thank you again for the fine present.

Nov. 23

Dear Mother,

Today we received your grand gift, I am very surprised that you guessed my taste in color and fabric.

Here it is already very cold so your wool stole will be very useful.

It is very nice to feel that you are so attentive to me, more so, even, than to Lee.

I shall always remember your gift as a mark of our friendship.

I hope you won't be nervous for us, you shouldn't (sic) worry about us too much.

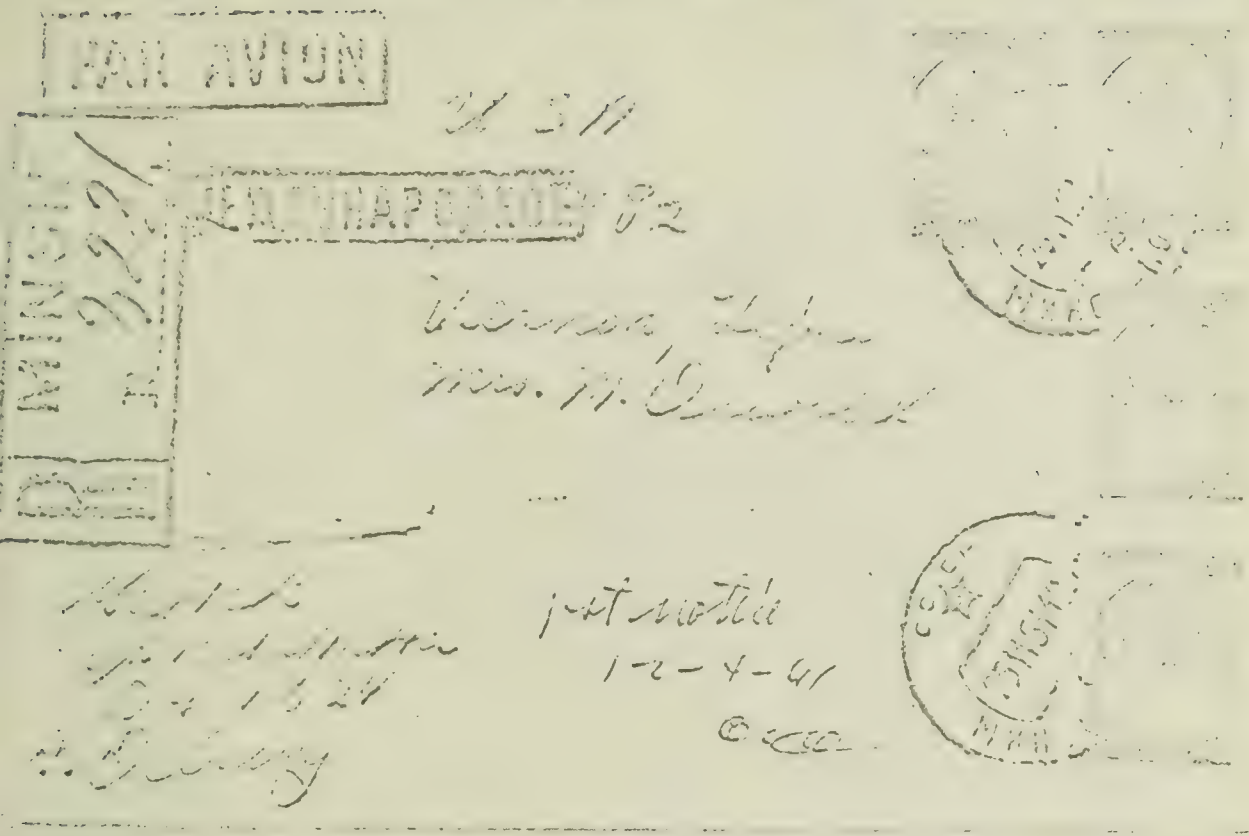
I have never seen you (except on a photograph) but I have a lot of affection for you already (sic).

I hope you shall be well. I thank you again for the fine present.

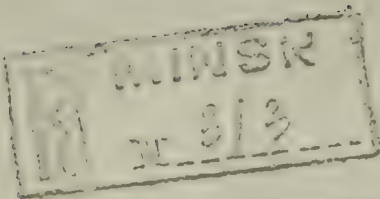
Marina

(I wrote it for her but the words are hers

Lee)



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 185—Continued



PER AVION

U.S.A.

СЛЕЖАЮЩАГО

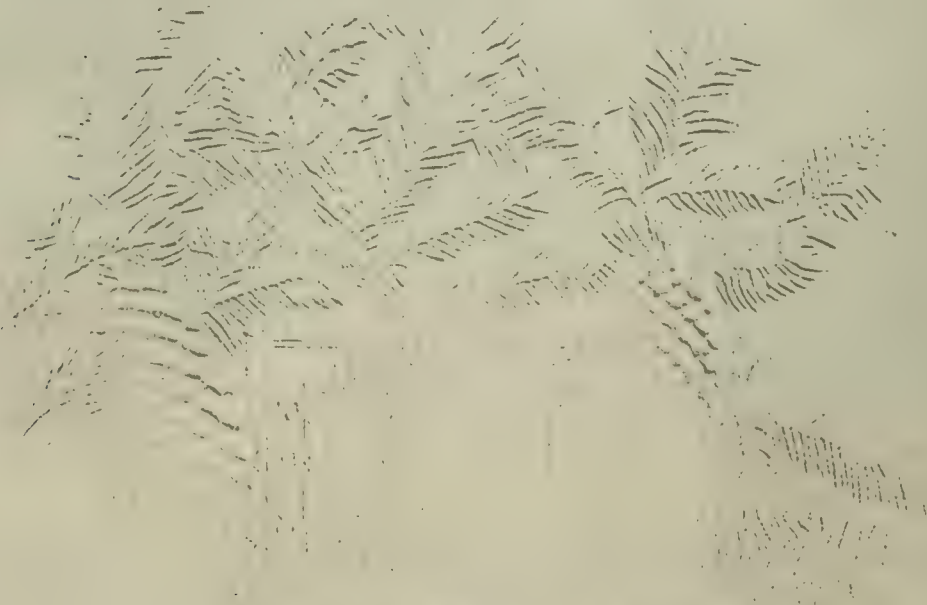
182
15 APR
Mrs. M. G. ...



Минск
А. ...
D. ...
Одесса ...

1st notice
12-12-41
PCC

Commission Exhibit No. 186



С новым
— годом!

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 186

Merry Christmas,
Dear mother, from
us both.

Lu, Skipina.

Dec. 13, 1961

Dear Mother

We recieved (sic) your post card today and also the first package of books which you sent us a month and a half ago, I sure do appreciate your help.

I think we'll get together if we finilly (sic) get back to the states, and maybe we'll be able to settal (sic) in Texas.

I hope everything is allright (sic) with you, why do you change address's (sic) so often?

I sent you and Robert a Christmas card, and even Aunt Lilian in New Orleans, do you write to them at all? or to Aunt Lilian.

Has John been writing to you lately?

When you write you can send us just post cards instead of letters they are cheaper and Marina enjoys the pictures of Texas and America.

Snow is on the ground here and will be until April or May.

Marina is feeling fine and everything is o.k. with that.

Marina laughed when she heard your question about babies born at home or in hospitals of course allmost (sic) everyone here has their babys (sic) in the hospital (sic).

Your choice of books is very good, thank alot (sic) for them.

Marina sends here love and hopes you recived (sic) her thank you letter for the beautifil scraf (sic) you sent her.

Love Lee

P.S. I wrote this letter on one day but didn't get to send it till today, when I recieved (sic) your second package of books (cowboys & times) so I shall thank you for them also.

Love Lee

MINNIE
N. 4261

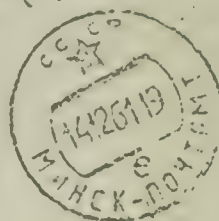
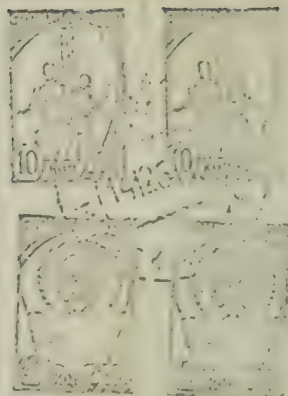
PAR AVION

RECEIVED

Keenan, Texas

Box 932

Mr. M. Carroll



Subscribed
to subscription
for 12.26
M. Carroll
J

just notice
12-26-61
anti

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 187—Continued

Dec 20

Dear Robert.

This is just to let you know we have a new name for our street they renamed it so when you write to me please write the following address

Ultica

~~Ultica~~ KOMMUNISTECHESKI

House 4 Apt. 24

(It's hard to spell in English) Ha-Ha

Well, it seems we are going to be here over New Years and Christmas (it will already be Xmas by the time you receive this, I guess).

It seems we will spend the holidays in the city. For Xmas, they have a lot of things of Christmas, like the tree, and most of the things that are usually in the

Dec. 20

Dear Robert

This is just to let you know we have a new name for our street they renamed it so when you write to me please write the following address

Ultica KOMMUNISTECHESKI

House 4, Apt. 24

(It's hard to spell in English) Ha-Ha

Well, it seems we are going to be here over New Years and Christmas (it will already (sic) be Xmas by the time you received (sic) this, I guess)

Sister...

It's very cold now here - how
is it in fort Worth.

Mother sent me another package
of books and also a "Fort Worth
Star Telegram" Nov 13).

Well, that's about all for
now Marina sends her love
to all the family on Christmas.

Lee

I sure would have liked to have been back in the states for Xmas, they don't celebrate it here, of kourse (sic), they do however, mark New Years in about the same way as in the States.

It's very cold now here how is it in fort Worth.

Mother sent me another package of books and also a ("Fort Worth Star Telegram" Nov. 13)

Well, that's about all for now Marina sends her love to all the family on Christmas.

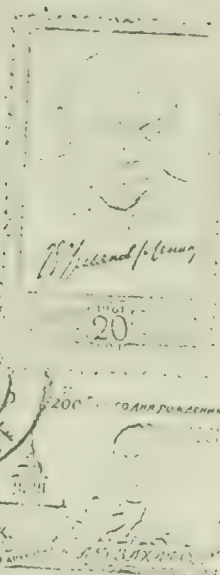
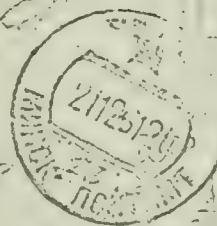
Lee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 188—Continued

PAR AVION

R MINSK
N 206/4

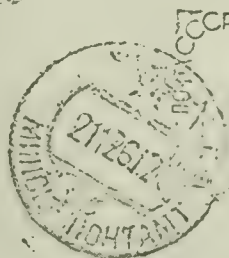
U.S.P.
Mrs. M. C. ...
2 ...
Box 282



МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Letter
to ...
B. 4 no. 24
Cobalt.

1st notice
1-2-62



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 188—Continued

Dear mother,

Well, I have pretty good news we shall receive our visas about the middle of February, which means we may arrive in the U.S. about the 1st of March give or take a month or so.

I would like you to do something important for us, get in touch with the Red Cross in Vernon ask them to contact a organization called "International rescue committee" or any organizations which aids persons from abroad get resettled.

There are many such organizations.

We need \$800.00 for two tickets from Moscow to New York and from N.Y. to Texas.

You show them the enclosed letter from the American Embassy. I can tell the Red Cross that at a writing my wife has been granted

Jan. 2

Dear Mother

Well, I have pretty good [illegible] we shall receive (sic) our visas about the middle of February, which means we may arrive in the U.S. about the 1st of March give or take a month or so.

I would like you to do something important for us, get in touch with the Red Cross in Vernon ask them to contact a organization called "International rescue committee" or any organizations which aids persons from abroad get resettled. There are many such organizations.

We need \$800.00 for two tickets from Moscow to New York and from N.Y. to Texas.

non-quota immigration status for entrance into the United States, and that both of us have now received Soviet exit visas to leave the Soviet Union.

These visas will be good until about the middle of April.

Tell them all outstanding documentation has already been resolved. We only need the money for the tickets now.

Ask them to contact the American Embassy, Moscow for information and if they send money, to send it; c/o U.S. Embassy, Moscow U.S.S.R..

I want you to try to get the money through some organization, and not try to collect it yourself, alone.

Do not, of course, take any loan, only a gift. And don't send your own money.

I am of such organizations exist which help people in our case, so it won't be any harm to the U.S.S.R.

We received your Christmas

You show them the enclosed letter from the American Embassy. You can tell the Red Cross that at [illegible] writing my wife has been granted non-quota immigration status for entrance into the United States, and that both of us have now received (sic) Soviet exit visas to leave the Soviet Union.

These visas will be good until about the middle of April.

Tell them all outstanding documentation has already (sic) been resolved. We only need the money for the tickets now.

Ask them to contact the American Embassy, Moscow for information and if they send money, to send it c/o U.S. Embassy, Moscow U.S.S.R.

*with little money
I, etc. as my friend
I want.*
With love
Lee

I want you to try to get the money through some organization, and not try to collect it yourself, alone.

Do not, of course, take any loan only a gift and don't send your own money.

A lot of such organizations exist which help people in our case, so it won't do any harm to take a try.

We received (sic) your Christmas card with photos they were very good, both of us enjoyed them very much.

Write soon

Love

Lee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 189—Continued

36
MINSK

PAID



1-11-19

1-11-19

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 189—Continued

January 23.

Dear Mother,

Please do me a big favor, go to the nearest office of the "Immigration and Naturalization officials" and file an "affadavit (sic) of support" on behalf of my wife, this is a technical point. In regards to permission to enter the U.S. for Marina, and must be made in the U.S. you simply fill out a blank (there may be a charge of a few dollars) and that's all.

Please do this now, as they are actually waiting for this document in Moscow.

Personal information about Marina which may be included in this blank are;

Birth place and date city Molotsk, USSR

July 17, 1941

Name - Marina Nikolialava Oswald

Place of residence, Minsk Kalinina St. 4 Apt. 4

Thanks

Love Lee

January 23

Dear Mother

Please do me a big favor go to the nearest office of the "Immigration and Naturalization offices" and file an "affadavit (sic) of support" on behalf of my wife, this is a technical point in regards to permission to enter the U.S. for Marina, and must be made in the U.S. You simply fill out a blank (there may be a charge of a few dollars) and that's all.

Please do this now, as they are actually waiting for this document in Moscow.

Personal information about Marina which may be included in this blank are:

Birth Place and date city Molotsk, USSR

July 17, 1941

Name - Marina Nikolialava Oswald

Place of residence, Minsk Kalinina St. 4 Apt. 4

Thanks

Love Lee

January 20.

Dear Mother,

I hope you received my last letter of Dec 27. As I then said we shall receive the exit visa's to leave the country in March or early April right now what we need is money for the tickets maybe you can try the Red Cross in Vernon about that they should notify the American Embassy, Moscow, for information.

We received your package of magazines on about New Years thanks alot for them today I also received a post card from you. The weather is very cold and wet here, how is it in Texas.

Marina is feeling fine and sends her love.

Did you receive the tea and candy from us? If so how did you like it. That's about all for now, Write soon.

January 20

Dear Mother

I hope you received (sic) my last letter of Dec. 27. As I then said we shall receive (sic) the exit visa's (sic) to leave the country in March or early April right now what we need is money for the tickets maybe you can try the Red Cross in Vernon about that they should notify the American Embassy, Moscow, for information.

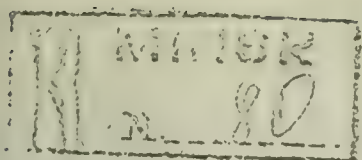
We received (sic) your package of magazines (sic) on about New Years thanks alot for them, today I also received (sic) a post card from you.

The weather is very cold and wet here, how is it in Texas.

Marina is feeling fine and sends her love.

Did you receive (sic) the tea and candy from us? If so how did you like it. That's about all for now, Write soon.

Love
Lee



PAR AVION

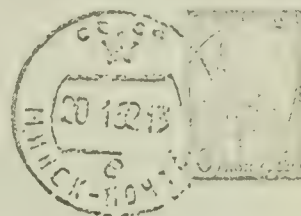
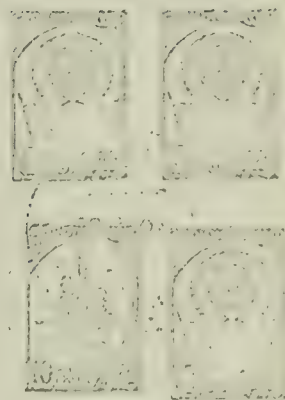
U. S. A.

Vernon, Texas

Box 972

Mrs. M. Oswald

par avion



Muttch

c. H. Kourymussmuckwa

Don't, 11624.

Al Cebaly

post notice

1-29-62

6111

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 191—Continued •

Feb. 1, 1962

Dear Mother,

Today I received 2 letters
 from you. One from the 12th and the other from the
 17th. As for the gifts we sent you, the can is of candy, eat it in good health.

As to your questions about the money problem I don't know if giving the story to the newspapers is too good, maybe you'd better hold off for awhile about that. I'll tell you when.

The Baby is due around March 1st, we will probably fly into the U.S. on a airplane and I see no reason for you to come to New York to meet us. I want you to understand that although you can aid us in certain, small ways this business about our coming to the U.S., is relatively simple don't make it more complicated than it is.

About all for now write soon.

Marina sends her love.

Feb. 1, 1962

Dear Mother

Today I received (sic) 2 letters from you one from the 12th and the other from the 17th as for the gifts we sent you, the can is of candy, eat it in good health.

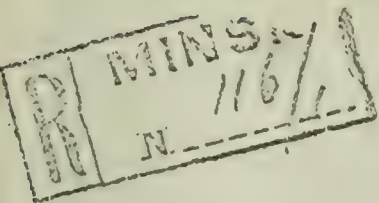
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The Baby is due around March 1st, we will probably fly into the U.S. on a airplane and I see no reason for you to come to New York to meet us. I want you to understand that although you can aid us in certain, small ways this business about our coming to the U.S., is relatively simple don't make it more complicated than it is.

About all for now write soon.

Marina sends her love.

Lee



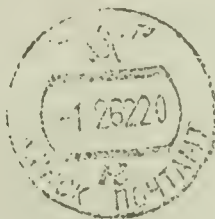
PAR AVION

U.S.A.

Vernon, Texas

Box 982

Mrs. M. Crawford



Mrs. M. Crawford
Vernon, Texas
Box 982
Calif.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 192—Continued

Feb. 9, 1962

Dear Mother

Well it won't be long now until the baby is born and until we shall be seeing you, in the meantime you can do two things for me; file an affidavit of support on behalf of Marina (this has to be done in the U.S.A.) its a technical point regarding U.S. permission to enter the United States and can be done at the offices of emigration and nautrilization.

Also you can see about sending me some clipping or columns (sic) from the Ft. Worth papers for the month of Nov. 1959, I want to know just what was said about me in the Ft. Worth newspapers so I can be forwarded. If you don't have clipping

FEB. 9, 1962

Dear Mother

Well it won't be long now until the baby is born and until we shall be seeing you, in the meantime you can do two things for me; file an affidavit of support on behave (sic) of Marina (this has to be done in the U.S.A.) its a technical point regarding U.S. permission to enter the United States and can be down at the offices of emigration (sic) and nautrilization (sic).

Also you can see about sending me some clipping or columns (sic) from the Ft. Worth papers for the month of Nov. 1959, I want to know just what was said about me in the Ft. Worth newspapers so I can be forwarded. If you don't have clipping

clipping yourself, you can also go
get back issues of newspapers
by apply at their offices or
public library.

I received your package of
newspapers and magazines, Thanks!!

cutting those editorials was
also good. Thinking on your part
it gave me alot of news.

I suppose it is almost spring
in Vernon by now, huh?

What is the latest news in
Vernon?

Please write soon, we are getting
your letters and so we always
wait for more ha-ha.

When you write please write
Minsk 29 (zone). This helps
me get your letters quicker.

Love from us both

Lee

yourself, you can allways (sic) get back issues of newspapers by apply at their offices
or the public library.

I recived (sic) your package of newspapers and magazines (sic), Thanks!!

Cutting those editorials was also good thinking on your part. It gave me alot of
news.

I suppose it is allmost (sic) spring in Vernon by now, huh?

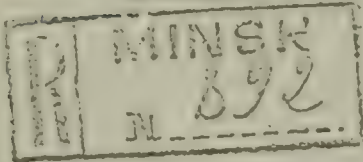
What is the latest news in Vernon?

Please write soon, we are getting your letters and so we allways (sic) wait for
more ha-ha.

When you write please write Minsk 29 (zone). This helps met get your letters
quicker (sic).

Love from us both
Lee

PAR AVION

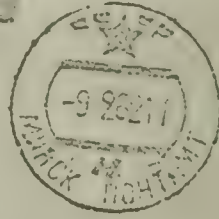


U.S.A.
Winnipeg, Texas
Box 172
Mrs. M. C. ...

NEWSPAPER



Winnipeg
St. Joseph, Minnesota,
P. O. No. 24
Mr. J. C. ...



Post office
2-23-62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 193—Continued

Feb. 15, 1962

Dear Mother

Well, I have a little girl
daughter, June Marina Oswald born
at 10:00 A.M. February 15th
How about that??

Marina feels O.K. she only
took an hour and a half to give
birth at the hospital.

The possibility of our coming
to the United States are very good
although, of course, it'll be
another couple of months.

Marina's exit visa to leave
the U.S.S.R. is good until Dec. 1, 1962
so we have no worries about her
visa's running out before everything
is arranged.

The American Embassy in Moscow
sent me an application for a loan
(which I requested) so they will
make the money available to us as
soon as everything is arranged
for Marina.

Feb. 15, 1962

Dear Mother

Well I have a little (6 lbs) daughter, June Marina Oswald born at 10:00 A.M. February 15th. How about that??

Marina feels O.K. she only took an hour and a half to give birth at the hospital.

The possibility of our coming to the United States are very good although, of course, it'll be another couple of months.

Marina's exit visa to leave the U.S.S.R. is good until Dec. 1, 1962 so we have no worries about the visa's running out before everything is arranged.

The American Embassy in Moscow sent me an application for a loan (which I requested) so they will make the money available to us as soon as everything is arranged for Marina.

... as soon as everything is in order
for us.

The only thing holding us up now
is the "affidavit of support" for Marina,
which I already told you about, once
that is in, we can leave the U.S.S.R.
any time we want.

How are things are your end?
If you don't have that letter from the
Marine Corps, telling about the discharge
how about getting a copy. I would like to have
some material upon which to start before
going into the discharge matter further with the
Marines.

Love from all three of us

PS. Enclosed 3
pictures of Marina and I.

The only thing holding us up now is the "affidavit of support" for Marina, which I
allready (sic) told you about, once that is in, we can leave the U.S.S.R. any ~~net~~ time we
want.

How are things are your end?

If you don't have that letter from the Marine Corps, telling about the discharge how
about getting a copy. I would like to have some material upon which to start before
going into the discharge matter further with the Marines.

Thats about all for now Love from all three of us.

LoveXXX
Marina
June

PS. Enclosed 3 pictures of Marina and I.

PAR AVION

№ 145/2
MINSK

22.5.44

Box 15

Unknown, *sup.*
Mrs. M. Oswald

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

15 26220
MINSK ПОЧТА

Handwritten notes:
Minsk
M. Oswald
Box 15
Mrs. M. Oswald

Handwritten: Intention

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 194—Continued

S. MURPHY, Don H. HARRISON

Feb. 24.

Dear Mother,

Well, I suppose you're allready
received our letter about the birth
of little June Lee Oswald
(not June Marina) she weighed 7 lbs
at birth which was on Feb.
15th mother and child are doing
well, she left the hospital on Feb. 24th.

We will probably wait for
a period of two or more months
while little June Lee is weighed
for her trip to the U. S.

Feb. 24

Dear Mother,

Well, I suppose you're allready (sic) received (sic) our letter about the birth of little June Lee Oswald (not June Marina) she weighed 7 lbs at birth which was on Feb. 15th mother and child are doing well, she left the hospital on Feb. 24th.

We will probably wait for a period of two or more months while little June gains weight for her trip to the U. S. I don't think it is too advisable to leave earlier than May. Our visas are good.

I don't think it is so serious
to have such a short way. ...
needs are good.

How's everything at your end?
O.K.?

The weather is rather cold here yet
I guess in Texas it must be
pretty hot by now.

Did you get those newspaper
clipping I asked you for?

I hope you're already
made out that affidavit of support
for Marina by now, like I asked
you.

That's about all for now.

Love XX

Love from Little June and
Marina

How's everything at your end? O.K.?

The weather is rather cold here yet I guess in Texas it must be pretty hot by now.

Did you get those newspaper clipping I asked you for?

I hope you're already (sic) made out that affidavit (sic) of support for Marina
by now, like I asked you.

That's about all for now.

Love XX Lee

Love from little June and Marina

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 195—Continued

A B И A [PAK AVION]

[R] MINBN
[R] H. 12/24

272
27
2
[RECEIVED]



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 195—Continued

March 28

Dear Mother

Today I received the affidavits from Mr. Phillips.

You asked whether I'll be staying at your place or Roberts' out west. I don't think I'll be staying at either but I will be visiting both. In any event I'll want to live on my own and probably will finally live in Ft. Worth or New Orleans. We will undoubtedly come by ship to the U.S. which will be a two week trip. I'll let you know when we leave the Soviet Union. I still don't know our export date of departure yet as there are still a few things to be done before we shove off.

As I said in my last letter we shall be coming probably in April. I already told you I received those clippings and so forth O.K.

March 28

Dear Mother

Today I received (sic) the affidavits from Mr. Phillips.

You asked whether (sic) I'll be staying at your place or Roberts' in Ft. Worth. I don't think I'll be staying at either but I will be visiting (sic) both. In any event I'll want to live on my own and probably will finally live in Ft. Worth or New Orleans. We will undoubtedly come by ship to the U.S. which will be a two week trip. I'll let you know when we leave the Soviet Union. I still don't know our export date of departure yet as there are still a few things to be done before we shove off.

As I said in my last letter we shall be coming probably in April. I already (sic) told you I received (sic) those clippings and so forth O.K.

I already tell you I don't
like change and no flight.
It's really not a very
good change. I'd like to have
enough to fly to the states,
but that's not too lightly at
this time, still it's not very
important as regards the mode
of transportation.

Our only girl, June Lee,
already weighs 11 lbs. and is
11 months old. Marina feels
very well also.

We are in constant touch
with the Embassy so all is well.
That's about all for now.

Lee

P.S.

Marina sends her love.

P.P.S. Today we also received your
card, thanks.

The money situation is pretty good although I'd like to have enough to fly to the states, but that's not too lightly (sic) at this time, still it's not very important as regards the mode of transportation.

June Lee, feels fine, she already (sic) weighs (sic) 11 lbs. and is 11½ months old. Marina feels very well also.

We are in constant touch with the Embassy so all is well.

That's about all for now.

Lee

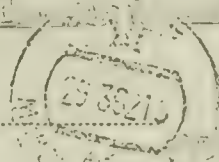
P.S. Marina sends her love.

P.P.S. Today we also received (sic) your card. Thanks.



MINSK
N 321/2

PAR AVION



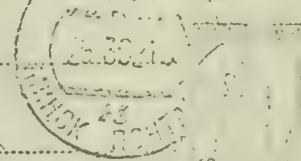
Куда *U.S.A.*

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Box 772

VERNON, TEXAS

Кому *MRS. W. COWLEY*



Адрес отправителя: *Минск*

4-21
4-9-62

4-9-62

Dear Mother,
 Well as you see we shall have not gotten off yet, the holdup is from the Embassy
 (sic)
 which is apparantly/trying to get us money from other source's (sic) than itself
 for our tickets to the U.S. probably (sic) they'll apporich (sic) you for money again.
 don't pay any attention to them.
 June is getting big now allready 2½ months old she's real cut I know you'll like her.
 Who is Mr. Phillips? Since you work at a new place now, do you still have contact
 with him? When will the election's (sic) for governor be in Texas?
 Do you get any word from Pic?
 Write soon. Love
 Lee

April 22

Dear Mother,

Well as you see we shall have not gotten off yet, the holdup is from the Embassy
 (sic)

which is apparantly/trying to get us money from other source's (sic) than itself
 for our tickets to the U.S. probably (sic) they'll apporich (sic) you for money again.
 don't pay any attention to them.

June is getting big now allready 2½ months old she's real cut I know you'll like her.

Who is Mr. Phillips? Since you work at a new place now, do you still have contact
 with him? When will the election's (sic) for governor be in Texas?

Do you get any word from Pic?

Write soon.

Love
 Lee



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 197—Continued

May 30. 1962

Dear Mother,

Well, here we are in Moscow getting ready to leave for the U.S.A., I'll be sending a telegram or otherwise informing you as to where we shall embark and so forth, everything is O.K. so don't worry about us we shall be leaving the from Holland by ship for the U.S. on June 4th however I expect to stay over in New York for a day or so and also new Washington D.C. for sightseeing.
 See you soon.

Love
 Lee

Dear Mother

Well, here are in Moscow getting ready to leave for the U.S.A.. I'll be sending a telegram or otherwise informing you as to where we shall embark and so forth, everything is O.K. so don't worry about us we shall be leaving the from Holland by ship for the U. S. on June 4th however I expect to stay over in New York for a day or so and also new Washington, D. C. for sightseeing.

See you Soon.

Love
 Lee

1955

... before we move ...
... in the middle of this
month Lee must quit school
now. Also, please send by
him any papers such as
his birth certificate that
you may have. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. Oswald

attt

Kreeger's

October 7, 1955

To whom it may concern,
Beaus (sic) we are moving to San Diego in the middle of this month Lee must quit
school now. Also, please send by him any papers such as his birth certificate that
you may have. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mrs. M. Oswald

Sept

Dear mother;
Well, I have booked passage on a ship to Europe. I would of had to sooner or later and I think It's best I go now. Just remember above all else that my values are very different from Robert's or your's. It is difficult to tell you how I feel, Just remember this is what I must do. I did not tell you about my plans because you could harly (sic) be expected to understand. I did not see aunt Lilian while I was here. I will write again as soon as I land.



Mrs. M. Oswald
3124 West 5th St.
Fort Worth,
TEXAS

Lee came home Sept. 14, 1959. He stayed three days with me. Said he would like to travel on a ship, working his way. Possibly export import. Remarked he could make more money that way. The next page is the letter he sent me and then came the news of his being in Russia.

Sept.

Dear Mother;

Well, I have booked passage on a ship to Europe, I would of had to sooner or later and I think It's best I go now. Just remember above all else that my values are very different from Robert's or your's. It is difficult to tell you how I feel, Just remember this is what I must do. I did not tell you about my plans because you could harly (sic) be expected to understand.

I did not see aunt Lilian while I was here. I will write again as soon as I land.

Lee

Envelope addressed, "Mrs. M. Oswald, 3124 West 5th St., Fort Worth, Texas," postmarked New Orleans, La., Sep. 19, 1959.

Notation by Marguerite Oswald:

Lee came home Sept. 14, 1959. He stayed three days with me. Said he would like to travel on a ship, working his way. Possibly export import. Remarked he could make more money that way. The next page is the letter he sent me and then came the news of his being in Russia.

Dear Mother

Commission Exhibit No. 201

Rec'd your letter and was very unhappy. In view of your troubles, I contacted the Red Cross on the base here, and told them about it. They will send someone out to the house to see you. When they do please tell them everything they want to know, as I am trying to secure an Early (hardship) discharge, in order to help you. Such a discharge is only rarely given, but if they know you are unable to support yourself then they will release me from the U.S.M.C. and I will be able to come home and help you. The Red Cross cannot give you funds of any kind. They can only give you me. and only if you make the right impression on them. Only if they know you cannot and are not receiving help from any other source, and only if they know you are in dire need now!

Love

Dear Mother

Received (sic) your letter and was very unhappy to hear of your troubles, I contacted the Red Cross on the base here, and told them about it. They will send someone out to the house to see you, when they do please tell them everything they want to know, as I am trying to secure an Early (hardship) discharge, in order to help you such a discharge is only rarely given, but if (sic) they know you are unable to support yourself then (sic) they will release me from the U.S.M.C. and I will be able to come home and help you. The Red Cross cannot give you funds of any kind they can

I can't use this check, of course.
Put the bill in an envelope
and send it to me in case short of
cash and need the rest.

Love
Lee

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Dec 18 1959 No. _____

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

37-1
1113

OF FORT WORTH

PAY
TO THE
ORDER OF

Mrs Lee H. Oswald

\$ 20⁰⁰/₁₀₀

KNOW YOUR ENDORSEER - REQUIRE IDENTIFICATION

Twenty dollars exactly

DOLLARS

Marguerite C Oswald
1013 5TH ST

Commission Exhibit No. 202

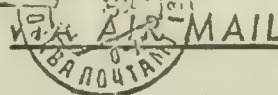
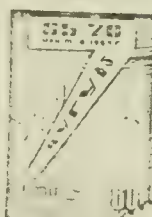
МЕЛНІТРОПОНІОН

MRS. M. OSWALD

1013 5TH ST.

FORT WORTH,

TEXAS, U.S.A.





COMMISSION EXHIBIT 203

In Reply, Please Refer to:
 Order: 50-101-127
 100
 AS Ltr 1, 60

CHARTERED BY THE
LAWYERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

From: Commander, 1st Marine Air Wing
To: Polynesian District Office, 1000290 USMC
2010 Marley, Fort Worth, Texas

విషయము: పరిశీలనకు వచ్చిన ప్రతి ఒక్కరూ తమ సంతకం చేసి, తమ పేరును కూడా రాసుకోవాలి.

102. () 1997. 22 1002. 1.

2015 (1) Statement of 22/1/15

1. And up, our recent activities, in contrast with the
2. of all children, to the same go the same note. In the
3. of the same note.

10. I will make a record of this in the October, 1942, issue of the Bulletin, and I am hoping that you be again relieved of this discharge, or at least in the U. S. Marine Corps records.

39. You have the right to appear in person, or to be represented by a lawyer, or to present any evidence or statements you believe you have concerning your case. If you do not decide to appear personally, or to be represented by counsel, you may submit to the Comptroller, together with the written evidence or statements in writing as you desire the Court to consider.

4. If you decide to appear personally, and you desire "Hill & Counsel" to represent you, please inform the Gen. Secy, Room 3100, into the building prior to 14 June 1960.

5. That memo (1) is forwarded to you for collection and return to this
in Washington.

6. Your signature, or that of any person in your behalf, will be of no value to the government.

7. If no answer is received within forty-five (45) days from the date of this letter, your case will be placed before the Board for appropriate action.

M. C. INTSCHER
By direction

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 204

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued

FOR:		NO.	
ADDRESS		C. B. C. C. C.	
<input type="checkbox"/> CHECK INDICATES DELIVERY ONLY TO ADDRESSEE	<input type="checkbox"/> INSURED	<input type="checkbox"/> REGISTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CERTIFIED
YOU MAY		The mail is now held at _____	
REQUEST REDELIVERY—Telephone post office or notify carrier. CALL FOR THE MAIL—Bring this notice. Identification required. SEND THIS NOTICE With person you name on other side. Identification required.			
RECEIVED (Signature of addressee)			
BY			
PGD Form Sep. 1959	3349	DATE DELIVERED	BY

POSTMARK

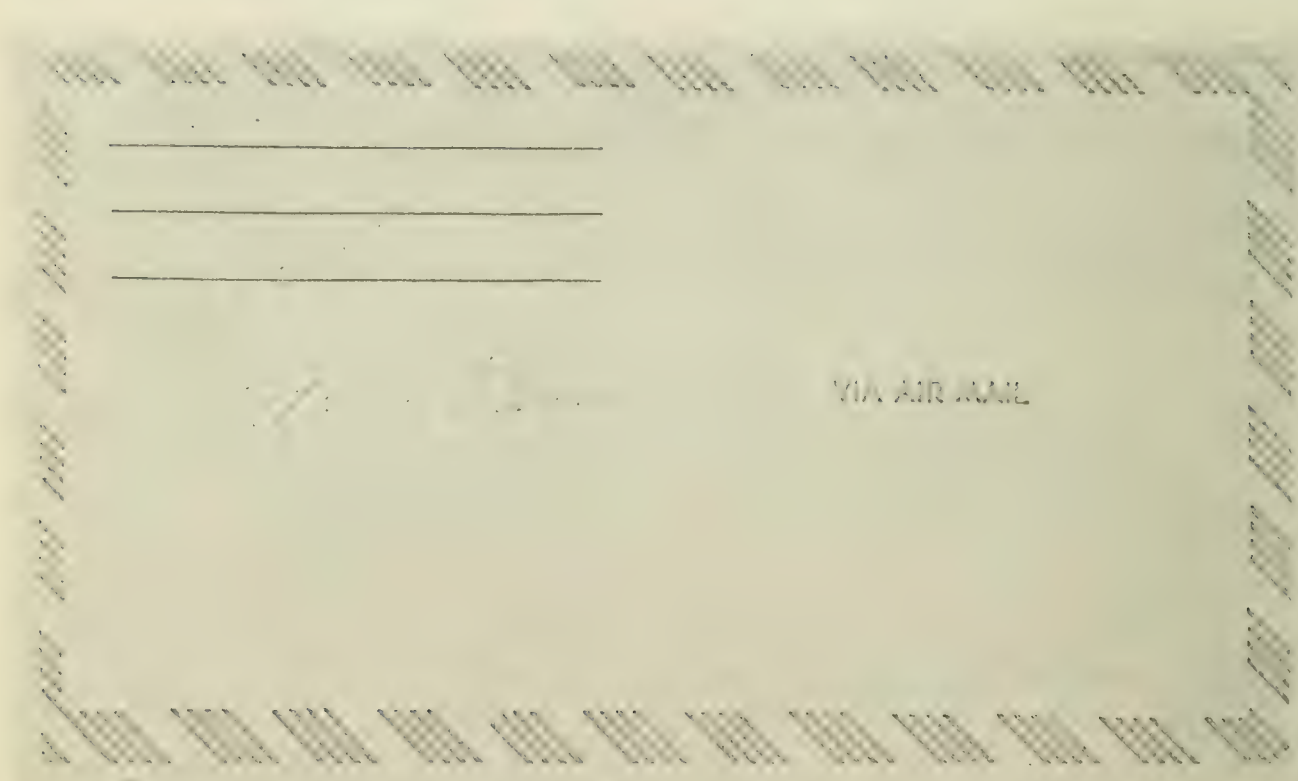
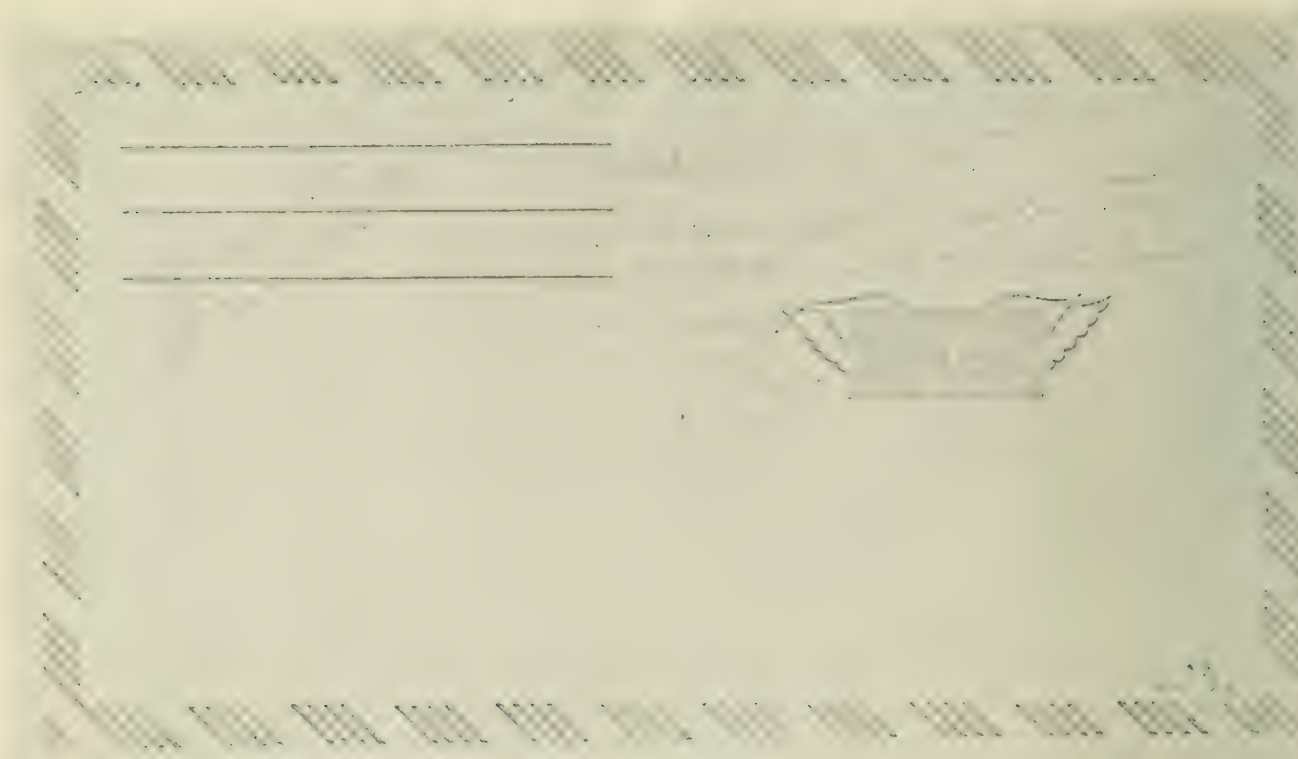
MAIL ARRIVAL NOTICE

FOR:		NO.	
Lee H. Oswald		2154584	
ADDRESS		OFFICE OF ORIGIN	
1410 Hurley		Glenview, Ill.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHECK INDICATES DELIVERY ONLY TO ADDRESSEE	<input type="checkbox"/> INSURED	<input type="checkbox"/> REGISTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CERTIFIED
YOU MAY		The mail is now held at _____	
REQUEST REDELIVERY—Telephone post office or notify carrier. CALL FOR THE MAIL—Bring this notice. Identification required. SEND THIS NOTICE With person you name on other side. Identification required.			
RECEIVED (Signature of addressee)			
BY			
PGD Form Sep. 1959	3349	DATE DELIVERED	BY

POSTMARK

MAIL ARRIVAL NOTICE

Main Office Unit
 Office Hours
 8 to 5 P.M. Days
 8 to 12 Sat.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

HEADQUARTERS
MARINE AIR RESERVE TRAINING COMMAND
U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS

In Reply, Please Refer to:
 Code: 100-1-100
 100-1-100
 100-1-100

[illegible]

... ..

It is suggested that action on this matter must be taken in your
early days.

Mr. S. L. [unclear]
 W. S. [unclear]
 First Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps
 Administrative Officer
 Aviation Class III Reserve Section

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 204

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

HEADQUARTERS

MARINE AIR RESERVE TRAINING COMMAND

U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION

GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS

In Reply Refer to:

Code: 57,441-100

1960

26 Apr 1960

UNCLASSIFIED

EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING

From: Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training Command
To: Private First Class Leo H. Smith, 1000240 USMC
2015 Harley, Fort Worth, Texas

Subj: Discharge by reason of undesirability; recommendation for

Ref: (1) Para 10077.21 MC-COMMAN

Encl: (1) Statement of rights

1. Due to your recent activities, this headquarters will convene a Board of officers, to determine your fitness for retention in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.
2. This Board will make a recommendation to the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training that you be separated by an Undesirable Discharge, or retained in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.
3. You have the right to appear in person, or to be represented by counsel, and to present any evidence or statements you believe may have a bearing on your case. If you do not desire to appear personally, or be represented by counsel, you may submit to the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training such evidence or statements in writing as you desire the Board to consider.
4. If you decide to appear personally, and you desire military counsel be appointed, please inform the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training prior to 14 June 1960.
5. Enclosure (1) is forwarded to you for completion and return to this headquarters.
6. Your appearance, or that of any person in your behalf, will be at no expense to the government.
7. If no answer is received within forty-five (45) days from the date of this letter, your case will be placed before the Board for appropriate action.

M. G. LEISCHNER

By direction

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 204

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued

10

1890

... ..

... ..

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the world are the historians. They are people who study the past and try to understand what happened and why it happened. They use a variety of sources, including books, documents, and artifacts, to reconstruct the past. They also try to understand the people who lived in the past and how they thought and felt. Historians are interested in the history of the world because it helps them to understand the present and the future.

115

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the world are the historians. They are the people who study the past and write about it. They are the people who tell us what happened and why it happened. They are the people who help us to understand the world and ourselves.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 204

2000

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued

[A letter included in Commission Exhibit 204 was too illegible to be reproduced. The contents of this letter are as follows.]

1410 Hurley
June 10, 1960

Reference Code: 50/JETIRGR 1900

26 April, 1960

United States Marine Corps

Dear Sir:

I am writing you on behalf of my son Lee Harvey Oswald. He is out of the country at present and since I have no contact with him I wish to request a stay of action concerning his discharge. Also, I desire to be informed of the charges against him. Please state reasons for such discharge. After hearing from you I will be willing to act in his behalf.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald
1410 Hurley
Fort Worth 4, Texas

[Also included in Commission Exhibit No. 204 was an envelope which could not be photographically reproduced with sufficient clarity to be read.

This envelope was postmarked "Glenview, Ill., April 29, 1960." It was addressed to "PFC Lee H. Oswald, 3613 Hurley, Fort Worth, Texas," with a return address of "Headquarters, Marine Air Reserve Training Command, U. S. Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois." This envelope was also stamped "Certified Mail No. 2180642."]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 204—Continued

There also appears in the official records jacket of Lee Harvey Oswald which contains papers relating to his discharge from the Marine Corps a letter dated June 10, 1960 with a return address 1410 Hurley. The letter reads:

Reference Code: 50/JETIGR 1900
26 April, 1960

United States Marine Corps

Dear Sir:

I am writing you on behalf of my son Lee Harvey Oswald. He is out of the country at present and since I have no contact with him I wish to request a stay of action concerning his discharge. Also, I desire to be informed of the charges against him. Please state reasons for such discharge. After hearing from you I will be willing to act in his behalf.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald
1410 Hurley
Fort Worth 4, Texas

(Mrs. Oswald confirms reading of letter as correct)

Hon. Christian H. ...
Secretary of State

March 7, 1960

Lee Harvey/11-959 SCS

Dear Sir:-

In October 1959 my son (age 20 yrs) Lee
Harvey Oswald (serial no. 1653230) went to Moscow
Russia three days after his discharge from the
Marine Corp. He went of his own free will.

On Nov. the news was received here and my
other son wired you asking for aid but no
acknowledgment of that wire was received from
either yourself or your office.

I am very much concerned because I have no
contact whatsoever with him now.

On Dec. 18/59 I wrote him where the newspaper
said he was staying in Moscow (Metropole Hotel)
and also enclosed a personal check in the amount
of \$20.00.

On Jan 5/60 I received a short note on a torn
piece of paper (flap off the envelope that I sent him)
stating that he couldn't cash the check and to
please send cash as he was in need of money.
I sent a \$20.00 bill the same day that I
received his note. On Feb 25/60 my letter was
returned to me.

I also sent a Foreign Money Transfer in the
amount of \$25.00. This draft was sent to him
thru my bank (against his receipt to be forwarded
to my bank) but the receipt has not been
received so I am terribly concerned about him.

All I know is what I read in the newspapers.
He went to the U. S. Embassy there and wanted to
become a U. S. Citizen and had applied for
Naturalization. However, the Russians refused
his request but said he could remain in their
country as a Resident Alien. As far as I know

he is still a U. S. Citizen.

I am writing to you because I am under the impression that he is probably stranded and even if he now realizes that he has made a mistake he would have no way of financing his way home. He probably needs help.

I also realize that my son might like Russia. That he might be working and be quite content. In that case, feeling very strongly that he has a right as an individual to make his own decisions I would in no way want to hinder or influence him in anyway.

If it is at all possible to give me any information concerning my son I would indeed be very grateful.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in the matter.

I remain
Sincerely

Mrs Marguerite Oswald
1605 8th Ave
NY Wash, Tex

SCS

Oswald, Lee
Harvey

In reply refer to
SCS 261.1122 Oswald,
Lee Harvey/3-760

March 30, 1960

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 7, 1960 concerning your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, who is understood to be residing in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A copy of your letter has been forwarded to the American Embassy at Moscow with the request that that office endeavor to obtain a report concerning your son's present welfare and inform him of your continuing desire to help him.

As soon as a report is received from the Embassy, I will write to you again.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Haselton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1605 Eighth Avenue,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:McKelvey:ls

3-29-60

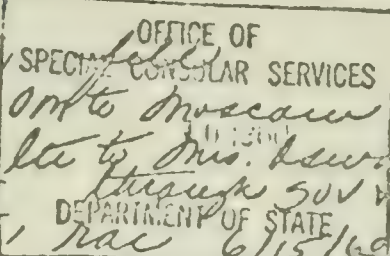
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 207

W/W

1411 Hurley
FV with Tif
6/18/60

PPT

Reference to

SCS 261.1122 Oswald
see Harvey 3-760

Dear Mr. Houston,

Thank you for your letter of March 30, informing me that a copy of my letter concerning my son Ree was forwarded to the American Embassy at Moscow. However, I feel that ample time has passed and that I should have some sort of report. Please follow up my request.

I would also like to know if Ree had signed the necessary papers renouncing his citizenship or is he still a citizen of the United States. The newspaper's at the time stated that he was asked to think it over until he was sure a Soviet citizenship would be tendered. The Russians refused his request, stating that he could remain in their country as a "resident alien".

Thanking you in advance for any help

I remain
Sincerely

Marguerite Oswald

Commission Exhibit No. 208

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 208

Commission Exhibit No. 209

Oswald, Lee Harvey

June 22, 1960

In reply refer to
SCS 261.1122 Oswald,
Lee Harvey/3-760

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to your letter of June 8, 1960 and to previous correspondence concerning your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A report has not as yet been submitted by the American Embassy at Moscow, which would indicate that it has been unsuccessful in communicating with your son. The Embassy has been reminded to notify the Department as soon as further information is available.

With regard to your questions about your son's citizenship it will be necessary that they be answered by another office in the Department. Your questions have been referred to the Passport Office for appropriate reply.

Sincerely yours,

Atty Gen

V. Harwood Blocker
Deputy Director
Office of Special Consular Services

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,

1605 Eighth Avenue,

Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:RACampbell:ls
CLEARANCE

SOV
PPT

6-15-60

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 209

JUL 7 1960

In reply refer to
PI/PFL-130-Oswald, Lee Harvey

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

In your recent letters to the Department concerning the situation of your son in the Soviet Union, Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald, you inquired whether he had remained a citizen of the United States.

It is believed that the United States passport which was issued to your son on September 10, 1959 is being retained at the American Embassy at Moscow, where he presented it on October 31, 1959, indicating that he had made application for Soviet citizenship and did not wish to remain a United States citizen.

There is enclosed for your information an excerpt from the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, setting forth the manner in which United States nationality may be lost. Your attention is invited particularly to Section 349(a)(1). Should it be ascertained that your son had voluntarily obtained naturalization in a foreign state upon his own application, he would be considered to have brought himself under the section of law just mentioned. Should your son not be granted Soviet citizenship upon his application and, having remained a United States citizen, appear at the Embassy for the purpose of voluntarily fulfilling the conditions of Section 349(a)(6) of the 1952 Act, he would be considered as having expatriated himself under that section of law.

The Department presently has no information that the Embassy at Moscow has evidence of record upon which to base the preparation of a certificate of loss of United States nationality in the case of your son under any section of the expatriation laws of the United States. If such a certificate is prepared in the future by the Embassy and approved by the Department, you will be informed.

Sincerely,

John T. White
Chief, Foreign Operations Division
Passport Office

Enclosure:

Excerpt. ✓

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1605 8th Avenue,
Forth Worth, Texas.

FFT: BWaterman: ww/6/24/60 *pm*

A TRUE COPY OF
THE SIGNED ORIGINAL
DATE 9/14/60
to

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 210

Walter Telf
July 10, 1960

Ref: -
PT/FAK-130 - Oswald, in Haway

filed
1/10/60
PT/FAK

Dear Mr White:

Thank you for your recent letter of July 7, regarding an answer to my inquiry concerning my son Lee.

You state the United States passport was issued on September 10, 1959. Would you possibly have information as to what date he applied for his passport and from what city & state? I would deeply appreciate the answers to both questions.

Sincerely
Mrs Margaret Oswald
1407 8th Ave
Ft Worth 4 Tex

PASSPORT OFFICE

JUL 21 1960

IT/E

RECEIVED
PT/FA
OFFICE

630 JUL 19 PM 2 56

RECEIVED

JUL 21 1960

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, was issued a passport on September 10, 1959 at the Passport Agency at Los Angeles, California upon an application which he executed on September 4, 1959 before a designated officer of the Superior Court at Santa Ana, California.

Sincerely,

John T. White
Chief, Foreign Operations Division
Passport Office

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1107 8th Avenue,
Fort Worth 4, Texas.

A TRUE COPY OF
THE SIGNED ORIGINAL.
JTW...

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 212

Oswald, Lee Harvey
SCS

G.W.

Commission Exhibit No. 213

In reply refer to
SCS

AIR MAIL

March 22, 1961

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

The American Embassy at Moscow has just informed the Department that your son is residing at the following address:

Lee Harvey Oswald
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 4, Apartment 24,
Minsk.

Your son has informed the Embassy by letter that he desires to return to the United States. It has been suggested to him that he call at the Embassy for an interview.

You will be promptly informed as further reports are received from the American Embassy at Moscow.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Haselton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,

Box 305,

Boyd, Texas.

SCA;SCS;LFS tanfield:ls

3-16-61

Clearances SOV - Miss James
PPT - ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
GWMasterton

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 213

W/W March 27, 61
1612 Hurley
HWA Tex

Dear Mr. Hosett -

Just received your letter
and most welcome news.

These are a few questions I would like
answered
will he have to have money to come
home on?

Do you advise my visiting him?

Please answer promptly so I can get
to work on both of these problems
as I know I can help by public
opinion.

Thank you
Sincerely
Mrs. Marguerite Quirk

1612 Hurley
HWA Tex

Telephone
WA-4-6439

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SA

MAR 30 AM 10 40

SECURITY AND

Oswald, Lee Harvey

April 7, 1961

In reply refer to
SCS

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to your letter of March 27, 1961 regarding your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Department perceives no reason why you may not communicate with your son.

His financial status is not known to the Department. However, you will be informed should arrangements be made for his return to the United States, and he is in need of funds for transportation expenses.

You were informed in the Department's letter of March 22, 1961, that our Embassy at Moscow had suggested to your son that he call at the Embassy for an interview. Your son recently informed our Embassy it was not convenient for him to come to Moscow for an interview. He stated that he believed he could not leave the city of Minsk without permission from the Soviet authorities. He was informed by the Embassy that it is the position of the Soviet Government that it interposes no objection or obstacle to visits to the Embassy by American citizens in the Soviet Union. The Embassy suggested to your son that he use the Embassy's letter in applying to the authorities in Minsk for permission to travel to Moscow.

You will be promptly informed as further reports are received from the American Embassy at Moscow.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Hazelton
Chief

Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,

1612 Hurley,

Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA;SCS;DFStanfield:ls

4-4-61

~~Det~~ Oswald,
Lee Harvey

Repts
5 & 5

~~JB~~ J. W. Work Tex
April 9, 1961

Dear Mr Haston:

I am of the opinion that when he informed the Embassy that it was not convenient for him to come to Moscow for an interview was probably the lack of funds in which to make the trip. Also, not knowing for sure if he would be allowed to return home he might be afraid to leave the city of Minsk and possible loss of his job (if he is working). When I made the trip to Washington in his behalf I had borrowed on my life insurance. Total loan \$135.00

Mr Haston, since then I have had to sell my personal belongings including my sewing machine in order to move back to TX Work. That was necessary since I needed to find work. I was not entitled to unemployment benefits since I had not worked steady since my accident. I have been working only a week now as an outside sales lady on a commission basis. I am not sure of a steady income or even the security of this job.

I have a 1954 car that I would be

willing to sell in order to help my son
if necessary.

Frankly I am all se has, I just called
his brother and was quite shocked when
I read your letter and asked him to help.
He replied - He went over there on his own
accord so let him get back the same way
I feel certain that a lot of people feel
the same way but I believe in helping
anyone in trouble. Afterall, they are the
ones that need our help. It is certainly
not our place to judge. There are a lot
of extenuating circumstances in this case.

I want to thank you for all your
kindness in this matter and feel sure
you will continue to do your best

Sincerely
Mrs Marquitta Sewall
1612 Hurley
Ft Worth, Tex

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 216

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 216—Continued

Oswald, Lee Harvey

— Commission Exhibit No. 217 —

In reply refer to
SCS

May 25, 1961

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to your letter of May 21, 1961 regarding your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

There appear to have been no recent developments since the Department's letter of April 7, 1961. However, you will be informed when further information is received from the American Embassy at Moscow.

Sincerely yours,

Donnen F. Stanfield
Acting Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1612 Hurley,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:ERBorrowdale:jh 5-24-61

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 217

*Oswald, Lee
Harvey*

June 21, 1961

In reply refer to
SCS

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to the Department's letter of May 25, 1961 regarding your son, Lee Harvey Oswald.

A report from the American Embassy at Moscow dated May 26, 1961 states that, as of that date, your son had not yet visited the Embassy as he had been requested to do. In an undated letter postmarked Minsk, May 16, 1961, and received by the Embassy on May 25, 1961, your son stated that he had married a Russian girl.

You will be notified when further information is received.

Sincerely yours,

Derman F. Stanfield
Acting Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1612 Hurley,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:ERBorrowdale:jh 6-13-61
Clearance:
SOV - Miss James

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 218

Oswald,
Lee Harvey

— Commission Exhibit No. 219 —

In reply refer to
SCS

August 16, 1961

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to the Department's letter to you dated June 21, 1961 regarding your son, Lee Harvey Oswald.

A recent report from the American Embassy at Moscow states that your son visited the Embassy on July 8, 1961 in connection with his desire to return to the United States with his wife.

Your son said that he was in direct communication with you and with his brother, and the Department trusts that he is now keeping you informed of his welfare and plans.

Sincerely yours,

Dorman F. Stanfield
Acting Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,

1612 Hurley,

Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:ERBorrowdale:jh 8-11-61

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 219

W/1455-1575 Eagle
August 25, 1961

Repts to SES

200.002

Dear Mr. Stanfield - Mr. Harvey OSWALD

Thank you for your letter of August 14. I have made contact with my son and know also that he writes his mother. In his last letter he mentioned that he hoped to see me soon. Now, that I have received your letter and know that he wanted the Embassy I feel he is really trying to return home. There are so many aspects of this case that I don't understand but I guess I am not supposed to. In any case I am most grateful for any further help and sincerely thank you and all the men in the Department for the help you have given me in the past.

Sincerely
Marguerite Oswald

261/1-2 Oswald's letter 8-25-61

1808 Eagle - Oct 3
Vernon, Texas

5-14-61
REC-7
Incl. 32
cc
Cac

(2) 432742

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

113397

W/ W/

2112 Conf 72

- Commission Exhibit No. 221

Thus clearest.

International Labour Organization Committee on

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

251 Park Avenue South, New York City, phone OR 4-4200.

Allyn C. Donaldson
Director
Special Consular Services
Department of State

SCA:SCS:JMP Porroville, nr 1-12-62

Allyn C. Donaldson

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FORM DS-322B
-91

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961—804260

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 221

In reply refer to
SCS 261.1122 Oswald,
Lee Harvey/1-1662

January 25, 1962

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

I refer to previous correspondence and conversations between you and officers of the Department concerning your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In a communication received from the American Embassy at Moscow, it is reported Mr. Oswald states he has received assurance from the Soviet authorities that he may receive exit documentation. Your son states that he intends to delay his departure until his wife receives immigrant visa documentation, in order that they may leave together.

The Embassy believes it is desirable to have funds available for their transportation in order that they may leave as soon as possible after they both receive their documentation. It is estimated that tourist economy air passage to New York will cost approximately \$450 per person. The Department will accept a remittance from you in the amount of \$900 for transmission to the Embassy through official channels to enable that office to arrange transportation. Your remittance should be in the form of a certified check, bank draft or money order made payable to the Department of State. When it is received, the Embassy will be notified.

A prompt reply to this letter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Haselton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
1612 Hurley,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SCA:SCS:FVanCott:ras 1/25/62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 222

reply refer to
S

February 1, 1962

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

With reference to your night letter telegram received today, the American Embassy at Moscow reported in its communication of January 16 your son had indicated in his latest letter he may be able to defray part of the cost. The Embassy is being requested to report how much Mr. Oswald can provide. In the meantime, it is hoped you will be able to raise the money possibly by a loan from a bank or from relatives or friends.

The International Rescue Committee, the address of which you requested on January 12, has informed the Department it wrote the Vernon Red Cross on January 22 outlining the information it would need to consider your request for financial assistance. It further reported it would not consider helping Mr. Oswald, only his wife, under its refugee program. Even assistance to her from this source is doubtful.

Concerning your suggestion that you make your son's story public with an appeal for help, although the Department is not in a position to advise you in this matter, it is not believed this would offer a solution to his problem.

Sincerely yours,

"Signed G. E. Haselton"

George H. Haselton
Chief

Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,

Box 982,

Vernon, Texas.

SCA:SCS:FVanCott:ras 2/E/62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 223

Repts SES

answered

Crowell Texas
May 25, 1962

Dear Mrs James

500-241 James

6/6/62

File

A few months ago I talked with you by telephone concerning the return of my son Lee. Since then I have had just two letters from him. He states he is trying to borrow the money for the tickets from the Govt. and that the Embassy in Moscow is helping him. Do you have any further information? (241-1122 - Oswald Lee Harvey)

This is indeed a sad case. Here is an American boy wanting to rectify a mistake but the fare is keeping him from it. It is amazing how many people know of our need. Not a one has offered to help. Yet, he served three years as a "Marine" was in Formosa during the crisis. My other son was a "Marine" also and was in Korea. My oldest son is making a career of the Air Force. There must be some way to help that boy. I would appreciate any advice.

So you will know my circumstances a little better, I am working as a companion, housekeeper for \$25.00 a week. Have been able to save a few dollars which will be needed to help my son and family. Unquerite Oswald

① Microfilm by HM/M

upon his return until he can relocate.
It is a lack of money and circumstances that
turned him against his native land (I quote from
newspaper clippings) It is true that the lack
of two tickets will keep him in Russia.
I worry that he might give up and decide
to become a Soviet citizen. After all I could
hardly blame him if he did and it
would be quite understandable.

Would you please forward my new address
to the Embassy in Moscow?

Box 473 - 316 E. Donnell - 684-3271
Prowell, Texas phone

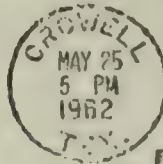
If, you care to call me at any time
please feel free to do so

Thanking you in advance
I remain

Mrs Marguerite Gould
yours quite

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

McCluskey
Box 473
Crowell, Texas



PAYMENT
VIA AIR MAIL
POSTED HERE

At State Department
Mr. Frances James
Officer in Charge of Soviet Affairs
Washington 25
D.C.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 224—Continued

Report to SPECIAL CONSULAR SERVICES
MAY 29 1962

Crowell, Texas
May 20, 1962

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Dear Mr. Haselton

Commission Exhibit No. 225

Your letter of February 1, 1962 advised me that my son had indicated he would be able to defray part of the cost of returning home. However, the several letters that I have received from him since then let me know that he is still trying to borrow the money from the Government and that the Embassy in Moscow is helping him. So far, nothing to that effect has been settled.

Mr. Haselton, I am not in a position to help much. I have a few dollars that I have saved which I am sure will be needed upon his return. Since I own nothing but a 1954 car I am unable to borrow any money. As for friends, well a lot of people know the need but not one has offered to help. There is a young man caught in circumstances beyond his control. We certainly preach against communism and such but when we are called upon to help - to do our best - it seems it is not important. Because of a need of the few, must that boy remain in Russia? He spent three years

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 225

in The Marines, his brother also and he
was a brother in the Air Force for the past
fourteen years.

It is ironic that the same circumstances
that sent him there should also be the
same that is keeping him there. Lack
of money.

I have had only two letters since Feb
from him.

If you have any new information, please
forward it on to me.

I am working in Brownsville, Texas

Box 473 Address 316 E. Donnell

Phone 684-3271. Please forward that
address to The Embassy in Moscow for
me. I would also appreciate knowing
when he leaves Moscow (if ever) and would
gladly pay for a cablegram.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness

I remain
Sincerely,
L. M. Marguerite Gaudin

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SPEEDLETTER

In reply refer to
SCS

Date: June 1, 1962

This form of communication is used
in the interest of speed and economy.
If a reply is necessary, address the De-
partment of State, attention of the
Division mentioned below.

SPEEDLETTER

TO:

TO: [Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
Box 473,
316 E. Donnell,
Crowell, Texas.]

AIR MAIL

With reference to your letter of May 25, 1962, a telegram
was received last night from the American Embassy at Moscow
reporting that your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, and his family
are leaving there today for Rotterdam where they will board
the S. S. "Maasdam", scheduled to arrive at New York on
June 13, 1962.

George H. Haselton
Chief
Protection and Representation Division

SCA:SCS:FVanCott:ras

Please return

Rm. 4219 - SOV

Oswald

June 7, 1962

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Miss James has brought to my attention the letter which you sent to her on May 25, 1962 reporting that your son, Lee, had informed you that he had not yet been able to complete arrangements for his departure from the Soviet Union to the United States.

Inquiry of the American Embassy at Moscow concerning your son's plans brought the reply on May 31 that your son and his family were leaving Moscow June 1 for Rotterdam and would leave Rotterdam June 4 on the S. S. MAASDAM for New York, arriving June 13. In all probability, by this time you have received this information from your son.

I am sorry you have been caused so much unhappiness as the result of your son's actions. You doubtless realize that his unfortunate situation was the result of his original decision to live in the USSR, and that the American Embassy at Moscow and the Department have made every effort to assist him. As you know, he originally informed the Embassy that he wished to remain permanently in the Soviet Union and never return to the United States. When he changed his mind later, the Embassy, regardless of his earlier actions, advised him regarding the procedure which he should follow to obtain Soviet exit permits for himself, his wife, and child; also the Department granted him a loan to pay for his transportation back to New York. I trust that your son is aware and appreciative of the assistance which has been rendered by the United States Government.

Sincerely yours,

Robert I. Owen
Officer in Charge
Political Affairs
Office of Soviet Union Affairs

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,
Box 473,
Crowell, Texas.

WFO:SOV:WH:ma:14m 6/6/62

APPLICATION FORM

To: Albert Schweitzer College, Churwalden/Gr., Switzerland

I herewith apply to attend the Study Course from April 12, 1960 to June 27, 1960

Surname (print) *Lee Harvey* Christian Name(s) *Lee Harvey*

Mr., Mrs. or Miss *Mr.* Age *20* Mother tongue *English*

Other languages you know *Russian (Equal in Fluency to 1 year of schooling)*

Occupation *Student* Nationality *American*

Exact Address *MCAF, MACS-9, Santa Anna, California, U.S.A.*

Remarks *Please inform me of the amount of the deposit (If required) So I can forward it and confirm my reservation, and show My sincerity of purpose. Thank you.*

Date *3/19/59* Signature *Lee H. Oswald*

APPLICATION FORM

To: Albert Schweitzer College, Churwalden/Gr., Switzerland

I herewith apply to attend the Study Course from April 12, 1960 to June 27, 1960

Surname (print) Oswald Christian Name(s) Lee Harvey

Mr., Mrs. or Miss Mr. Age 20 Mother tongue English

Other languages you know Russian (Equal in Fluency to 1 year of schooling)

Occupation Student Nationality American

Exact Address MCAF, MACS-9, Santa Anna, California, U.S.A.

Remarks Please inform me of the amount of the deposit (If required) So I can forward it and confirm my reservation, and show My sincerity of purpose. Thank you.

Date 3/19/59 Signature /s/ Lee H. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 228

NAME

Please fill in two copies of this form and send one to Dr. Robert H. Schacht, 1 Franklin St., Providence 6, R.I., and one to the Albert Schweitzer College, Churcheaton, N.S.W., Australia.

- Which of the following
- a) the whole Year Course for the academic year 19 / 20
- b) the ^{first} term(s) of the Year Course 19 / 20
- the ^{second} term(s)

(Please cross out the words which do not apply.)

Full Name (Print) Mr. Mess. or Miss

Address

Home Address

Date of Birth Land of Birth Height . . . Weight . . .

Name of Parent or Legal Guardian

Address

Educational background:

Preparatory School or Dates

High School

Age Grade

College Dates

Type of Curriculum (Science, Liberal Arts, Practical, Vocational)

Average Grade

Special Interests (extra-curricular, religious, vocational, literary, sports, hobbies)

Extent and Nature of Private Reading (favourite authors or books)

Active Part taken in Organisations:

Vocational Interest (if decided upon)

Professional etc. Experience (if any)

Commission Exhibit No. 228

ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE, CHURWALDEN, GRAUBUENDEN, SWITZERLAND

YEAR COURSE APPLICATION FORM.

Please fill out two copies of this form and send one to Dr. Robt. H. Schacht, 1 Benevolent St., Providence 6, R.I., and one to the Albert Schweitzer College, Churwalden/Gr., Switzerland

I wish to attend

- a) the whole Year Course for the academic year 19 / first)
 - b) the second) term(s) of the Year Course 19 /60.
- third `spring course begins April 12, 1960?
(Please cross out the words which do not apply.)

Full Name (print) Lee H. Oswald Mr. Mrs. or Miss

Permanent Address MCAF, MACS-9 Santa Anna, California

Present Address "Same as above"

Date of Birth 10/18/39 Land of Birth America Height 5'11'' Weight 100

Name of Parent or Legal Guardian Mrs. M. Oswald

Address 313 Templeton Dr., Ft. Worth, Texas

Educational Background :

Preparatory School or
High School Completed high school by correspondence Dates Jan 58"
Average Grade (85, passing 65 on scale of 100=B+) Dates
College none
Type of Curriculum (Science, Liberal Arts, Practical, Vocational)
Science, English, Woodworking, Civics, Mechincal (sic)
Drawing, art, Math (in H.S.)
Average Grade 85%

Special Interests (extra-curricular, religious, vocational, literary, sports, hobbies)

Philosophy, Psychology, Ideology

Football, baseball, tennis, Stamp collecting

Extent and Nature of Private Reading (favourite authors or books)

Jack London, Darwin, Norman V. Peale, Sciencetific (sic) books, Philosophy ect. (sic)

Active Part taken in Organisations: Student body movement in school for controll (sic) of Juvenile Delinquency. Member Y.M.C.A. and A.Y.A. associations

Vocational Interest (if decided upon) To be a short story writer on contemporary American life

Professional etc. Experience (if any)

General Statement regarding reasons for wishing to attend the Albert Schweitzer College In order to aquire (sic) a fuller understanding of that subject which interest (sic) me most, Philosophy. To meet with Europeans who can broaden my scope of understanding. To recive (sic) formal Education by Instructors (sic) of high standing and character. To broaden my knowlege (sic) of German and to live in a healty (sic) climate and Good Moral atmosphere.

Plans to be pursued after the period at the Albert Schweitzer College (educational, vocational, professional) To attend the short summer course of the University of Turku, Turku, Finland. Then to return to America and pursue my chosen vocation.

Familiarity with Foreign Languages (if any) Russian (equal in fulency (sic) to about one years education or schooling. I do speak a very little German.

General condition of health Good

Have you had a serious illness or nervous disturbance? No

If so, explain here

Does such a condition still exist? no

Are you at present receiving medical or psychiatric care? no

If so, explain here

References (2)

Name and Address Mr. A. Botelho
MCAF, MACS-9, Santa Anna, Calif.

Name and Address Mr. R. Calore
MCAF MACS-9, Santa Anna, Calif.

Signature /s/ Lee H. Oswald

Date 3/4/59

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 228—Continued

ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE
CHURWALDEN (GR)
SWITZERLAND

March 22nd, 1960

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
MCAF, MACS-9
Santa Barbara, Calif.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Oswald,

Due to a number of circumstances we found ourselves forced to make a slight change in the arrival and departure dates of the third term. The first lecture will be held on Tuesday afternoon, 16.00 o'clock, April 19th, instead of taking place on the 21st, with arrival day on the 20th. It will mean that the students arrive either on the evening of Monday, the 18th, or before noon on April 19th. This change, however, makes it possible to end the term on the weekend of July 2nd, instead of the 6th as originally planned.

We hope that you will still be able to fit this change of dates into your travel plans. Should it not be possible for you to arrive on the earlier date we of course understand the difficulty. In the latter case, please drop us a line so that we know.

Looking forward to your coming, we are,

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT SCHWEITZER
COLLEGE

Hans Casparis

Prof. Hans Casparis

President

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 229

49
Please forward
if necessary

3824 W 5TH ST
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE
CHURWALDEN (GR).
SWITZERLAND

Mr. Lee H. Oswald

MCMP, 1103-2

Santa Anna, California

U.S.A.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 229—Continued

Handwritten: 10/2/41

10/2/41

Handwritten: 10/2/41

I have been thinking about you a great deal lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately but I will try to write to you more often.

I have been thinking about you a great deal lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately but I will try to write to you more often.

I have been thinking about you a great deal lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately but I will try to write to you more often.

Handwritten: 10/2/41

Handwritten: 10/2/41

Handwritten Top
Copy 1960

Commission Exhibit No. 231

Handwritten: Prof. Casparis

I am writing you in regards to my son Lee H. Oswald. A few months ago he wrote me that he was accepted by your college and had sent a registration fee. He remarked he was quite happy and looked forward to going there. He left for Moscow, Russia in November and I have had only one letter from him. My mail to him is being returned. I only hope he is on his way to Switzerland. Please let me know if you have had and further word from him.

Handwritten: Sincerely,
Marguerite Oswald
1410 Hurley
Ft Worth Tex
U.S.A.

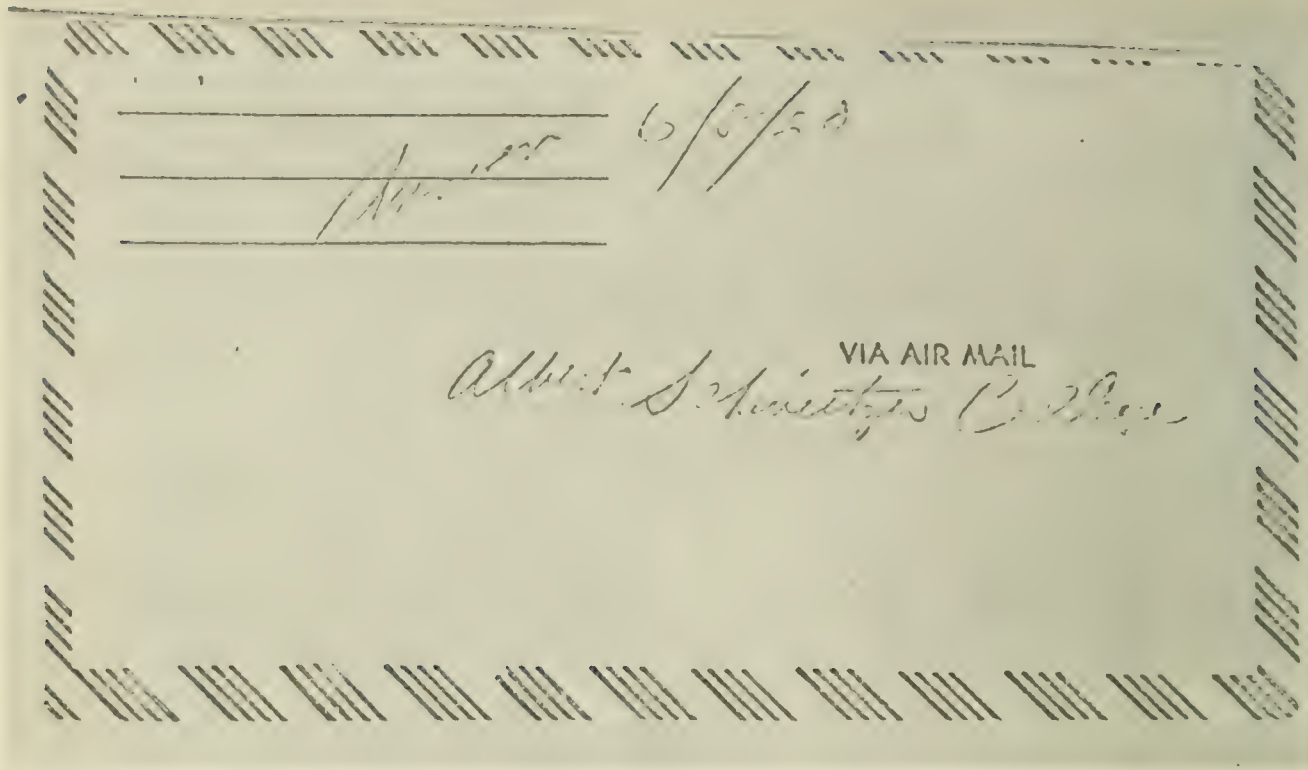
W2

Ft. Worth, Texas
April 6, 1960

Prof. Hans Casparis:
Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regards to my son Lee H. Oswald. A few months ago he wrote me that he was accepted by your college and had sent a registration fee. He remarked he was quite happy and looked forward to going there. He left for Moscow, Russia in November and I have had only one letter from him. My mail to him is being returned. I only hope he is on his way to Switzerland. Please let me know if you have had and (sic) further word from him.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
1410 Hurley
Ft. Worth Tex
U.S.A.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 231—Continued

April 26 1960

Commission Exhibit No. 232

Mrs. M. Oswald
1410 Hurley
Ft. Worth, Texas USA

Dear Mrs. Oswald,

Thank you for your letter of April 6th. It is with regret that we have to tell you that we have not had any word from your son Lee since his application for the 3rd term of a few months ago. We fully expected him to be here for the beginning of the trimester, April 19th, especially since he had paid the deposit.

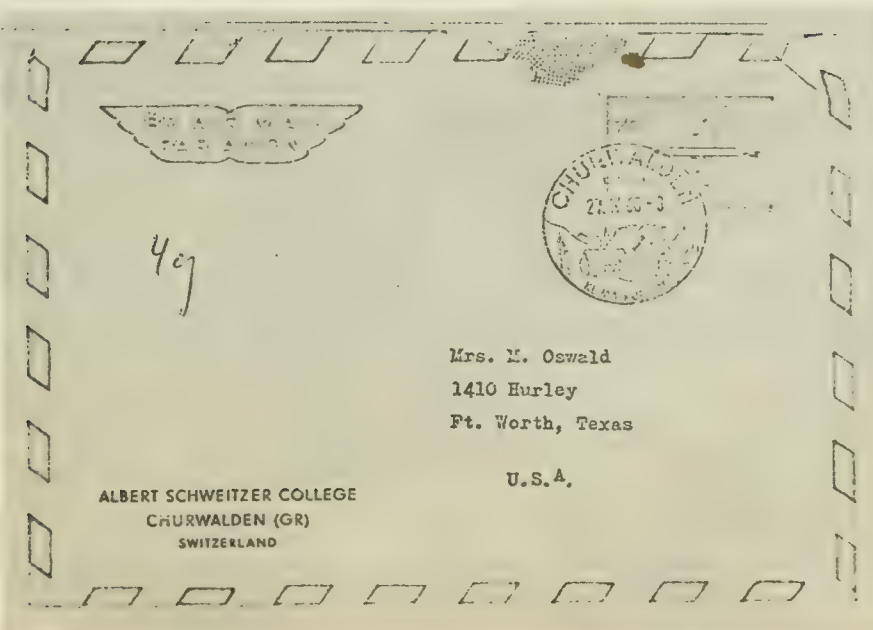
We fully share your concern and hope that you will hear from him in the very near future. If you do, we would appreciate a short note from you indicating the reasons why he did not come to ASC, unless, of course, we hear from him personally.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT SCHWEITZER
COLLEGE

Hans Casparis.
Prof. Hans Casparis
President

Wm



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 232

Miss Schmitz's Coll. 2 June 6, 1950
Prof. Louis Casperio

—Commission Exhibit No. 233

Dear Prof. Casperio

Thank you for sending my letter
concerning my son Ben. I have not
had any word from him. Of course,
I am still quite concerned and any
information you might have would be
greatly appreciated. I would like to know
what date he applied for application.
What is the amount of his deposit and if
he will be entitled to a refund. If so,
please forward that amount in my care.
What course had he made application for.
Thanking you in advance

I remain
Sincerely
Miss Margaret Dewell

Wm

June 19, 1959

—Commission Exhibit No. 234—

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed please find the registration
fee of twenty-five dollars which
I understand is to be placed toward
my normal college fees and expenses.
I am very glad to have been
excepted for the third term of your
college next year and am looking
forward to a fine story.

Any new information on the
school or even the students who will
attend next year would be appreciated.

Thank you
Lee H. Oswald

L. H. Oswald
MCAF, MACS-9
Santa Anna,
Calif.

Wh

June 19, 1959

Dear Sirs

Enclosed please find the registration fee of twenty-five dollars which I understand is to be placed toward my normal college fees and expenses. I am very glad to have been excepted (sic) for the third term of your college next year and am looking forward to a fine story.

Any new information on the school or even the students who will attend next year would be appreciated.

Thank you
Lee H. Oswald

L. H. Oswald
MCAF, MACS-9
Santa Anna,
Calif.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 234

July 10, 1959

Mr. Leo H. Oswald
FOAF, 1103-9
Santa Anna, California
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Oswald,

Thank you for your letter of June 19th with the enclosed deposit of \$25.00 for the third term of the Year Course 1959-60 at Albert Schweitzer College.

Enclosed please find a list of things we suggest our students to bring along. It may be helpful to you when you prepare for your stay in British land.

Should any more questions come up during the course of the next months, please do not hesitate to write again.

Looking forward to having you as one of our future students, we are,

Sincerely yours,

E. Weibel, Secretary

Enc.

April 26, 1960

Mrs. M. Oswald
1410 Hurley
Ft. Worth, Texas USA

Dear Mrs. Oswald,

Thank you for your letter of April 6th. It is with regret that we have to tell you that we have not had any word from your son Lee since his application for the 3rd term of a few months ago. We fully expected him to be here for the beginning of the trimester, April 19th, especially since he had paid the deposit.

We fully share your concern and hope that you will hear from him in the very near future. If you do, we would appreciate a short note from you indicating the reasons why he did not come to ASC, unless, of course, we hear from him personally.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Hans Casparis
President

Commission Exhibit No. 236

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 236

September 3rd, 1960

Commission Exhibit No. 236

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
1410 Hurley
Ft. Worth, Texas, USA

Dear Mrs. Oswald,

Thank you for your letter of June. As yet we have had no word whatever from your son Lee.

The date of his application was March 4th, 1959, and he applied for attendance of the third term at ASC, from April 20th till July 2nd.

We regret that we shall not be able to refund the deposit of \$25.00. You will well understand that in a small College such as ours, where we can accept only a limited number, the fact that a student does not appear at the beginning of the term means a distinct loss. The \$25.00 at least cover our administrative expenses.

We hope that by now you have heard from your son, for we can certainly understand your concern about him.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT SCHWEITZER
COLLEGE

Hans Casparis
Prof. Hans Casparis
President

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 236—Continued

Bel. Lee Oswald (3. Trum)

New York, Tex.
April 6, 1960

Prof. Hans Caspary:

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regards to my son Ben. I find in the age he wrote me that he was accepted by some college and also had not a registration yet. He remarked he was quite happy and looked forward to going there. He left for Moscow, Russia in November and I have had only one letter from him. My mail to him is being withheld. Please let me know if you have had any further word from him.

Sincerely,

W. H. Maguire Oswald
1410 Harding
New York, Tex.
W. H. M.

P.S. He was staying at the Metropol Hotel in Moscow.

W. H.



Comm. Exh. 237

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 237

(c) SHOT PLOTTING, RAPID FIRE.—After the target is marked and disced, a dot or an X should be placed on the recording target for each 5, 4, 3, or 2, locating them as indicated by the spotter in the target (see page 7).

(d) If necessary to change windage or elevation the shooter will refer to the windage and elevation lines on his recording target, making the adjustments accordingly.

(e) The shooter will do all of his own recording.

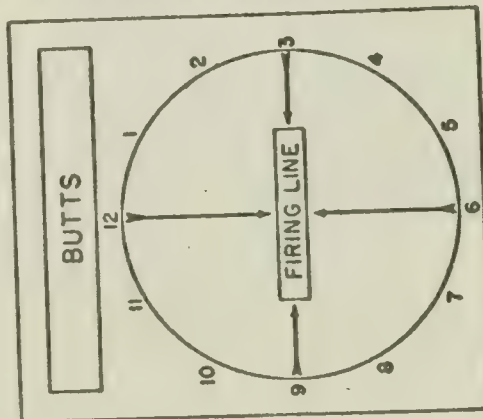
(f) After the shooter has established a correct sight setting at all ranges for the phases of firing concerned, he will fill out the rifle recording sheet.

(2)

15-5044-1

EFFECT OF WIND

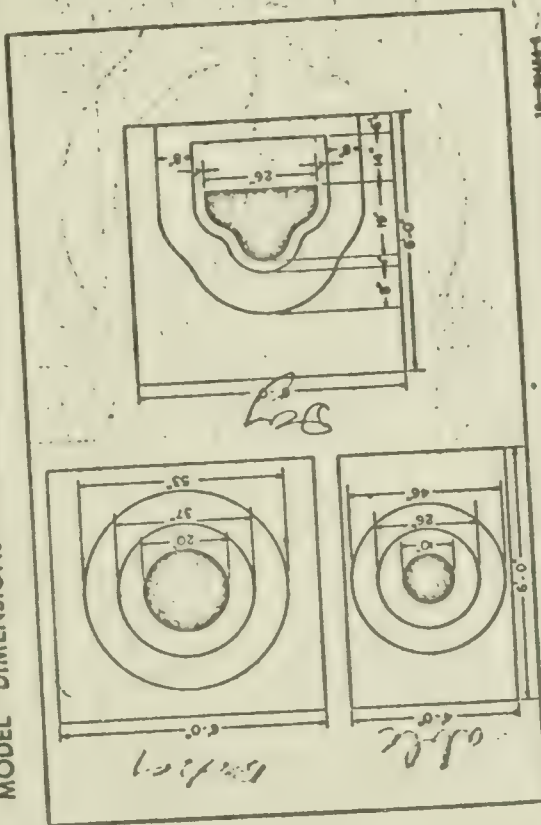
The effect of wind must be carefully studied. The direction of wind is explained by the use of the word "o'clock" and the velocity of the wind is described in miles per hour. The horizontal clock system is used in describing the direction of the wind. The firing point is considered in the center of a big clock face with the 12 towards the target. The arrows on the diagram indicate 3, 6, 9, and 12 o'clock winds. A 3 o'clock wind comes directly from the right. A 6 o'clock wind comes straight from the rear. A 9 o'clock wind comes directly from the left.



(3)

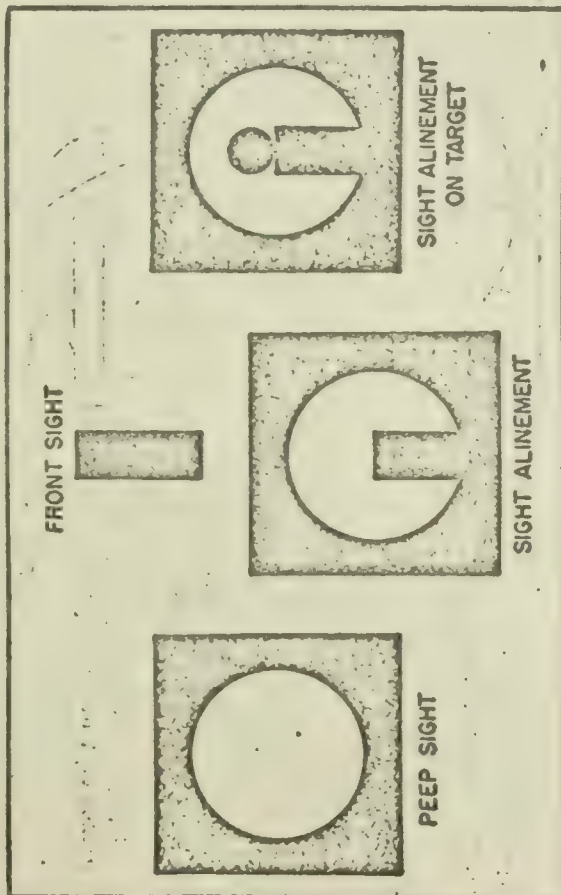
15-5044-1

MODEL "DIMENSIONS TO SCALE OF A, B, AND D TARGETS"



16-00000-1

(15)



16-00000-1

(4)

SAMPLE SCORE SHEET

300 YARDS RAPID		DATE 6/4/50	HIT	NO	VALUE
COME UP FROM 200 YARDS		ELEV USED 3300	5's	5	25
6 4 2 0 2 4 6		CORRECT ELEV 300	4's	3	12
6 4 2 0 2 4 6		ZERO WIND 1CR	3's	1	3
6 4 2 0 2 4 6		WIND VEL 10 MPH	2's	1	2
6 4 2 0 2 4 6		WIND DIRECTION 90°	0's	0	
6 4 2 0 2 4 6		SCORE			42
6 4 2 0 2 4 6		REMARKS: Forget to apply proper windage Bucked 3rd shot			

(7)

500 YARDS SLOW		DATE 6/7/50	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
4 2 0 2 4		ELEV USED 500+30	1	500	200	○	3
4 2 0 2 4		CORRECT ELEV 500+30	2	500	500	○	4
4 2 0 2 4		ZERO WIND 2CR	3	"	"	○	5
4 2 0 2 4		WIND VEL 5	4	"	"	○	5
4 2 0 2 4		WIND DIRECTION 30°	5	"	"	○	4
4 2 0 2 4		SCORE			35		
4 2 0 2 4		REMARKS: Wind raised 6th Flinched 7th and 9th					

(6)

U. S. RIFLE CALIBER .30 MI

ELEVATION RULE.—One click of the elevating knob moves the strike of the bullet 1 inch on the target for each 100 yards of range. The strike of the bullet is moved up or down as shown by the arrow and words on the knob.

WIND-GAGE RULE.—One click of the windage knob moves the strike of the bullet 1 inch on the target for each 100 yards of range. Right windage moves the strike of the bullet to the right and left windage moves it to the left, as shown by the arrows and letters on the windage knob.

ONE-CLICK WINDAGE RULE.—The range (expressed in hundreds of yards) multiplied by the velocity of the wind and divided by 10 equals the number of clicks to be allowed for a 3 or 9 o'clock wind. (For a 1, 5, 7 or 11 o'clock wind, use approximately one half of the windage given by the formula; for a 2, 4,

10-5544-1

(a)

8, or 10 o'clock wind, use approximately the same windage given by the formula.)

Example: At 500 yards, if the wind is blowing 8 miles per hour at 3 o'clock, 5×8 equals 4 clicks of windage. Since the wind is coming from the right, the rear sight is moved to the right, into the wind, to counteract the force of the wind. Therefore, the sight should have 4 clicks of right windage for the first shot.

ZERO OF RIFLE.—The zero of a rifle for each range is the point at which the rear sight must be set for both elevation and windage in order to hit the center of the bull's-eye on a normal day when there is no wind. This zero may not conform to the marks on the elevating knob and the windage gage. The zero of any one rifle may differ with different men, owing to the difference in their way of holding the rifle or of aiming.

(9)

10-5544-1

RIFLE RECORDING SHEET				
RIFLE No.	DATE <i>11-2-27</i>		AMMUNITION	
	ELEVATION	WINDAGE	REMARKS	
800 Yards Slow—Standing			<i>6-0</i>	
300 Yards Slow—Sitting			<i>6-2</i>	
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling			<i>15-0</i>	
800 Yards Rapid—Sitting			<i>6-0</i>	
300 Yards Rapid—Prone			<i>8-1</i>	

18-60446-4

(10)

RIFLE RECORDING SHEET				
RIFLE No.	DATE		AMMUNITION	
	ELEVATION	WINDAGE	REMARKS	
800 Yards Slow—Standing				
300 Yards Slow—Sitting				
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling				
500 Yards Slow—Prone				
800 Yards Rapid—Sitting				
300 Yards Rapid—Prone				

18-60446-4

(11)

RIFLE RECORDING SHEET			
RIFLE No.	DATE		REMARKS
	ELEVATION	AMMUNITION WINDAGE	
300 Yards Slow—Standing			
300 Yards Slow—Sitting			
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling			
500 Yards Slow—Prone			
300 Yards Rapid—Sitting			
300 Yards Rapid—Prone			

16-0000-1

(13)

RIFLE RECORDING SHEET			
RIFLE No.	DATE		REMARKS
	ELEVATION	AMMUNITION WINDAGE	
300 Yards Slow—Standing			
300 Yards Slow—Sitting			
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling			
500 Yards Slow—Prone			
300 Yards Rapid—Sitting			
300 Yards Rapid—Prone			

16-0000-1

(12)

• RIFLE RECORDING SHEET

RIFLE No.	DATE		AMMUNITION		REMARKS
	ELEVATION		WINDAGE		
200 Yards Slow—Standing					
300 Yards Slow—Sitting					
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling					
500 Yards Slow—Prone					
200 Yards Rapid—Sitting					
300 Yards Rapid—Prone					

16-60444-1

(14)

• RIFLE RECORDING SHEET

RIFLE No.	DATE		AMMUNITION		REMARKS
	ELEVATION		WINDAGE		
200 Yards Slow—Standing					
300 Yards Slow—Sitting					
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling					
500 Yards Slow—Prone					
200 Yards Rapid—Sitting					
300 Yards Rapid—Prone					

16-60444-2

(15)

RIFLE RECORDING SHEET			
RIFLE No.	DATE		REMARKS
	ELEVATION	WINDAGE	
800 Yards Slow—Standing			
300 Yards Slow—Sitting			
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling			
500 Yards Slow—Prone			
800 Yards Rapid—Sitting			
300 Yards Rapid—Prone			

16-00444-1

(16)

RIFLE RECORDING SHEET			
RIFLE No.	DATE		REMARKS
	ELEVATION	WINDAGE	
800 Yards Slow—Standing			
300 Yards Slow—Sitting			
300 Yards Slow—Kneeling			
500 Yards Slow—Prone			
800 Yards Rapid—Sitting			
300 Yards Rapid—Prone			

16-00444-1

(17)

RIFLE No.

300 Yards
Slow—Standing

300 Yards
Slow—Sitting

300 Yards
Slow—Kneeling

500 Yards
Slow—Prone

200 Yards
Rapid—Sitting

300 Yards
Rapid—Prone

DATE

ELEVATION

WINDAGE

AMMUNITION

REMARKS

10-00454-1

(18)

200 YARDS SLOW

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

3

2

1

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

8

6

4

2

0

2

4

6

8

DATE
2/12/55

ELEV. USED
12/0

CORRECT ELEV.
13/1R

ZERO WIND

WIND VEL.

WIND DIRECTION

REMARKS

NO

ELEV

WIND

CALL

VALUE

1

12

2

3

13

1R

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

SCORE

10-00454-1

(19)

Nov. 21 1914

200 YARDS SLOW

DATE *Nov. 21 1914*

ELEV USED *6-0*

CORRECT ELEV *6*

ZERO WIND *0*

WIND YEL *0*

WIND DIRECTION *0*

REMARKS

SCORE *38*

NO ELEV WIND CALL VALUE

1				
2	<i>2</i>			<i>7</i>
3				<i>4</i>
4				<i>4</i>
5				<i>4</i>
6				<i>3</i>
7				<i>4</i>
8				<i>3</i>
9				<i>4</i>
10				<i>4</i>

200 YARDS SLOW

DATE *Nov. 21 1914*

ELEV USED *6-0*

CORRECT ELEV *6*

ZERO WIND *0*

WIND YEL *0*

WIND DIRECTION *0*

REMARKS

SCORE *34*

NO ELEV WIND CALL VALUE

1	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>
2			<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>
3			<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>
4			<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
5	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
6			<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
7			<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
8			<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
9			<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
10			<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

(23)

(22)

200 YARDS SLOW

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

DATE	ELEV. USED	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
10-1-21	4-0	1			○	
		2	4	1 R	○	
		3			○	
		4			○	
		5			○	
		6			○	
		7			○	
		8			○	
		9			○	
		10			○	
SCORE						29

CORRECT ELEV. 4

ZERO WIND 1 R

WIND VEL. 0

WIND DIRECTION 0

REMARKS

(25)

[illegible]

TABLE 1

10-000-1

10-10-10

(27)

THURS DEC 13

7/15/58

300 YARDS SLOW

DATE
ELEV. USED *9-12*
CORRECT ELEV.
ZERO WIND
WIND VEL. *12*
WIND DIRECTION *0*
REMARKS

NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
1	9	12	1	4
2	9	12	1	4
3				2
4				4
5				7
6				7
7				3
8				
9				7
10				7
SCORE				53

Well

300 YARDS SLOW

DATE
ELEV. USED *9-12*
CORRECT ELEV.
ZERO WIND
WIND VEL. *12*
WIND DIRECTION *0*
REMARKS

NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
1				0
2				3
3	12			4
4				4
5	12			4
6				5
7				
8				14
9				4
10				2
SCORE				94

(30)

(31)

300 YARDS SLOW

DATE 11/10/20

ELEV. USED 8-11L

CORRECT ELEV. 8

ZERO WIND 2R

WIND VEL 0

WIND DIRECTION 0

REMARKS

NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
SCORE				2

16-6044-1

(32)

300 YARDS SLOW

DATE 11/10/20

ELEV. USED 8-11R

CORRECT ELEV. 8

ZERO WIND 2L

WIND VEL 205-

WIND DIRECTION 0100

REMARKS

NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
SCORE				3

16-6044-1

(33)

300 YARDS SLOW

DATE	NO.	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
ELEV USED	1				
	2				
CORRECT ELEV.	3				
	4				
ZERO WIND	5				
	6				
WIND VEL.	7				
	8				
WIND DIRECTION	9				
	10				
REMARKS	SCORE				

10-6044-1

(34)

500 YARDS SLOW

DATE	NO.	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
ELEV USED	1	16	16		
	2	16-1A			
CORRECT ELEV.	3	16	32		
	4	16			
ZERO WIND	5	16			
	6	16			
WIND VEL.	7	16	32		
	8	32			
WIND DIRECTION	9	16			
	10	16			
REMARKS	SCORE				

10-6044-1

(35)

7/25/50

500 YARDS SLOW

DATE	ELEV. USED	NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL.
7-25-50	15-0	1	15	0	0	4
		2			0	5
		3			0	5
		4			0	5
		5			0	5
		6			0	5
		7			0	5
		8			0	3
		9			0	4
		10			0	3
						43

REMARKS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

500 YARDS SLOW

DATE	ELEV. USED	NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL.
1-2-50	15-0	1	15	0	0	4
		2			0	5
		3			0	5
		4			0	5
		5			0	5
		6			0	5
		7			0	5
		8			0	3
		9			0	4
		10			0	3
						43

REMARKS

(36)

10-0000-1

(37)

10-0000-1

Ch. 1000

500 YARDS SLOW

DATE, 22
ELEV. USED 15-0
CORRECT ELEV 15
ZERO WIND 2R
WIND VEL. 2R
WIND DIRECTION 300
SCORE-44
REMARKS

NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
1	15	2R	1	1
2			2	2
3			3	3
4			4	4
5			5	5
6			6	6
7			7	7
8	15	2R	8	8
9			9	9
10			10	10

10-0000-1

(38)

Ch. 1000

500 YARDS SLOW

DATE, 21
ELEV. USED 15-2R
CORRECT ELEV 14
ZERO WIND 2R
WIND VEL. 0
WIND DIRECTION 1200
SCORE 44
REMARKS

NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VAL
1	15	0	1	1
2			2	2
3			3	3
4			4	4
5			5	5
6			6	6
7			7	7
8			8	8
9	14	0	9	9
10			10	10

10-0000-1

(39)

500 YARDS SLOW										DATE				NO. ELEV. WIND. CALL. VAL.	
4	2	0	2	4						ELEV. USED		1			○
4	2	0	2	4						CORRECT ELEV.		2			○
4	2	0	2	4						ZERO WIND		3			○
4	2	0	2	4						WIND VEL.		4			○
4	2	0	2	4						WIND DIRECTION		5			○
4	2	0	2	4						SCORE		6			○
4	2	0	2	4						REMARKS		7			○
4	2	0	2	4						SCORE		8			○
4	2	0	2	4						WIND DIRECTION		9			○
4	2	0	2	4						SCORE		10			○
4	2	0	2	4						REMARKS					
4	2	0	2	4						SCORE					
4	2	0	2	4						WIND DIRECTION		1			○
4	2	0	2	4						SCORE		2			○
4	2	0	2	4						REMARKS		3			○
4	2	0	2	4						SCORE		4			○
4	2	0	2	4						WIND DIRECTION		5			○
4	2	0	2	4						SCORE		6			○
4	2	0	2	4						REMARKS		7			○
4	2	0	2	4						SCORE		8			○
4	2	0	2	4						WIND DIRECTION		9			○
4	2	0	2	4						SCORE		10			○
4	2	0	2	4						REMARKS					
4	2	0	2	4						SCORE					

10-6450-1

(41)

500 YARDS SLOW

DATE	ELEV. USED	NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VAL.
		1				
		2				
		3				
		4				
		5				
		6				
		7				
		8				
		9				
		10				
						SCORE
CORRECT ELEV.						
ZERO WIND						
WIND VEL.						
WIND DIRECTION						
REMARKS						

10-0000-1

(42)

200 YARDS RAPID

DATE	ELEV. USED	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		5's		
		4's		
		3's		
		2's		
		0's		
				SCORE
CORRECT ELEV.				
ZERO WIND				
WIND VEL.				
WIND DIRECTION				
REMARKS				

10-0000-1

(43)

TH 3 3 5

200 YARDS RAPID

DATE		HIT	NO.	VALUE
ELEV. USED 6-10		5's	1	
CORRECT ELEV. 6		4's	1	
ZERO WIND 1 R		3's		
WIND VEL. 0		2's		
WIND DIRECTION 0		0's		
REMARKS		SCORE		

10-60454-1

200 YARDS RAPID

DATE		HIT	NO.	VALUE
ELEV. USED 6-10		5's		
CORRECT ELEV. 6		4's		
ZERO WIND 1 R		3's		
WIND VEL. 0		2's		
WIND DIRECTION 0		0's		
REMARKS		SCORE		

10-60454-1

(44)

(45)

7-11-11 211.00

200 YARDS RAPID

HIT	NO.	VALUE
5's	12	
4's	2	5
3's	1	
2's	1	
0's	2	
SCORE		21

DATE
ELEV. USED 6-11
CORRECT ELEV. 6
ZERO WIND 0
WIND VEL. 0
WIND DIRECTION 0

REMARKS

(46)

10-0000-1 (3) 211.00

7-11-11 211.00

200 YARDS RAPID

HIT	NO.	VALUE
5's		
4's		
3's		
2's		
0's		
SCORE		49

DATE
ELEV. USED 6-0
CORRECT ELEV. 6
ZERO WIND 0
WIND VEL. 0
WIND DIRECTION 0

REMARKS

(47)

10-0000-1

July 1944

200 YARDS RAPID										HIT	NO.	VALUE
										5's		
										4's		
										3's		
										2's		
										0's		
										SCORE 43		
										REMARKS		

16-5000-1

(48)

89 W 10-1-44

200 YARDS RAPID										HIT	NO.	VALUE
										5's	8	40
										4's	2	8
										3's		
										2's		
										0's		
										SCORE 48		
										REMARKS		

16-5000-1

(49)

THORS

200 YARDS RAPID									
DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE						
ELEV. USED	5's								
CORRECT ELEV.	4's								
ZERO WIND	3's								
WIND VEL.	2's								
WIND DIRECTION	0's								
REMARKS	SCORE								

(60)

300 YARDS RAPID									
DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE						
ELEV. USED	5's								
CORRECT ELEV.	4's								
ZERO WIND	3's								
WIND VEL.	2's								
WIND DIRECTION	0's								
REMARKS	SCORE								

(61)

7 V.F.G. 1st

300 YARDS RAPID		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
COME UP FROM 200 YARDS		ELEV. USED 8-11	5's	12	
		CORRECT ELEV. 8	4's	6	
		ZERO WIND 12	3's		
		WIND VEL. 0	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION 0	0's		
		REMARKS	SCORE 15 4/5		

16-49454-1

(53)

7 V.F.G. 1st

300 YARDS RAPID		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
COME UP FROM 200 YARDS		ELEV. USED 10-12	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV. 10	4's		
		ZERO WIND 12	3's		
		WIND VEL. 0	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION 0	0's		
		REMARKS	SCORE		

16-49454-1

(52)

6-11-20

300 YARDS RAPID		DATE	HIT	NQ.	VALUE
COME UP FROM 200 YARDS		ELEV. USED <i>8-12</i>	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV. <i>10</i>	4's		
		ZERO WIND <i>20</i>	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION <i>0</i>	0's		
		REMARKS	SCORE <i>13</i>		

10-0000-1

(54)

6-11-20

6-11-20

300 YARDS RAPID		DATE	HIT	NQ.	VALUE
COME UP FROM 200 YARDS		ELEV. USED <i>10-20</i>	5's	<i>5</i>	
		CORRECT ELEV. <i>10</i>	4's	<i>4</i>	
		ZERO WIND <i>20</i>	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION <i>0</i>	0's		
		REMARKS	SCORE <i>41</i>		

10-0000-1

(55)

300 YARDS RAPID

COME UP FROM 200 YARDS

6 4 2 0 2 4 6 CLICKS

DATE 5/1/21

ELEV USED 10-28

CORRECT ELEV. 10

ZERO WIND 28

WIND VEL. 0

WIND DIRECTION 8

HIT NO. VALUE

5's 4's 3's 2's 0's

SCORE 46

REMARKS

10-2045-1

(56)

300 YARDS RAPID

COME UP FROM 200 YARDS

6 4 2 0 2 4 6 CLICKS

DATE

ELEV USED

CORRECT ELEV.

ZERO WIND

WIND VEL.

WIND DIRECTION

HIT NO. VALUE

5's 4's 3's 2's 0's

SCORE

REMARKS

10-2045-1

(57)

U. S. CARBINE CALIBER .30 MI

Equipped with the sight, adjustable, rear assembly
D73955 or D7160060

ELEVATION DIRECTIVE.—The aperture slide seated in longitudinal guideways in the ramp can be manually moved forward or backward in the ramp as more or less elevation is needed. As the ramp slopes forward, the peephole will be lowered when the slide is moved forward, and raised when moved to the rear. Thus the aperture is raised or lowered for increase or decrease of range setting.

Four sight settings are available. These notches correspond to range settings of 100, 200, 250, and 300 yards, as indicated on the top faces of the ramp wings. A setting for 150 yards is the same as that for the 100 yard setting.

WIND-GAGE RULE.—One click of the windage knob moves the strike of the bullet one inch on the target for each 100 yards of

(59)

300 YARDS RAPID		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
COME UP FROM 200 YARDS		ELEV USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		REMARKS	SCORE		

(50)

range. Right windage moves the strike of the bullet to the right and left windage moves it to the left. At 100 yards, one click moves the bullet strike on the target 1 inch; at 200 yards, 2 inches; and at 300 yards, 3 inches.

ONE-CLICK WINDAGE RULE (approximate only).—The range (expressed in hundreds of yards) multiplied by the velocity of the wind and divided by 5, equals the number of clicks to allow for a 3 or 9 o'clock wind. (For a 1, 5, 7, or 11 o'clock wind, use approximately one half of the windage given by the formula; for a 2, 4, 8, or 10 o'clock, use approximately the same windage given by the formula.

Example: At 300 yards the wind is blowing 10 miles per hour from 3 o'clock $\frac{3 \times 10}{5}$ equals 6 clicks of windage. The sights should be set for 6 clicks right windage for the first shot;

(60)

200 YARDS

DATE	ELEV. USED	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
		1				
		2				
		3				
		4				
		5				
		6				
		7				
		8				
		9				
		10				
		11				
		12				
		13				
		14				
		15				
REMARKS		SCORE				

10-444-1

(61)

200 YARDS

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

15-0000-1

DATE	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
ELEV. USED	1				
	2				
	3				
CORRECT ELEV.	4				
	5				
	6				
ZERO WIND	7				
	8				
	9				
WIND VEL.	10				
	11				
	12				
WIND DIRECTION	13				
	14				
	15				
REMARKS					
SCORE					

(42)

200 YARDS

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

15-0000-1

DATE	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
ELEV. USED	1				
	2				
	3				
CORRECT ELEV.	4				
	5				
	6				
ZERO WIND	7				
	8				
	9				
WIND VEL.	10				
	11				
	12				
WIND DIRECTION	13				
	14				
	15				
REMARKS					
SCORE					

(43)

200 YARDS		DATE	ELEV. USED		NO.	ELEV.	WIND	CALL	VALUE									
8	6	4	2	0	2	4	6	8										
										CORRECT ELEV.				1				
										CORRECT ELEV.				2				
										CORRECT ELEV.				3				
										CORRECT ELEV.				4				
										CORRECT ELEV.				5				
										CORRECT ELEV.				6				
										CORRECT ELEV.				7				
										CORRECT ELEV.				8				
										CORRECT ELEV.				9				
										CORRECT ELEV.				10				
										CORRECT ELEV.				11				
										CORRECT ELEV.				12				
										CORRECT ELEV.				13				
										CORRECT ELEV.				14				
										CORRECT ELEV.				15				
WIND VEL.				SCORE														
WIND DIRECTION				REMARKS														

200 YARDS RAPID.										DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
8	6	4	2	0	2	4	6	8	ELEV. USED	5's			
									CORRECT ELEV.	4's			
									ZERO WIND	3's			
									WIND VEL.	2's			
									WIND DIRECTION	0's			
									SCORE				
REMARKS													

200 YARDS RAPID

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

DATE

ELEV. USED

CORRECT ELEV.

ZERO WIND

WIND VEL.

WIND DIRECTION

REMARKS

HIT

NO.

VALUE

5's

4's

3's

2's

0's

SCORE

(49)

10-3044-1

200 YARDS RAPID

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8

DATE

ELEV. USED

CORRECT ELEV.

ZERO WIND

WIND VEL.

WIND DIRECTION

REMARKS

HIT

NO.

VALUE

5's

4's

3's

2's

0's

SCORE

(48)

10-3044-1

200 YARDS RAPID		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV. USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		SCORE			
REMARKS					

(70)

16-6044-1

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV. USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		SCORE			
REMARKS					

(71)

16-6044-3

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		SCORE			
REMARKS					

10-00000-1

(72)

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		SCORE			
REMARKS					

10-00000-1

(73)

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		SCORE			
		REMARKS			

16-4844-1

(74)

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		SCORE			
		REMARKS			

16-4844-1

(75)

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		SCORE			
REMARKS					

10-50000-4

(76)

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		SCORE			
REMARKS					

10-50000-4

(77)

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV. USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		SCORE			
REMARKS					

16-6044-1

(78)

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV. USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		SCORE			
REMARKS					

16-6044-1

(79)

My rifle and myself know that what counts in this war is not the rounds we fire, the noise of our burst, nor the smoke we make. We know that it is the hits that count. We will hit. . . .

My rifle is human, even as I, because it is my life. Thus, I will learn it as a brother. I will learn its weaknesses, its strength, its parts, its accessories, its sights, and its barrel. I will ever guard it against the ravages of weather and damage. I will keep my rifle clean and ready, even as I am clean and ready. We will become part of each other. We will. . . .

Before God I swear this creed. My rifle and myself are the defenders of my country. We are the masters of our enemy. We are the saviors of my life.

So be it, until victory is America's and there is no enemy, but

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-69454-1

"MY RIFLE"

The creed of a United States Marine

by

Major General W. H. Rupertus, USMC

This is my rifle. There are many like it, but this one is mine.

My rifle is my best friend. It is my life. I must master it as I must master my life.

My rifle, without me is useless. Without my rifle, I am useless. I must fire my rifle true. I must shoot straighter than my enemy who is trying to kill me. I must shoot him before he shoots me. I will. . . .

16-69454-1

100 YARDS SURPRISE FIRE		DATE	HIT	NO.	VALUE
		ELEV USED	5's		
		CORRECT ELEV.	4's		
		ZERO WIND	3's		
		WIND VEL.	2's		
		WIND DIRECTION	0's		
		REMARKS	SCORE		

(80)

16-69454-1

Ex 240

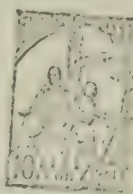
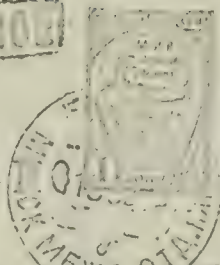
МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Bar avion

КАРТОЧКА

Dear mother, 10/2/62

Well, there nothing
much new. we are just
waiting for the Embassy
to finish up the papers
work and give us the visa.
They are very slow about
it. Meanwhile there is good
news is getting big. Mom
is O.K. and Dad and I will
write when something new
comes up.



Куда

U.S.A.

Vernon, Texas

Box 782

Кому

Mrs. M. O. O'Connell

Box 473

Crawell Tex

Адрес отправителя: Митск

ул. Коммунистическая
д. 410. 24. 10. 1962.

Издание Министерства связи СССР. Художник Е. Д. Анискин. 21/II 1962. МПФ Гознака. Зак. 18034. Цена художественная 1 руб. 10 коп.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 240



—Commission Exhibit No. 241

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dec 14 1961

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
December 14, 1961.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 4, Apartment 24,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

I refer to your letter of December 1, 1961, in which you raise a question regarding your application for an exit visa and your Soviet documentation.

It is the Embassy's view that, since you are not considered a Soviet citizen by the authorities in this country, you are entitled to receive a Soviet exit visa upon presentation of a valid foreign national passport. Regarding the latter, as we have indicated to you before, we can take up the matter of renewing your expired American passport upon your next personal appearance at the Embassy.

It further appears to us that your right to an exit visa will not be affected by your acceptance of an extension of your present Soviet documentation, which is after all, prima facie evidence that you are not regarded here as a Soviet citizen.

If you intend to press your own individual application for a Soviet exit visa and are prepared to depart as soon as you receive it, I suggest that you come to this Embassy at your earliest opportunity to see about renewal of your expired American passport.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph B. Norbury
Joseph B. Norbury
American Consul

W h

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 241

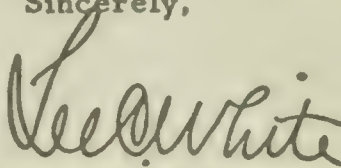
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 23, 1964

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

In response to your telegram to the President I wish to inform you that any request or information dealing with the inquiry conducted by Chief Justice Warren should properly be directed to the Commission. I note in your telegram that you have directed your request to the Chief Justice and to Mr. Rankin, the Commission's General Counsel.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Lee C. White". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Lee" being particularly prominent.

Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald
2220 Thomas Place
Fort Worth, Texas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 242

NT JAN 22 355P

54 NL PD 3EX

PE7-7677

PRESIDENT LYNDON B JOHNSON

WASHDC

I HAVE SENT NIGHTLETTERS TO CHIEF JUSTICE EARL
WARREN AND J LEE RANKIN IMPLORING BOTH IN THE NAME
OF JUSTICE AND OUR AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE TO LET MY
SON LEE HARVEY OSWALD BE ~~SEE~~ REPRESENTED BY COUNCIL
SO THAT ALL WITNESSES INCLUDING MY SON'S WIDOW WILL
BE CROSS EXAMINED. RESPECTFULLY YOURS

MRS MARGUERITE C
OSWALD
2220 THOMAS PLACE

CPY FURNISHED

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 243

Nov. 3 1959

I, Lee Harvey Oswald, do hereby request that my present United States citizenship be revoked.

I appeared in person, at the consulate office of the United States Embassy, Moscow, on Oct 31st, for the purpose of signing the formal papers to this effect. This legal right I was refused at that time.

I wish to protest against this action, and against the conduct of the official of the United States consular service who acted on behalf of the United States government.

My application, requesting that I be considered for citizenship in the Soviet Union is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R..

In the event of acceptance, I will request my government to lodge a formal protest regarding this incident.

NOV. 03. 1959

MOSCOW

Lee Harvey Oswald

NEW YORK

FEB. 13. 1951

MOSCOW

Dear Sirs;

Since I have not received a reply to my letter of December 1960, I am writing again asking that you consider my request for the return of my American passport.

I desire to return to the United States, that is if we could come to some agreement concerning the dropping of any legal proceedings against me. If so, then I would be free to ask the Russian authorities to allow me to leave. If I could show them my American passport, I am of the opinion they would give me an exit visa.

They have at no time insisted that I take Russian citizenships. I am living here

with non-permanent type papers
for a foreigner.

I cannot leave Minisk
without permission, therefore I
am writing rather than calling
in person.

I hope that in recalling
the responsibility I have to
America that you remember
yours in doing everything
you can to help me since
I am an American citizen.

Sincerely
Lee Harvey Oswald

Mutck

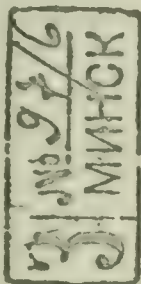
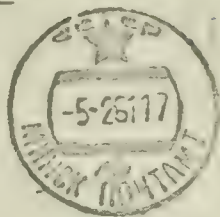
yl. Kalustutta

Date 4, Kb. 24

a. L. Oelabog

Москва, С.С.С.Р.
АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛСТВО
УЛ. ЧАЙКОВСКОГО 19/21
КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

Zachvat



Commission Exhibit No. 245

МИНСК
Ул. Халутинца
Дом 4, к.Д. 24
а.г. Остров



Commission Exhibit No. 245

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

55
JN

JAN. 11, 1962

Jan. 5, 1962

Dear Sirs,

MOSCOW

~~This letter~~ inform the
Embassy of the expiring of my former
document of residence in the U.S.S.R.;
DLYA LITS BEZ grazhdanstva N. 311422
expiration date, 4 Jan. 1962, and the
granting of a new document; vid NA
zhitelstvo diya inostranets, NA 549666,
expiration date, 5 July 1962.

as I have already informed the
Embassy, exit visas for myself and my
wife have already been granted.

I can leave now at anytime, but it
will be good for 45 days only. Since
I and my wife wish to leave the
U.S.S.R. together, I shall delay repeating
my visa, until such time as documentation
from the Min. of For. affairs of the U.S.S.R.,
and the American Embassy, is completed
on my wife.

I'd like to be sure sure we
can leave as soon as all documents

— Commission Exhibit No. 246 —

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 246

are finished since there will be an
addition to the family in March.

I would like to make arrangements
for a loan from the Embassy or some
organization for part of the plane fares.

Please look into this and notify me.

Yours Truly
H. H. Caldwell

Merick

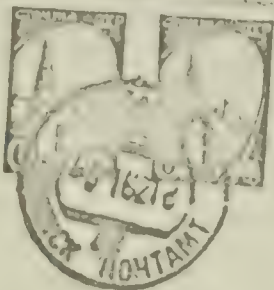
U.S. Kommoonistcheski

H. 4 PPT. 24

— Commission Exhibit No. 246 —

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 246—Continued

3774
Зи О МИНОК



МОСКВА
АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛЬСТВО
Ул. Чайковского 19/21
КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ
Г-ну МАКВИКЕРС

ЗАКАЗНОЕ ПО АВИА

Кутиск
ул. Капустинская, кв. 24
Л. Х. Давалов

Commission Exhibit No. 246

Commission Exhibit No. 246

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 246—Continued

RECEIVED
JAN. 30, 1962

January 23.

Dear Sir.

In answer to your letter of January 15, enclosed are the blankes which you sent.

In regard to your statement;

I can't quite understand why my wife has been issued a visa until December 1, 1962 since visas are always issued for a period of 3 months.

Am I correct in saying that only documentation for the U.S. Embassy is holding my wife here? If so, can't some arrangements be made to put aside any outlanding technical points so we can get to the U.S. since I would much rather have my child born in the United States, than here, for obvious reasons.

Also I don't think I could collect any documents in the U.S. which could help in regard to my wife's application, since I haven't lived in the U.S. for over 20 years,

Commission Exhibit No. 247

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 247

and before that three years in
the armed services.

I hope that these papers, coupled with
the affidavits of support which I sent
on the 20th of January and the many other
documents I had already filled out
will allow the embassy to finish up
with my wife's visa and pass it along
to us.

Sincerely
L. B. Doolittle

Commission Exhibit No. 247

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 247—Continued

(Received Mar 3)

American Embassy
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

LEE H. Oswald
Kalinina St. 4-24
Minsk, U.S.S.R.

Dear Sir;

I am returning the loan applications filled out and the information for which you asked.

On Feb. 15th my daughter was born. I have registered her as: June Lee Oswald. If you will tell me what is required in relation to preparing documentation for her I shall be glad to forward copies of her birth certificate and so forth in regard to the photo's which you mentioned, would be necessary, please specify as to size number and whether group or single pictures.

I assumed that you realize that my getting a promise of employment, in order to meet the immigration clause for the entrance of my wife

is quite impossible.

Please keep us informed as to progress on our applications.

Perhaps it is possible for the Embassy to have my daughter included in my wife's exit passport since that must also be done, and done in Moscow.

Sincerely
Lee E. Oswald

— Commission Exhibit No. 248

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 248 —Continued

LEE H. Oswald
House 4, Apt. 24
KALININA STREET
MINSK, U.S.S.R.

American Embassy
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

1. LEE HARVEY Oswald
2. NEW ORLEANS, LA. Oct. 18, 1939
3. NO. 1733242, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SEPT. 10, 1959
4. 1950-1956 FT. WORTH, TEXAS, 1956-1959, U.S. MARINE CORPS ACTIVE; DUTY STATIONS; LOS ANGELES CALIF.; ATSUGI, JAPAN; SUGI BAY, PHILIPPINE IS., 1959-1962, MINSK, U.S.S.R., Residence
5. ACTIVE DUTY U.S. MARINE CORPS, RADIO OPERATOR, RANK E1-E2, ACTIVE DUTY TERMINATED SEPT. 10, 1959, HONOURABLE DISCHARGE RECEIVED.
6. MARINA N. OSWALD, WIFE, RUSSIAN
June Lee Oswald, daughter, American
7. NONE
8. PETITION FOR DONATIONS TO; INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, 251 PARK AVE-SOUTH, NEW YORK, N.Y., I HAVE NOT BEEN NOTIFIED OF RESULT OF PETITION.
9. NONE
10. \$800.00 (\$200.00 CAN BE PAID BY MYSELF).
11. INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, 251 PARK AVE-SOUTH NEW YORK, N.Y.
12. 7313 DAVANPORT ST. FT. WORTH, TEXAS,

Lee Oswald

Commission Exhibit No. 248

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 248—Continued

AFFIRMATION

I solemnly declare that I am a loyal United States national, that I have not lost my citizenship and that all the statements in this application are true. I hereby apply for a loan of the United States Government funds for repatriation for myself and my dependents herein named. I promise to repay all funds that may be advanced to me, and to keep the Department of State, Washington, D. C., informed of my address after my arrival in the United States until such time as the loan is repaid in full.

Joe H. Quail
(Signature of Applicant)

KALININA ST. 4-24 MIRISK,
(Local Address) U.S.S.R.

Feb. 24, 1962

— Commission Exhibit No. 248 —

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 248—Continued

American Embassy
Moscow

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

APR. 2. 1962

MOSCOW

(~~File~~)
File

LEE H. OSWALD
KALININA ST. 4-24
P. 115 H.
March 23, 1962

Dear Sirs:

Regarding your letter of
March 9th, in which you suggest
I come to Moscow.

Although there are several
reasons for such a trip, I don't
feel they are too pressing so
simply for the sake of my own
convenience, I'll wait until such
time as you formally invite us
to the Embassy for the final
formalities, just before we
leave the Soviet Union.

I have received notification
from the San Antonio, Texas
office of immigration, that
my wife's visa petition was
accepted, they also wrote
that they shall notify the
Embassy in Moscow so I

Commission Exhibit No. 249

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 249

again you will shortly give
the go-ahead for us to leave.

In case your letter to this
effect crosses mine, I assure
you that as soon as we
complete our personal affairs,
we shall follow your
instructions, as given in
your letter of March 9th,
and come to Moscow.

I received the notification
from Tefas on March 15th.

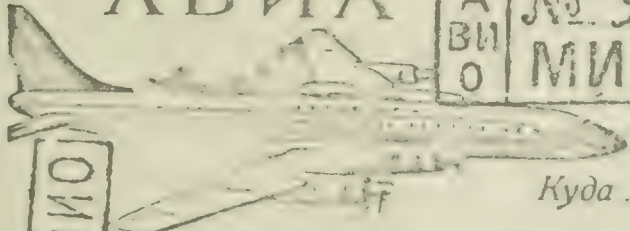
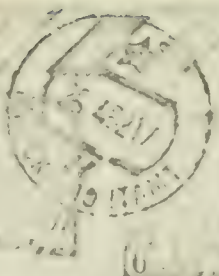
Sincerely
L. H. Brown

Commission Exhibit No. 249

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 249—Continued

АВИА

А
В
И
О № 907/1
МИНСК



ЗАКАЗНОЕ ПО АВИА



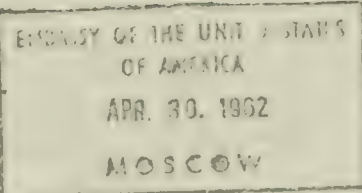
Куда Москва
Американского Посольства
ул. Чайковского 19/21
Кому г-ну Нордери

Адрес отправителя Минск
ул. Коммунистическая
д. 4, кв. 24. Мих. Освальд

Издатель: Министерство связи СССР,
11 142 г. Москва. Цена конверта с маркой 7 к.
Купил: Ю. В. Разовский

Commission Exhibit No. 249

American Embassy
Moscow, U.S.S.R.



LEE Harvey Oswald ~~TH~~
Kalinina St. 4-24 ~~STW~~
Minsk U.S.S.R. ~~TH~~
File - Oswald

Dear Sir;

Having been informed by you over the telephone on April 9 that all necessary papers have been completed in relation to my wife's American entrance visa, I assume that the hold-up to our leaving the U.S.S.R. arises out of the transportation problem, i.e., the money problem.

My relations in the U.S. have informed me that the Embassy has approached them, on my behalf, for money for tickets to the U.S..

I assume you my relations are quite unable to assist in this matter, that is why I had to apply to the Embassy for a loan.

I request that solicitations towards my relative's be stopped.

Also, I request that my approved loan application be honoured, as soon as possible, so that my wife and I can leave the U.S.S.R..

In regards to when you do finally call us to Moscow, whether by telegram or letter, you should not fail to specify through which point of exit my exit visa should be made out too, of course, it should be the same as my wife's designated point of exit.

Commission Exhibit No. 250

Sincerely
Lee Harvey Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 250

ЗАКАЗНОЕ

МОСКВА

АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛСТВО

Ул. Чайковского 19/21
2-й этаж

Commission Exhibit No. 250



Минск

ул. Калинина

А 4 кв 24

ли х. Освобод

Commission Exhibit No. 250

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 250—Continued

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

March 22, 1961

MAR 23. 1961

MOSCOW

Dear Boris

In Reply to your recent letter.
I find it inconvenient to come
to Moscow for the sole purpose
of an interview.

In my last letter I believe
I stated that I cannot leave
the city of Minsk without permission.

I believe there exist in the
United States also a law in regards
to resident foreigners from Socialist
countries, traveling between cities.

I do not think it would be
appropriate for me to request to
leave Minsk in order to visit the
American Embassy. In any event,
the granting of permissions is a long
drawn out affair, and I find that
there is a hesitation on the part
of local officials to even start
the process.

I have no intention of

Commission Exhibit No. 251

abusing my position here, and I am sure you would not want me too.

I see no reasons for any preliminary Inquiries not to be put in the form of a questionnaire and sent to me.

I understand that personal Interviews undoubtedly make the work of the Embassy staff lighter, than written correspondence, however in some cases other means must be employed.

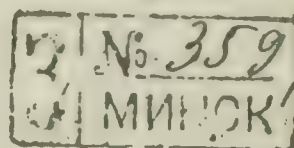
Sincerely
L. B. Evans

Commission Exhibit No. 251

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 251—Continued

МОСКВА
АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛСТВО
УЛ. ЧАЙКОВСКОГО 19/21
КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

Закладное



Commission Exhibit No. 251

Оспариваемые акты:

МИНСК
Ул. Калужская
Дом 4, кв. 24
Ин. Т. Особого



Commission Exhibit No. 251

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 251--Continued

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

MAY 25. 1961

MOSCOW

May 1961

Dear Sir

In regards to your letter of March 24. I understand the reasons for the necessity of a personal interview at the Embassy, however, I wish to make it clear that I am asking not only for the right to return to the United States, but also for full guarantee's that I shall not, under any circumstances, be persecuted for any act pertaining to this case. I make that clear from my first letter, although nothing has been said, even vaguely, concerning this in my correspondence with the Embassy. Unless you honestly think that this condition can be met, I see no reason for a continuance of our correspondence, instead, I shall endeavour to use my relatives in the United States, to see about getting

Commission Exhibit No. 252

something done in Washington.

As for coming to Moscow, this would have to be on my own initiative and I do not care to take the risk of getting into a awkward situation unless I think it worthwhile. Also, since my last letter, I have gotten married.

My wife is Russian, born in Leningrad, she has no parents living and is quite willing to leave the Soviet Union with me and live in the United States.

I would not leave here without my wife so arrangements would have to be made for her to leave at the same time as I do.

The marriage stamp was placed on my present passport, after some trouble with the authorities, so my status as far as the USSR is concerned, is the same as before.

that is, "Without Citizenship."

So with this extra complication
I suggest you do some checking
:p before advising me further.

I believe I have spoken
frankly in this letter, I hope
you do the same in your
next letter.

Sincerely Yours.

Lee King Donald

Commission Exhibit No. 252

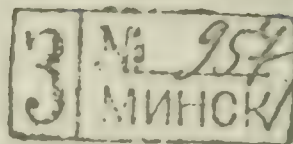
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 252—Continued

МОСКВА

АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛСТВО

Ул. Чайковского 19/21

КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ



ЗАКАЗНОЕ ПО АВИА

Commission Exhibit No. 252

МИНСК

Ул. Калашникова

Дом 4, кв. 24

А. И. Освальд



ПЕРЕВОД



Commission Exhibit No. 252

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 252—Continued

American Embassy
Moscow, Nov. 1, 1961.

Dear Sirs;
EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A.
OF AMERICA

I am writing to clarify one point in regard to my residence in the U.S.S.R., and my eventual return to the United States of America.

My Soviet document, which is for foreigners, resident in the Soviet Union, was granted to me in Moscow, on Jan 4, 1960, and was valid until Jan 4, 1961, for one year. On Jan 4, 1961, this document was extended, with my written permission, until Jan 4, 1962.

I have stated to Soviet officials, that I shall not, under any circumstances, request or permit the extension of this document again.

However, the Soviet officials say, that if I have not received an exit visa, for which I applied on July 20, 1961, they shall themselves, and without my permission, extend this document.

I am of the opinion, that the forceful, and unrequested extension of this document, would be unlawful.

Am I correct in assuming that, the American Embassy supports the view, that the forceful and unrequested extension of this temporary document for residence in the Soviet Union, of a citizen of the United States, would be unlawful?

The document in question, was shown at the American Embassy, by me, on July 8-11. and I believe its contents are known, as well as its temporary nature and makeup.

However in case you do not have information on it, here are the features:

"Без Визы въезд в СССР для безвизовых
NO. 311479, Девизбулетень no 04 813. 1961,
Визы: ОБУР Упробл. ВГМ. Дел, Мол. Опущено
Extended until, January 4, 1962, at the
passport office of the city of Minsk.

In regards to I, and my wife's applications

for exit visas; We have still not been
granted exit visas, and still have not
received any answers to our applications,
although, I have repeatedly gone
to the officials in Munich, in regard
to our requests for permission to leave
the country, they have failed to produce
any results and are continuing to try to
hinder my wife in relation to her
application.

In the future I shall keep the
Embassy informed as to our progress.

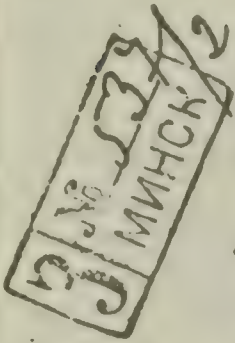
Thank You
Sincerely
L. H. Oswald

Commission Exhibit No. 253

NINCH

Y. H. KAWAHARA

D. Y. K. 24.



Москва

Зарезное

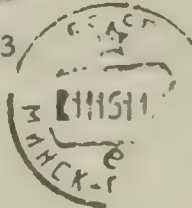
АМЕРИКАНСКИЙ ПОСОЛЬСТВО

ул. Чайковского 19/21

Консульский Отдел

В-НЗ МАКВЕРЕРС

Commission Exhibit No. 253



Маттек

ул. Колотухина

Д. 4 № 24

А.Х. Овалько

Commission Exhibit No. 253

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 253—Continued

moscow,
 American Embassy
 EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
 OF AMERICA

Dec. 1, 1961.

DEC. 8. 1961

Dear Sirs,

I am writing in regard to a letter which I sent to the Embassy on Nov. 1st, in which I asked; "Does the American Embassy feel that in the light of the fact that my temporary Soviet document for residence in the Soviet Union, expires on Jan. 4, 1962, that the deprivation of an exit visa after this date, and therefore the forceable holding of me against my expressed desires is; unlawful?"

I would like a written reply to this question before the expiration date of Jan. 4, 1962, in order to have a basis for my refusal to give my permission, for the legal extension on this document.

Sincerely
 Jack Russell

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES
CENTRAL
2, 1961

Dec 27, 1961

Dear Sirs

I am inquiring how long it normally takes to extend a passport.

Will the extension process take place at the Embassy, or must the passport be sent to the U.S.?

Will I be deprived of the passport for any amount of time?

If so for how long?

I am writing in order to find out whether a special trip to Moscow is absolutely necessary.

I and my wife have been assured that our visas will be granted, If the Embassy has not already received the documents for my wife, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, then I am sure you will shortly.

I think that when the Embassy invites us to Moscow for the final immigration papers ect., for my wife,

"I will, at that time, fill out the
extension papers for my passport.

However, if the length of time
for the renewal process is very long
then I shall consider making a
special trip to Moscow to see about
renewal of my expired passport.

Lee H. Oswald

MINSK

UL. KALININA

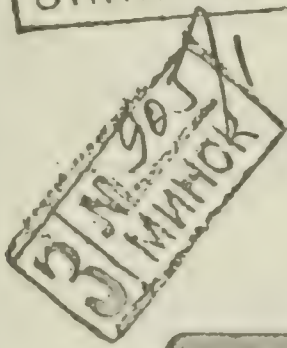
HO. 4, 1624

OSWALD, LEE H.

Commission Exhibit No. 255

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 255—Continued

ЗАКАЗНОЕ ПО АВМО



МОСКВА

АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛЬСТВО

Ул. Чайковского 19/21

Консульский отдел

Гену MZVICKERS

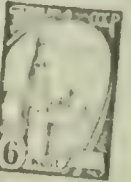
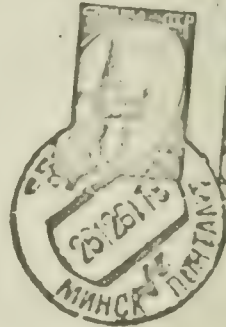
Commission Exhibit No. 255

Минск

Ул. Коллонтай

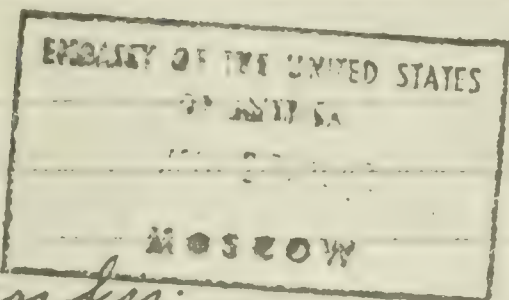
Д. 4 кв. 24

Освальд Л.Х.



Commission Exhibit No. 255

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 255—Continued



January 16, 1962

Dear Sirs;

In reply to your informative letter of January 5.

Since I signed and paid for an immigration petition for my wife in July 1961, I think it's about time to get it approved or refused.

I hope you will inform me if any other documents are needed and not wait until the last minute.

The enclosed affidavits are as close as I can come to meeting the requirements under the law, Section 212A15(c), Form DS-845, I hope they will suffice for now.

You suggest that because of the documentation necessary I go to the United States alone.

I certainly will not consider going to the U.S. alone for any reason, particularly since it appears my

passport will be confiscated upon my arrival in the United States.

I would like for all documentation to be completed, at or by, the Embassy in Moscow.

We have not had an easy time getting our exit visas from the Soviet authorities, as the Embassy well knows. I would not like this whole thing repeated because of a lack of this or that on anybody's part. I'm sure you understand.

Also, we will have a child in March and although the Russian processing in this case will be to write in age, sex and place of birth of the child, on my wife's travel passport, (a process of four days, in Moscow,)

I would like to know what you will require in this event.

Sincerely
Ludwig

Commission Exhibit No. 256

Гостиница „МЕТРОПОЛЬ“

г. Москва

I Lee Henry Eswald do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of America, be revoked.

I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization.

My request for citizenship is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R..

I take these steps for political reasons. My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious considerations.

I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Lee H. Eswald

Commission Exhibit No. 257

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 257

On January 22, I sent night letters to Chief Justice Earl Warren and J. Lee Rankin, both members of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy. Imploring each to allow my son, Lee Harvey Oswald, to have representation by counsel so that all witnesses, including my son's wife, Marina, be cross-examined.

I also sent a telegram to President Lyndon B. Johnson informing him of my action. Of the three men, Mr. J. Lee Rankin answered. I will now read the letter:

"Dear Mrs. Oswald:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of January 22, 1964 requesting that your attorney be permitted to cross-examine any witnesses whose testimony is taken by this Commission, and in this instance, the testimony of Mrs. Marina Oswald. Mrs. Oswald will be entitled to have present an attorney of her own choosing.

For your information I enclose a copy of my letter of January 23, 1964 to your attorney, Mr. Mark Lane, who made a similar request in your behalf.

Sincerely, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel."

I wish to make a direct appeal through a public statement to President Lyndon B. Johnson. I hope my statement will be accepted in the spirit in which I offer it -- namely, in the name of justice and our American way of life -- "A man is innocent until proven guilty".

Dear Mr. President:

I can now address you as such because of the tragic death of your dear friend and late President, John F. Kennedy, who was shot down by an assassin's bullet on November 22, 1963, in the city of Dallas. I can understand your grief and I also sympathize with you. However, On November 24, 1963, in Dallas because of a different type of tragedy. I find myself the mother of the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, who was tried and convicted within a few hours without trial or benefit of counsel.

We are both human beings. We breathe the same free air, the right to think, and to question what we would consider an injustice against another human being.

I sincerely hope you will be so kind as to consider my request, thereby helping me to continue to have faith in our American way of life.

Respectfully,

Marguerite C. Oswald
Mother of
Lee Harvey Oswald

PRESS CONFERENCE
January 29, 1964
Dallas, Texas

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS

Lee Harvey

Tape recording of interview with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Harvey Lee Oswald. Recorded on November 25, 1963. Interviewer is Special Agent J. M. Howard, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas. This recording is being made at Six Flags Inn Motel, Arlington, Texas. This is a continuation of the same tape upon which interview of Robert Lee Oswald was recorded.

This is an interview with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Harvey Lee Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy.

Q. What is your name, please Ma'am?

A. Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

Q. And where do you live at this time, Mrs. Oswald?

A. 2220 Thomas Place in Fort Worth, Texas.

Q. Are you the mother of Lee Oswald?

A. I am the mother of Lee Oswald.

Q. Mrs. Oswald, can you start at the beginning and give us the background of Lee and his characteristics and how he was raised, etc.?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you mind doing it?

A. Not at all. Lee had two brothers. There is five years difference between Robert and Lee, so at a certain age there isn't much companionship where one boy would be 17 years old and the other boy, let's say, would be 12, which the 17 year old would be working and having friends and the other would be-----so Lee, I would say, was mostly alone and naturally, being a widow and having to support the three children, I worked. I often held two jobs in order to support my children. I had responsible positions as a manager and sometimes assistant manager, which requires a lot of mental work, but very low pay. The way I raised the children, my husband left our home which was a moderate home, not paid for, of course, and he had a \$5,000 insurance policy, but that is not the full amount I received because we had to borrow on the policy as the children were being born, so that the entire income I had, being left with one unborn, one five and one seven. The seven years old is from a former marriage.

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Q. What is his name?

A. John Edward Pick.

Q. And where is he at this time?

A. He is in the service, making a career of the service, and he entered the service at age 17 and he will be 32 years old in January.

Q. What branch of the service, Mrs. Oswald?

A. He is in the Air Force.

Q. Do you know where he is stationed?

A. No, I don't.

Q. How old was Lee when he moved to Fort Worth?

A. Lee was five years old, when I moved to Fort Worth.

Q. And was he raised in Fort Worth?

A. He was raised like the other boys in Fort Worth.

Q. And went to school there?

A. Went to school in Fort Worth.

Q. Can you tell us what schools that he attended; which ones?

A. He attended the Lily B. Clayton School on the southside of town as a youngster; then---no, first he attended a school in Benbrooke, Texas, which is just a mile or two from the Fort Worth city limits. And then he attended the school at Lily B. Clayton. I came to Fort Worth. I had remarried an electrical engineer with Texas Electric Service, and he was transferred to Fort Worth.

Q. What is his name?

A. His name was Edwin Eckdahl. He is now deceased. We lived, Lee and I. After my husband died I supported the three children. I didn't start from the beginning of the story before. My husband died in 1939 and that was the war years, when the children were little. It was impossible to get help to take care of the children while I worked; however, I managed for approximately two years because I wanted my children with me, but it was always a change of help because in New Orleans we had

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Negro help and the Negroes were going into the factories because of war conditions and so you could hardly get help. And when I worked and the Negroes were unable to mind the children I was forced to quit my job and mind my children.

Q. Mrs. Oswald, if you can, now let's go back to living in Fort Worth and the time that Lee was in high school. Where did he go to high school?

A. Lee went to Arlington Heights High School.

Q. And did he graduate there?

A. No, he did not graduate.

Q. How far did he go in school?

A. I believe it was the 11th year.

Q. I see. He went to the 11th grade?

A. I think. I can't remember whether it was 11th or 12th.

Q. And what happened then?

A. Lee, a year before going to school, lived to join the Marines. He studied Robert's manual that Robert had brought home from the Marines, and he was waiting until he became of age to join the Marines.

Q. How old was he when he joined?

A. He was exactly 17 years old. His birthday was October 18 and he joined the Marines on October 13, 1956.

Q. 1956. OK, and when he was in the Marines did he make them a good soldier?

A. He was delighted when he was immediately sent to Japan when he was just about 18 years old, and from California he called me telling me that he was being shipped out to Japan and that he would write me as soon as he got there. Lee always wrote letters.

Q. You did hear from him from Japan?

A. Yes, and all through his stay in service Lee always wrote.

Q. I see. When did you hear from him the last time before he decided to go to Russia.

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A. To answer that question I will have to go into a story that will be necessary to the rest of my information.

Q. Yes, well go right ahead.

A. Would you repeat the question, please.

Q. What I was interested in was when you heard from Lee the last time before he went to Russia.

A. I had had an accident at work and afterwards there was a compensation case. The doctors were X-raying sinus and there were many doctors because my face was swelling and spastic on one side and they couldn't find the trouble, they would send me to another doctor. Because the X-rays were negative, my medical and compensation was discontinued, leaving me ill and without any income. I had moderate furniture for an ordinary poor person, which I sold because of necessity to live. I also had a telephone installed, when in between my face spasms I could telephone solicit and pick up a few dollars. I had rented a room and a bath at this time.

Q. When was this?

A. This was in 1958.

Q. Where was Robert at this time?

A. Robert was in Fort Worth with a young baby. My other son was in Japan with two children, so naturally, Lee, not having any obligations, would be the one to turn to. My sons have just moderate positions. Robert at that time was delivering milk on a milk route and he was struggling to take care of his own family.

Q. Now, let me get this straight. Robert had at this time a young baby, is that right? Lee was not married at all?

A. That is correct.

Q. Thank you. The other boy had two children and was in Japan in the service?

A. That was John. I did not want to worry my son, and before worrying him I had----- My children did not have the information that I have. Pardon me, you will have to excuse me. Brief me on what was being asked.

Q. We were asking you about your son going to Russia. You had told us that he was the only one that wasn't married and had no responsibilities.

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A. That's right. So I hesitated worrying the boy, because he was in the service but I was getting more ill and progressive arthritis had set in, and I was crippled with progressive arthritis which is due to an accident and it comes upon you real fast. As I explained, since I had sold my furniture and everything and had no medical and no compensation, I thought now I would have to ask help of Lee and let him know. I wrote Lee a letter telling him of my situation.

Q. Where was he when you wrote the letter?

A. He was in Camp Pendleton, California. Immediately I received a Special Delivery letter from Lee telling me that he had showed my letter to his commandant and that I would be visited by the Red Cross and not to hesitate to tell the Red Cross that he would be my only means of support and that I am definitely unable to work and take care of myself. Prior to that, I had received a letter from Lee saying that he was going to re-enlist in the Marines. The Red Cross came out, took affidavits, investigated, which we know, of course, it has to go through channels with a lot of red tape, so I would say it was approximately six or seven weeks before we had any action from the Red Cross to send to Lee's commandant.

In the meantime, I had engaged an attorney because Texas Compensation lawyers had written me a letter that they were going to stop my compensation. The attorney let me charge my medication because a certain percentage of my salary would later be given. Not too long after Lee sent the Special Delivery, I received a check from the government from Lee's pay. Not too long after that, I was informed that Lee would get a "Dire Need" discharge because of recommendation of the Red Cross.

Q. Would you repeat that--is that a "Dire Need"?

A. A "Dire Need" - d-i-r-e need, a hardship discharge. Upon the recommendation of the Red Cross I wrote Lee and told him that since he had planned to re-enlist I didn't think that he should accept the dire need discharge because I believed that I was entitled to the allotment that the government would match along with his pay and when my case came up and I'd be entitled to this compensation, I thought I would be able to manage. I received a letter from Lee saying that he was on his way home because they decided that I needed his moral support and his help since I was alone. Lee came home. I had the one bed and the small kitchen and bath. He arrived late at night while I was sleeping. In the meantime, the landlady had offered a cot to be put in the room so my son would have a place to come to.

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Q. Do you remember what date this was, about when it was?

A. Yes, this was in 1958, around September or October. I told Lee that we needed to talk. He said, "Not now, mother, in the morning we'll talk." In the morning, I said, "Lee don't worry too much, we will make out all right. You will get a job, you're a veteran. I can babysit or help myself a little bit and we can manage until my percentage of my salary that was due me would be available." His words were, "Mother, since you are broke, if I stay here with no education and not having worked before (naturally, he was in the service), the only job I see I could get would be about a \$30 a week job and then we would be both the way you are now." He said, "I have thought this out thoroughly and my mind is made up. I am going to get a job on a ship because they pay big money and I will be able to send money to help you." I told him that was a wonderful idea and I thought that he thought things out right, but I thought he should stay home awhile and let us try to manage before.

He said again, "If I stay here I don't know if I can get a job and if I do it will be minimum wage. No, my mind is made up." So I believe that everyone has a right to their own life and the way of living it. I thought of Lee as an adult because he spent three years in the service. He was just, he was not 20 years old at the time; he was going to be 20 years old in October. But, as I say, he was a grown man. He had been in the Formosa crisis, he had been to Japan, and so if that was his decision I had no right, even as a mother, to force him to stay home or even try to force him. So, in three days time Lee left.

Approximately a week later I received a letter from Lee from New Orleans, telling me that he had booked passage on a ship to Europe, and I wish at this time I had the letter because as a mother, and knowing the circumstances----I had the letter but right now I don't----but as a mother and knowing the circumstances and the conversation I interpreted the letter (family affair); were the letter made public after his defection, would not be interpreted that way, because the letter said--I won't be able to give you the exact word--but the letter said, "I have booked passage to Europe on a ship going to Europe. I am sorry, mother, to have to tell you this way. I am sure that you don't understand", which my son was telling me I don't understand why he is leaving a sick mother, "I will contact you as soon as I arrive.

Q. That is what he said in the letter?

A. That is what he said in the letter, "Please understand, mother, that my values and those of Robert are not the same." Now, because of the situation and because of the boy always help me and being considerate of

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me, I interpret the letter that he is asking my forgiveness for leaving me again because he needs to have a better live than staying in Texas.

One month later, approximately - - - On, in the meantime I was baby-sitting and this lady had a young boy and I was desperate financially and still ill (they still hadn't found my trouble), so since she was a widow and the boy was alone she offered me a home and paid me \$5.00 a week. I was very happy to get it because even though I was ill, there was times when I could cook and manage when the face didn't spasm and bother me. So I cooked for her (I don't know her name but I have it) and got her boy off to school for \$5.00 a week which paid my bus fare to the doctors. I had two doctors and I made a visit every other day so the \$5.00 was used for transportation.

At this home, I went out to get the Sunday paper and when I picked up the paper the headlines said, "Fort Worth Man Defected"; the first paragraph, if I remember, "Lee H. Oswald of Fort Worth has defected." I said, "Oh, my God, that is my son." I composed myself and read the story. The story stated that he went to Russia, as we know it has been publicized, I can't remember all of that, and it appeared to be his own decision, according to the paper. So, again, respecting other peoples privileges or rights, I said, and later made this public, that if, according to the paper, he had studied Marxism and that was the life he wanted since he was not hurting anyone and it was a political, as far as I know, I wasn't too much at the time on these things, but since it was his decision and that was what he wanted I believed it should have been his privilege as an individual to pursue the thing he wanted, and I admired my son for the statements because of racial discontent in the United States and treatment of underdog and so forth. If he felt that way, and the papers stated that was his feeling and reason for going into Russia that he had the courage not to stay in a United States, that he did not like and to leave because I do not approve of all these politicians and all of these people saying things about the United States, and yet being a part of it. In my own way, I think it takes courage to stand up for your convictions, and so I accepted the fact that that was what he wanted and that he had a right to what he wanted to do with his life. Naturally, the newspapers and all the reporters were coming around. The woman told me I would have to leave the house. I had no place to go. I had no money. I called my son, Robert, and told him that she insist that I leave the house. He said "Well, mother, come over here." I have been the type mother since I had raised my children alone and had struggled, not only financially, but was always tired and had no life of my own. In other words, as soon as I came home from work, my children wanted their food, so immediately I started working again. I sort of lived for the day when my children

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would find a good woman and marry and somebody to take care of them, because it was almost impossible for me to work and to do justice to these boys.

Q. When did you first hear from Lee? Did you hear from him while he was in Russia?

A. Now we will get to the very important part of the story. I had no contact with Lee at all. Mr. Fannan (phonetic) of the FBI, this was in February, I called him because after reading the stories again, I thought I read that the FBI was investigating the family background as in the service, but it was the State Department that they had said was investigating his background, so I called the FBI in Fort Worth and wanted to know, so Mr. Fannan (phonetic) is the FBI Agent whom I talked to.

Q. What did he tell you?

A. Mr. Fannan (phonetic) came out to the house, and I had all of these newspaper clippings and everything. He said "Mrs. Oswald, it looks like the boy wanted to go there," and since I had no contact, he recommended that I get in touch with some senators and congressmen and people who could help me because we had extenuating circumstances in the case by now. Lee's mail was coming to the house and because I had no contact with him, I was taking charge of Lee's mail. I received a letter from the Before I say this, I must say this, and it is just too bad that I don't have this letter; it was in Lee's sea bag. Lee wrote before I wrote him about my accident. And this I have to remember. Lee wrote me that he was thrilled to death and happy because Albert Switzer College in Switzerland had accepted him as a student. I received a letter in Lee's mail, but I had no contact with Lee from the Albert Switzer College in Switzerland about Lee's itinerary, and I forgot to tell you that Lee had told me that he had put a deposit with the Albert Switzer College and was happy that they accepted him. Lee received this letter from the Albert Switzer College hoping that his itinerary would get him there a little earlier, because the semester or later, I forget which, because the semester would be delayed or brought forward. The itinerary stated, now I am not too sure about this; however, I have this information, that he was going to Finland, Sweden, Denmark, or maybe visa versa. I don't know my history, and then to Switzerland to the Albert Switzer College. Since I had this information and it did not agree with the newspaper story that he had

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defected, I immediately began to think that there was something wrong, that maybe the ship he was on, I didn't know, he could have used hypnotism or he could have been hypnotized and brought to Russia. There's many ways that a boy on a ship could have gotten to Russia, I do not say and I do not know, whether he intended to to to Russia, but the story about wanting to work on a ship, of course he knew now he couldn't go to Albert Switzer College, understand? Because of my needing his help, he was going to work on a ship. I called Mr. Farnan. (phoenetic) He came out to the house, and when I showed him this information, he said "Mrs. Oswald, things do not look right. I recommend that you get in touch with someone." Would you help me there, please? He said Representative Sam Rayburn would be one, Secretary Herder, and by the way, we had wired Secretary Herder when we heard of Lee's defection, asking for help. His brother did, and we received no answer, not even a courteous reply, no answer whatsoever, so Mr. Farnan (phoenetic) recommended that I write to Sam Rayburn, Secretary Herder, and Congressman Wright of Fort Worth. I wrote a letter to the three men and made copies. My reason for that was before my marriage, I worked for attorneys, and I know that where anything is important, you should have something to back it up. The letter stated the circumstances and I made this clear and underlined it. As I say, I have a copy of the letter, the same letter sent to the three representatives. I do not want my son to think that I am trying to persuade him to come home. All I want to know is that he's safe. If he has defected, that still being his privilege, I made it clear to these people that I just wanted to know where he was and if he was safe. Neither Representative Sam Rayburn or Secretary Herder, answered my request, but Congressman Wright immediately sent me a wonderful letter, expressing the seriousness of the situation.

Q. Congressman Wright did?

A. Yes, Jim Wright. And the extenuating circumstances and that he would do all that would be necessary to try and locate the boy through his prestige and the State Department, so we could have some information and get to the bottom of this. I received a letter from Congressman Wright that he had turned my letter over to the State Department and that I would hear from them soon. I received word from the State Department sometime later that they would do all in their power to try and locate my son, and that the letter had been forwarded to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and that they were going to follow up my

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request. I have a lot of correspondence with the State Department. They have kept me informed progressively; however, they said that in each letter they were working on the case, but that they had no leads whatsoever, and did not know where my son was and would continue to do their best to locate him. I wrote the State Department for the date of Lee's passport, and where it was issued, because by now I knew that my illness and his dire-need discharge had deprived him of what he originally planned and I wanted to see for my own satisfaction if indirectly I was the cause of him going to Russia, and of course, the dates would give me that information.

Q. Did you get the dates?

A. Yes. The State Department wrote me the dates and where the passport was taken out, which was in California.

Q. And what were those dates, do you remember?

A. The dates were a little prior to his discharge. I have this information in black and white. We can have the correct dates. It was a little prior to his discharge, showing that he had thought this thing out before coming home that he was going to board the ship and not stay and work in Fort Worth. I saw his passport.

Q. Go right ahead, Mrs. Oswald.

A. His passport showed export and import. Since my son is now upset all knowledge is done. (unintelligible conversation).

Q. O.K. now. You tell me that Lee was thinking of writing a book and he contacted a public stenographer in Fort Worth; now this was after he came back from Russia?

A. That's right.

Q. And do you feel like that he contacted an editor somewhere?

A. Yes, I feel like he contacted an editor. I don't have any proof otherwise, that he had spent these few dollars we had given him, his brother and I. He had about \$10 or \$15. He used that to immediately hire this public stenographer. That we know, because my daughter-in-law, Robert's wife, told me of a conversation he had about a story and the

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

public stenographer called Robert's home for some additional verification of the story.

Q. Do you have any idea who this stenographer is?

A. No, I have no idea because it was my daughter-in-law who told me about him talking to a public stenographer because the public stenographer called and said to my daughter-in-law, not knowing that Lee wanted not to confide in his family, that this is the public stenographer, would you let me talk to Lee? And that is why we knew when she told me on the side because Lee wasn't talking or confiding anything, and then later on when I went to Lee's house when he got a job and got a house for his wife and family, they weren't home.. I was always curious because of my previous investigations on my own since I had mine so much. I looked at this mail in the mailbox and saw just an ordinary business envelope and it was from a publishing company in New York, so between the two, I assumed that he had sent this story to a publisher.

Q. Do you have any idea who this publisher was and where he is now?

A. I have no idea. All I remember is that it was a New York Publishing House, and I do know that Lee came to Robert's house and we decided we were going to say no comment because we had such a time with reporters when of the learning of him going to Russia. That Lee said "Yes, I have the story, if you will pay me for it."

Q. Do you remember what time of the year this was?

A. Immediately upon his return from Russia, which was of June, 1962, and then he had also told me in the letter, which I have. I have all information that I am saying here in black and white of my prize story, that he intended to write a story.

Q. Here of late, we talked to you about what he did in Fort Worth and Dallas. We have some undisclosed information that Lee went to Mexico City on or about September 26; now, can you tell us what you know about that?

A. I do not know anything about Mexico City. I do know in talking to my daughter-in-law, who has been very close with me for the last three and a half days or four days approximately

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Q. This is Marina, Lee's wife?

A. Marina, Lee's wife. Marina told me since she and Lee are having a hard time, Lee having a hard time keeping a job, and he tried and tried to find work and no can get work. I use her way of talking. They said they go to Russia where he had job and can take care of his family. She didn't want to return to Russia and Lee didn't want to return to Russia, but because Lee can't find work, all the time he works a little, and no work, he worked a little and no work, we no can get house, live together, maybe we go back to Russia. I know nothing about her and that she wrote in behalf of her husband and herself wanted a visa to go back to Russia. She wrote to her Consulate or the Soviet Consulate, I don't know.

Q. You don't know whether this was Soviet Consulate in the United States or where do you think it is?

A. I do not know; however, I can get that information because Marina told me that she first, with the permission of her husband, wrote to the Consulate, which I am assuming is Soviet, but I can't find out exactly. And then Lee tried to get a visa.

Q. Do you know where he tried to get a visa?

A. Marina said Lee tried to get a visa. I am assuming that she meant also that he wrote. Nothing was ever said about Lee going to Moscow City for a visa.

Q. Marina did not say that he went anywhere to try to get one, that he wrote somewhere?

A. No, that is my understanding.

Q. Earlier, we were talking to Marina about some Federal Agency contacting Lee and asking him a lot of things. Can you tell me what Federal Agency this was that kept contacting Lee, like here recently?

A. I asked Marina. She did not know the man's name. It sounded like Thomas or Howard, but he was a short man, full face, black hair; he came three times, not too long ago he came -- about a week or so ago, and Marina told me that FBI Why Marina tells me these things; I was reading newspaper accounts and I said that Lee said, as stated in the paper, that FBI Agents had come to the house recently and the paper stated that this was checked and checked out thoroughly in Washington, and that no FBI Agent had come to where

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they were living in Irving. Marina says "Ma Ma, this not true." FBI Agent came to Irving, and I said "Do you know his name?" No, Howard, Thomas, I don't know. I asked "Marina, what did he look like?" Stout man, fat face, black hair; she said Lee tell truth. FBI Agent come to house. Mrs. Paine has name of Agent.

Q. Mrs. Paine, "Is the landlady where Marina and Lee lived?

A. No, I don't see landlady; Mrs. Paine is assumed, as far as I know, a friend befriending Marina and Marina helped Mrs. Paine to learn Russian, helped with the children and work, and Mrs. Paine lets Marina stay there. Lee lived in town in a room \$8.00 a week, and comes to see his family on weekends. Lee is not residing where Marina is because of transportation back and forth to his job.

Q. He's got his job with the Book Company, hasn't he?

A. Yes, which is in Dallas, and his home is in Irving.

Q. Did you say Mrs. Paine spoke fluent Russian before?

A. That I do not know; however, Marina, I think, might know. That I do not know. The other night after I rushed to my son's aid here in Dallas, I had no place to go and Mrs. Paine said that if I would be willing to sleep on the sofa, I could come out to her house.

Q. This was after Lee was in jail, is that right?

A. That is correct. So I had not seen my daughter-in-law; in fact, I had not known even that there was a new baby, so I went to where my daughter-in-law was living, which was in Mrs. Paine's house, so I said we need to get an attorney for Lee, and we have no money. But he must have some rights to have an attorney and I said I didn't like Marina making a statement without being represented. Mrs. Paine was her interpreter when Marina made her statement and signed the statement; I said I didn't like that, and that she should have been represented by an attorney before making any statement. Mrs. Paine says "don't worry about anything like that." I am a member of the Now I have tried to think of the name of the organization that Mrs. Paine told me she was a member of, and I have not been able to remember entirely because I was upset and I was surprised that she was a member of an organization because to me, all of these organizations mean nothing -- The Birch Society and all; I read about them and I pass them off as nothing. So I didn't pay too much attention.

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- Q. Do you have any idea what it might be?
- A. Well, she said that don't worry too. Lee would be represented by counsel because she was a member and that they would see that Lee got a lawyer.
- Q. You don't know what type of organization it was?
- A. No, I don't, but I really believe that if I heard the name, I may know.
- Q. Was it the Fair Play for Cuba?
- A. No, Cuba was not mentioned; that I'm sure. American Civil Rights -- is there such a thing? It was an organization that protects people's rights. In other words, she assured me that he would have a lawyer because she was a member of this organization. I didn't like Mrs. Paine immediately upon entering her home, and then when she told me that she was a member of this organization, then I felt (unintelligible) but I didn't.
- Q. Mrs. Oswald, of course, we don't want to put words in your mouth, but there are several of these organizations; if we do name it and it sounds like the one to you, then it might help us. Could this be the Committee for Peaceful Alternations?
- A. No. I don't think so.
- Q. In other words, it sounds to you like it's some type of a welfare organization for people who are in trouble. We were talking sometime back about Lee or yourself or maybe some of the family writing to the Secretary of the Navy or the State Department in order that Lee's dishonorable discharge that he had received after he went to Russia being changed. Can you tell me who it was you wrote to again? We're a little bit confused about that.
- A. Yes. I also have all of this information in my possession. While Lee was in Russia and I had no contact with Lee, approximately ten months later, in a brown official envelope from the Marine Department, was a letter addressed to Lee. Since I had no contact with my son, I didn't know whether he was alive or dead -- I opened his mail which had been coming to the house. I didn't feel guilty about opening his mail because I had no way of knowing if he was even living. It was a letter from the Marine Corps, stating that you are

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dishonorably discharged in the business form that I now can put into words; however, I have the letter. I got in touch with the Marine Corps in Fort Worth, Texas, where I was living, and asked to speak to someone who could give me some information about this letter I had just received. They recommended me to a captain, and I think the captain's name is jotted down on this letter. He advised me since it did not state why he was getting a dishonorable discharge, that I write St. Louis, where the Home Office is, and if I recall, and I believe that it would be jotted down, I was given the name of the person to contact. He told me the way to do it was (a) a question which I cannot remember (b) a question (c) a question -- in other words, make it businesslike and ask these questions (a b c). It may have gone a little further, I want the answers explained that you have no contact with your son and since he was a Marine and you want to know why his name dishonored, you, as his mother, would like to be given the information of this dishonorable discharge. I received a letter from St. Louis, stating that because of his defection to Russia, they have found it necessary to give him a dishonorable discharge, and if he can, but he has a right that it would go before a Board, and he would have the privilege and a right to contest this dishonorable discharge. Well, now, I have explained I didn't know whether my son was living or dead. I had no contact since my son could not go before a Board and defer himself, could I have the privilege since I have in my possession a lot of extenuating circumstances to the case, because if I recalled the rules and regulations that were presented in this return letter said that either you or a representative could present your case before the Board of Examiners. I may not be using the words; however, I have this in my possession. (the original).

Q. Did you go before a Board or go to someone?

A. I was willing. I had no money and this has always been my problem. I'm not crying on anybody's shoulder, but when you need to do something and you don't have the money, it makes it difficult. I would have to go to, I don't know, Chicago or St. Louis, wherever the Home Office was. But I would go, I would sell anything I have -- I have a couple of rings. I have always been able to manage as I am strong willed. I would go before the Board and present my case to see if they would not do this awful thing of a dishonorable discharge, because I have grandchildren, my whole family has served in service, and Lee served the service for three years in the Marines, and I want his name cleared.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- A. I received, as I recall, a registered return answer and I have this also addressed to Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald and not to me, which would be very unusual since I had already explained I had no contact, but maybe that would be their procedure. A registered-return-addressee-only, how can Lee return a return registered letter when Lee is not available.
- Q. What did you do then?
- A. I went to the Post Office and I explained that my son (and it had been in all the papers and everything) was not here and that I would like to sign for the letter, and, as far as I know, I did because I have the letter, and nothing else was said about me representing Lee. They did not give me the satisfaction that I asked to represent Lee.
- Q. Who did you contact? Did you contact someone in Washington? What did you do then?
- A. Well, then I did nothing. I had worked and talked to people, wrote to St. Louis and Chicago, I forget which, did everything I knew to do; then I felt I could go no further. I am a woman, I know how to handle things and help; then, when I do all I can do I cannot leave my work to pursue things further because financial and maybe loss of job, so I felt like they didn't think the mother was the person to do it and so, I mean, I just felt like that was all I could do.
- Q. Well, then, when Lee returned from Russia, did he contact the Navy Department in regards to this discharge?
- A. When Lee returned from Russia I believe when I knew definitely, and the State Department kept me informed of every move that Lee made, and when I was told that they were going to loan Lee the money to come home, and on such and such a date he would come home, which was maybe five or six weeks after the letter, I would say, I believe (I'm not sure but I believe) that I wrote Lee preparing him that he had had a dishonorable discharge and that would it be wise to return and face these things. So, when Lee returned from Russia I showed Lee these papers and I distinctly remember giving Lee the letter but I had a copy of it and I did not give Lee all of the correspondence. I gave Lee the original letter about a dishonorable discharge and I think I have a copy of the one that I gave Lee. Lee says, "Don't worry, mother, I will take care of this because I have been a good Marine and I have a good-conduct medal" which I saw with my own eyes that he had a good-conduct medal.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- Q. So did he write to the-----?
- A. That I do not know because Lee never had talked to me about what he was going to do in things of that sort. I said to Lee when I first came back from Vernon, where I was working, and first saw Lee and his Russian wife and everything, I told Lee about that story, "He have a story." He says, "Mother, you don't write a story, now we're here, Marina's life would be in danger."
- Q. That is his wife?
- A. That is his wife. I said, "Lee, the story that I can write mostly pertains to my experiences." "Just the same, Mother, you cannot write a story." He did not know what I had. He never had asked what I had. I have mentioned to my son, Robert, that I went to Washington, that I have information. Robert has never asked what I have. No one in the family knows the things I have. The children didn't want to know. I have an original application from Albert Schweitzer College that Lee had filled out and that is where he wanted to go and had put a deposit and was accepted by Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland. And Albert Schweitzer College wrote again to Lee and I had no contact. I opened the letter saying that they hoped his itinerary of travel would allow him to reach Switzerland either, maybe, one or two days prior to his itinerary, or later, I do not remember, but all these things I have in black and white. And, so then I contacted Albert Schweitzer College and they said Lee had not arrived there and it was peculiar that he had not arrived there since he had paid his deposit. I stress again that I have all this information for proof.
- Q. Well, can you tell me, did Lee ever tell you, or did you ever hear from any of the rest of the family, that Lee expressed his feelings toward the Navy Department or the Marine Corps, what he felt about having received this dishonorable discharge?
- A. No; otherwise, I told his remarks "Don't worry about it, mother, I will see about it" and took the copy of the letter. He, I know, felt that he didn't deserve the dishonorable discharge. There, again, I am assuming that there again because of the circumstances of him getting to Russia. He said he had a story. They are, ah, I do not know, but there

is something wrong about him being in Russia. All indications of my knowledge and proof, and these also to me, and Lee wanting to write the story points to that maybe there was something not right, how he got to Russia, I do not know. I do not know, but indications point a little that way.

Q. This is getting back closer to the present time--do you know this man, Jack Rubenstein?

A. No, I do not know the man, Jack Rubenstein.

Q. You never heard Lee mention him one way or the other?

A. No, Lee don't ever talk. Lee doesn't talk.

Q. I see. Then you say that he doesn't talk and you don't know whether he belonged to any organizations or had any friends that were in the same organizations or friends of Jack Rubenstein?

A. No, I know nothing of Lee's activities because Lee doesn't confide, because Lee would think, and he made the statement public when he went to New Orleans and wrote the letter, "I do not expect you to understand, mother." He feels like I am an old woman, a mother, that doesn't know about these important developments of the world that was going on.

Q. Can you tell me, do you have any idea what his feeling or opinion was of Mr. John Connally, the Governor of Texas, who was the former Secretary of the Navy?

A. No, there again I have no idea because Lee does not express anything to me. Lee gave the impression that "my mother--housekeeper and mother, you wouldn't understand these deep things." I say deep because Lee is a deep thinker. Lee reads books, history books and anything pertaining to things that would require evaluation of going into deep thought about things, and he won't think that I would take the time to bother about affairs of that sort.

Q. Now, this next that I am going to ask you -- we have talked about it, you and I have at certain times the last few days -- I want you to understand that I don't want you to think I am trying to put anything in your mouth. I want you to give me what you think.

A. I understand.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270--Continued

- Q. All right. Do you think that Lee had any reason, or do you think that he would have wanted to shoot Mr. Connally, the Governor?
- A. I do not think that Lee would shoot Mr. Connally, if you are implying because of this dishonorable discharge or some grief he had to Mr. Connally, because Lee is a very intelligent and smart boy, knowledgeable, not as far as education but he is self-educated from reading and being in the political world, which I would think that he would be in the political of things--politics. So, I think Lee would go to a higher-up if need be. Instead of Lee going to any drastic step, Lee would know other people besides Mr. Connally because when he knew he could return back to the United States, some of his letters told me who to contact to get help. They were the right people. He always, he would know. I don't think that Lee would be foolish enough to do anything drastic for any particular reason because I believe that Lee would be capable of handling any situation. I say that because he has contacted important people.
- Q. Well, again let me ask you--you may just be repeating yourself--but in regard to President John Kennedy, do you think that he might have any strange feeling enough to want to shoot Mr. Kennedy.
- A. Again I say, Lee never has talked to me and again I say I think Lee was too intelligent unless he was insane, which everybody doesn't seem to think and I, personally, either. Lee studies these things and feels the world situation which was proven by his statements when he went to Russia. So, I understand now he feels about these things. Again, I say, Lee loves his wife and children. He was a good father to the wife and children. He always tried to find work when they let him off of a job because of his defection and because he was married to a Russian girl. And I know that he applied for jobs and because his wife was not a citizen he didn't get it.
- I know, because the month that he stayed with me in Fort Worth and I had the car and I took Lee to apply for work. Every day we went looking for work and Lee would say, "Mother, they didn't give me the job." and I said, "Well, why?" "They told me because my wife was not an American citizen" and that I know because I took my boy.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- Q. Do you think that Lee felt pretty strongly about this fact that people would turn him down on jobs because he was married to a Russian?
- A. Yes, but I don't think it would bother Lee enough to want to hurt the President or anybody else; and let's say, let's go back, that Lee has asked for a visa to Russia, which his wife has explained that neither she nor Lee wanted to go back to Russia, but they knew that Lee could work there all the time, where here he wasn't able to work to support his wife and children. So then, why should he want to harm his wife and children. No, I do not believe that Lee would go to the extent of putting himself and wife in a position of anything so terrible as to kill, because he does not show that type man toward wife and children and mother.
- Q. Do you think that Lee might have been influenced by someone else in this extent, someone that might have convinced him that it might solve his problem for him?
- A. I do not think so, again because of what I know of my boy. He is strong minded and from all statements from Russia when he defected and everything--the papers and all, even now papers--he had a mind of his own and I believe Lee was brought up and would know better than to jeopardize his wife and himself; doing anything drastic would naturally jeopardize his wife--himself and his wife. He is smart enough to know that he can't do anything like that wrong and get by with it. He wouldn't do anything like that because he knows. That I know.
- Q. In these past two or three days we talked about this rifle that Lee had in the garage over at the Paine residence and in Irving. Now, you have expressed your opinion that someone else might have got ahold of this rifle through Lee. Now, would you go into that a little bit, what you feel like did happen or could have happened?
- A. Of course, this is just speculation, when Marina told me yes, Lee had a rifle. Lee liked to hunt, he always like to hunt, and the statement was made in the paper when he defected. And he had a rifle a long time. And that FBI man asked when she was picked up about the rifle and she told the FBI man, "Yes, Lee has a rifle." They showed her

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

a big rifle. She says no she don't think that is the same rifle that Lee had. She says I told the FBI man because Lee has rifle, she says, but she didn't think it was the same rifle that the FBI man showed her. So, since they did not have a home of their own and they lived in this house, and Marina told me that Lee kept the rifle in the garage, anyone could have access to the rifle, so even though it would be Lee's rifle, to me doesn't necessarily mean that Lee used it since it was just in the garage.

Q. Did you personally ever see Lee's rifle?

A. No.

Q. You never did?

A. No, I have not seen my son since September of last year.

Q. In 1962, is that right?

A. That is correct and the month that he stayed with me I never had seen the rifle. He just had clothes and radios.

Q. Well, in concluding this conversation that we are having, is there anything that you want to elaborate on right here recently about any Federal agencies that contacted you or Lee or Marina, or anything else that might help us in putting together this story of Lee?

A. The last few days, you are speaking of?

Q. Yes. Or anything else that you think might be important for us in helping us in this case.

A. Yes. The night that I went to Mrs. Paine's home after I was there about ten minutes-----

Q. This was after Lee was arrested?

A. After Lee was arrested.

Q. Yes. Go ahead.

A. There was a knock on the door. Mr. Paine was there. At the time I assumed they were a happily married family. There is two children, Mr. and Mrs. Paine. I do not know these people.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

I walked out of the courthouse or jail, wherever I was where they had questioned Marina, and came with this lady and Marina to her home. I thought it was nice of her to ask me to stay with them that night. There was a knock on the door. She immediately let two men in. I found it strange that she let two men in because of the situation because I would want to know if they were strangers, what is it you want, but they were not asked what they want.

She said "Come right in; I hope you have brought some good color film with you" and these two men were from Life Magazine. I was sitting on the sofa by my daughter-in-law. The men didn't ask who I was and I was not introduced to them so, again, I am assuming that they knew who Marina was. Mrs. Paine sat on the floor and Life magazine, the men from Los Angeles, which I found afterwards, was continually rolling film. I was becoming indignant because I didn't think it was the right thing to do. The other man--I do not know the names, that is how this happened so fast; in fact, I wasn't introduced--said to Mrs. Paine, "Now if you will start with your story."

Mrs. Paine said, "Well, I will tell you what I know." I think he asked her how did she meet Marina and me. She said at a party. He said, "Did Lee live here?" She says, "Yes, he lives with his wife but he does not live here." And the Life magazine man (I wish I knew his name, I don't) said, "Are they separated?" "Oh", she says, "no, they are wonderful family. Because of circumstances, Marina stays here with me. I give her and the children a place to stay, and Lee works in Dallas so Lee rents a room in Dallas for \$8.00 a week and comes to see his wife every weekend." "Well, when he comes to see his wife on weekends, do they get along? What do they do?" She said, "Like ordinary couples they sit and watch football, baseball, and things on television. They don't go any place, they have no money, no transportation; they stay home. They love the family."

I got up from the sofa. I said, "I do not like this, I am awfully sorry, Mrs. Paine. I realize I am in your home but this is my daughter and this is my son that we are talking about and I do not like you giving this personal stories out." Everybody remained quiet so I sat down. Immediately the Life magazine man questioned Mrs. Paine, ignored me. I got up again. I said, "Now, I just said I do not like this. I have gone through publicity before when Lee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

supposedly defected, and things came out in the paper were not things that we said. I would say one word and the paper would make a story out of it and I do not want any publicity." Again, everything was silent, a pacifier to the mother. Well he knew I was the mother then because I said, "I am the mother of this boy." But the Paines had never introduced me as the mother of the boy. She took the initiative of talking to Life magazine, so he says, "Do you know how Lee got home from Russia; how did he have money to get him home from Russia?" She said, "Well, he saved his money to get him from Russia."

I got up. I said, "Mrs. Paine, I am getting tired of this. That is an incorrect statement because I happen to know how Lee got home from Russia and I do not appreciate you taking the initiative and making these statements." "We want fact." And I said, "Another thing, I am penniless. My daughter-in-law here is without a husband, and children. If we are going to give a story and all of this information, I feel like I want to get paid for the story." Life magazine said, "Do you have a story? I will contact my office right now and get authorization to pay you for the story." I said, "You do that. We need the money. This boy will need a lawyer and I am without work and who will hire me and I want to get paid if we are going to give this information." The damage had been already done with the information being given, so I insisted then upon payment.

He went into the kitchen and telephoned, I assume, his office and came back and said, "Mrs. Oswald, they said that they will not authorize me to pay you for a story; however, they will give us expenses for you. We can put you up in a hotel and we will take care of your expenses while you are here." I said, "No, I think that Life magazine can afford to pay for this story. I think it will be news." He said, "Well, they didn't authorize me to pay for it, and I said, 'well then, let's don't talk. Let's keep quiet.'" I was then ignored and questions directed to Mrs. Paine. She immediately answered and by that time I was indignant and confused. I cannot remember the question. Another question was thrown to her. I got up again. I said, "I have had enough of this", that "this is incorrect information, Mrs. Paine. I do not have the right to tell you not to talk to Life magazine of what you know but when you talk to Life magazine about 'I assume this was the case' and not facts, I am going to

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

stop you because I happen to know this is not the case."

So, they went into the kitchen. I tried to be near as possible but because I didn't speak Russian and Mrs. Paine did, Marina talked to Mrs. Paine in Russian. I became very nervous because I didn't know what was going on. I said to Mrs. Paine, "Tell my daughter that I do not like this information being given in public about Lee and her. Ask her what she would like to do." Mrs. Paine spoke in Russian. My daughter-in-law said, "Mama, I will do what you want me to do." I said, "Marina then no talk." I put my fingers to the mouth, "No talk, nothing." I said "If we give stories, Mama like money." I am now speaking the way I speak to my daughter-in-law and she understands me. "Because we need money. You have no husband. I, Mama, may not be able to work. If we give story we get paid. No, no talk no more, Marina." "Yes, Mama, whatever you want Marina do." So I say again to pacify for few minutes quiet. However, they followed Mrs. Paine into the kitchen and by this time I was becoming more indignant. If I'd had any money at all--I had 30¢ with me--I would have taken my daughter-in-law immediately out of the house because by now I had sensed that things were not the way I liked them to be.

During the night I thought seriously about this so I decided I would accept Life magazine's offer for hotel room and food while my stay in Dallas. So when they came at 8 o'clock in the morning, they had a Russian interpreter with them. I told them that we could go to a hotel where I would be in charge of giving the story instead of Mrs. Paine. They took us to the Adolphus Hotel, my daughter-in-law and two children to the Adolphus Hotel.

Q. That is in Dallas?

A. That is in Dallas. I immediately called the police station and talked to Captain Fritz and tried to get permission to see my son. He immediately granted that and said that about 12 o'clock would be fine. The Russian interpreter kept talking to Marina and I asked her please to tell me when she would talk to Marina and translate it to me in English because I had a right to know what she was saying to my daughter-in-law. She never did cooperate that way and she would then whisper to Life magazine. I was being left out of the picture.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

Mr. Odham, an FBI agent, appeared at the Adolphus Hotel and wanted to take Marina to headquarters to be questioned. I said, "Mr. Odham, my daughter-in-law is not going with you to headquarters. We need counsel." And the Russian interpreter was going to go along with Mr. Odham, the FBI agent, to his headquarters to question Marina, but I would not be allowed to go. I said, "Marina will not go unless I am present and unless I know what Marina is saying in Russian." He said, "I am not talking to you." Now, Mr. Odham was very rude, being a representative of the FBI. He said, "Let your daughter-in-law make up her own mind." I said, "My daughter-in-law is not qualified to make up her own mind." "Because she does not understand our ways and she is entitled to representation, I am going to protect her." To the Russian interpreter, "You tell Mrs. Oswald that if she wants to go, ask her if she is willing to go. Not what her mother-in-law tells her to do." I said to Mr. Odham, "My daughter-in-law is not leaving here, whether she says she wants to go or not."

So that was debated two or three different times and then finally Marina talked long in Russian and the interpreter said, "Mrs. Oswald said that she has no more to say, that she has already been to the police station and told them what she knows and she is tired; she has baby, she nurse baby, she can tell him no more and she will do what Lee's Mama tell her and Lee's Mama say see a lawyer. She say she no more had nothing to say she told police already." Mr. Odham and Russian interpreter and Life magazine talk. I took to Marina and kept telling her, with my fingers, not to talk, not to talk to Russian interpreter, not the law, she has protection, so Marina understands. Mr. Odham was still there when Robert entered the room.

Q. That is your son, right?

A. My son, Robert. So Mr. Odham said he wanted Marina to go down to the FBI headquarters because he wanted to question Marina, so I said, "Robert, they been here for about fifteen minutes and they are trying to push me aside and I won't let Marina go." "All right, all right, Mother," he said, "Mr. Odham, we have some rights and my sister-in-law is not going with you. We are going to try to get counsel in this case. She is willing to cooperate, we are willing to cooperate with you any way and all, but at this time my sister-in-law is not going to be questioned. I understand that she was questioned yesterday without representation and I do not like it at all." So Mr. Odham said, "That is all right, Mr. Oswald, we just thought-----", and he left.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

Upon the next day, we went to court house----the same day we went to court house and we saw Lee. Life magazine did not, and insist that we do not take children and leave the children home with Russian interpreter. My daughter-in-law say, "No, no, we take babies" and I said "We take babies, too, I want them to go." Life magazine said "They are going to push you around." I said, "That is all right, we will face it. Men are considerate of women with babies. I want, since they were taking pictures of them, to see that Lee has a family." "But, Mrs. Oswald, we want you to leave the children at home. We don't think it is good for the story for you to have the children." I said, "But I think it is good and we are taking the children with us", and Marina says, "Yes, my children go where I go."

So we left and we went to the court house and stayed there and was able to talk to my son. Upon returning to the Adolphus Hotel, which we were escorted by the policemen, wonderful protection so no reporters could get to us--the police went way out of their way to see that we were not followed. We got to the Adolphus Hotel and no one answered the door to where Life magazine, where we had our clothes and suitcases and baby diapers--no one was there. So the two policemen or detectives with us was concerned and I didn't even know if I had the right door number. Understand, I was confused. So then, from around the corner came the Life magazine man and I said, "That is him. They asked--and I, foolishly, had never asked--they asked to see his credentials, and he was a Life magazine representative, but I now realize that I could have been in anybody's hands."

So we entered the room and the detectives left us with the man after they assured that he was Life magazine representative. The Life magazine representative asked, "What are you going to do now?" And I said, "Well, I understood that you were going to put me up in the hotel for two or three days so I can be near my son, for giving you the story." He sarcastically remarked, "You haven't given me anything but the facts that are already known", and I said, "Well, could we stay here tonight?" This was late in the afternoon; I did not know where my son, Robert, was. So then a red-headed man, with no coat, that I feel was from Life magazine --they had an office on the 11th floor, we were on the 9th floor--came into the bedroom. We had two bedrooms and when I walked in this redheaded man was talking to this Life representative. Then he left. Then the Life representative said, "Mrs. Oswald, here is some money." I didn't even look

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270--Continued

at the amount. "We are going to move you because reporters are on our trail and we are going to take you out, away from the heart of the city." I followed suit and started picking up clothes. I didn't ask again whether I am doing right or anything. The Life representative from Los Angeles took us downstairs and put us in the taxicab, took us out to the Executive Inn, out of town, said he would pay for lodgings for two or three nights and that we had money for taxicab in case we couldn't locate them when we needed them, to get to town in case they needed Marina or I at the police station. I had put the bill in my uniform pocket, just loosely, so after he---I got it out and it was a \$50 bill. I did not hear any more from these Life magazine representatives.

Saturday, about 6:30, a knock on the door and I moved the curtain and it was Mr. Odham from the FBI. I had on robe and pajamas. He said, "Oh, you are ready for bed." and I said, "We are awfully tired. Marina is taking a bath and we are trying to be just quiet and nice." He said, "Mrs. Oswald, I'd like to talk to your daughter-in-law." I said, "Mr. Odham, I have explained to you before that my daughter-in-law is not talking to anyone without legal representation and at this time we haven't been able to secure any." In the cup of his hand was a photograph that was cut and was a man's picture. He said, "Mrs. Oswald, have you ever seen this man before?" I said, "No, sir--no sir, believe me, I have never seen this man before." He said, "Can we show this picture to Marina?" I said, "Mr. Odham, please, we have been under a terrible strain; the girl nurses the baby; not tonight." And he went away.

The next---Sunday?---Monday morning when I picked up paper I immediately said to secret agent and people protecting me, "This is the man that the FBI agent came and asked me if I knew, the man that killed my son, I recognize his picture."

Q. What was his name?

A. I did not know his name until I read in the paper.

Q. What was it in the paper, then?

A. Ruby Rubenstein. I was at this time very upset because I recognized the man that the FBI, and I right away say, "Since they have his picture the night before, why then was he so close to shoot my son." So I didn't pay too much attention at the time of the name in the paper.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

This was conclusion of an interview between Special Agent J. M. Howard and Mrs. Odham, the mother of Lee Harvey Odham. Not Odham--correction--that is, Oswald. Lee Harvey Oswald. This interview took place at the Inn of the Six Flags in Arlington, Texas, on November 25 and 26, 1963.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tape recording of interview with Robert Lee Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald. Recorded on November 25, 1963. Interviewer is Special Agent J. M. Howard, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas. This recording is being made at Six Flags Inn Motel, Arlington, Texas.

This is an interview with Robert Lee Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassinator of President Kennedy.

Q. What is your full name?

A. Robert Edward Lee Oswald, Jr.

Q. And when is your birthday, Robert?

A. April 7, 1934.

Q. And where is your home residence at this time?

A. At Denton, Texas, 1009 Sierra Drive.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. I am a sales coordinator with the Acme Bread Company and I am with the Denton Plant.

Q. I see. Do you know what your brother has been accused of?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your true opinion, your own personal opinion of what has happened?

A. To begin with I can't describe it in my own feelings. I will say this, as far as the policeman's death in Dallas is concerned, I have no doubt in my mind; as far as the death of President Kennedy I have retained or attempted to retain a slight doubt in my mind even though apparently by the information that I have gathered through the press and talking with various persons that the evidence is overwhelming that perhaps he did.

Q. Referring to the shooting of the policeman are you referring to Officer Tippit of Dallas?

A. I believe that that is his name, yes.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- Q. Robert, where were you when you first learned that your brother had gone to Russia?
- A. I was in Fort Worth, Texas.
- Q. I see, and what was your thought at the time?
- A. I can't really recall my thinking at the time other than I was shocked. At first, I couldn't believe it at all and after various broadcasts, etc., it became evident that it was so. Then it was perhaps three or four hours and, if I recall the date correctly, it was Halloween, October 31, 1959.
- Q. I understand that Lee was born after your father died. Is that right?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. How old were you at the time of your father's death?
- A. I was five years old. My father died in August 1939. Lee was born in October 1939.
- Q. Where were you and your mother living at the time?
- A. At New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Q. Could you tell me anything about Lee's background, his childhood, something about him that might help us to understand why that he might commit such an act.
- A. I have searched my own mind for the same answers in reference to this. I did also at the time that we was notified that he went to Russia, even to the extent of the reasons why there. I might mention that during the first month or month and a half that he was in Russia we did correspond through the mails and I did ask him the reasons why. The only answers that I can remember are more or less what the papers have reprinted in relation to the underdog, Negroes, etc.
- Q. When you learned that Robert was wanting to return to the United States with--pardon me, Lee was wanting to return to the United States with his wife whom he married in Russia, what did you do, what was your feeling?
- A. It had been, as I mentioned, the first month and a half that he was in Russia, Moscow, at that period I did receive a letter from Lee, stating that he would no longer contact me or any member of the family and

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270--Continued

that he was severing all family contacts and we would not hear from him further; that he was starting his life in Russia and that is the way he wanted it. I believe that was the last of November or the first part of December 1959. I did not hear from him again until either March or April of 1961. In his first letter he advised me that he did marry Marina, Russian girl, and that they were attempting to come to the United States. My feelings at that time was highly pleased that apparently he had changed his mind, he had seen the error of his ways, and that he did want to return and did want to bring his wife with him.

Q. Was your mother ill at the time?

A. At the time that he was coming back from Russia?

Q. Yes. In other words, did that have anything to do with him wanting to return?

A. Not to my knowledge; I do not believe she was at the time.

Q. And what did you do in order to assist Lee in coming back to the United States?

A. Well we did have a fairly regular or regular correspondence back and forth. I believe it was taking either ten days or two weeks for the interchange of letters, and he kept me posted on what progress he was making. I did not attempt to contact the State Department or anybody else. At the time I understood that my mother was doing that. I was, from time to time, contacted by an FBI agent, Mr. Fain (phonetic).

Q. F-A-I-N, Fain?

A. I believe that is correct.

Q. In regard to his contact with you, what were these contacts, what did he want to know?

A. Most of the time and I believe with the exception of perhaps once it was all over the telephone and, there again, with exception of once, I believe he did contact me one time at my office in Fort Worth--the rest of the time was at my residence in Fort Worth--and the line of questioning was what had I heard from Lee and what progress and what was his plans as far as I could find out.

Q. It is our understanding that you contacted someone in New York upon Lee and his wife's arrival in the United States in order to send him money to come home. Is this true?

A. That is correct, and I stated Lee did keep me posted on the progress he was making. I believe it was about a month or something equal to that length of time prior to his departure that he indicated to me that everything was settled, that they would be going to Moscow to pick up the necessary passports and papers, whatever it was, that I would not hear from him again until he did reach the United States.

Q. Who did you send the money to in New York?

A. I cannot recall the exact name of the organization but I do believe it was City of New York or New York City Welfare Center or something similar to that.

Q. And they in turn got the money to your brother?

A. Right. I was instructed to send it to them, to Lee Harvey's name in care of them, and they would give the money to him, which they did.

Q. Did he come to Fort Worth from New York then?

A. They flew by jet into Dallas Love Field at which time my wife and myself picked them up and took them to our house in Fort Worth.

Q. And he lived at your house with you and your family and he and his family for how long?

A. Approximately two months.

Q. During this time, did you notice any change in him as you remembered him before he went to Russia?

A. No, sir, I did not. He appeared to me at that time to be the boy I have always known. I do not recall at any time that we discussed any political views. I will mention that he did ask me about whether or not I had known or had knowledge that he did receive a dishonorable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corp. I said I had read that in the paper, and he indicated then that he was going to have that changed if he could, and I certainly agree with that that it was advisable because it was my understanding that the reason that he did receive this dishonorable discharge was that after he went to Russia on that basis denouncing his citizenship to the United States that that was the reason for the dishonorable discharge.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- Q. Do you know who he contacted in regards to having his dishonorable discharge changed?
- A. The only one I knew that he mentioned directly to me was John Connally.
- Q. Was he Secretary of the Navy at that time?
- A. I do not believe he was, because he either told me or I actually read the answer that he had forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy as he was no longer in that office, and that they would handle it from there.
- Q. In other words, at the time that Lee wrote to Mr. Connally, he thought that he was Secretary of the Navy, but he actually wasn't; he had already left the office; is that right?
- A. I'm remembering a little bit more now in relation to that. I believe that he had written the Secretary of the Navy, John Connally, and if my memory serves me right, he was in office when Lee did write the Secretary of the Navy, John Connally; however, in between the times the correspondence were answered that he had relinquished that office to run for Governor for the State of Texas.
- Q. And then the letter from Mr. Connally advised him that his request had been forwarded to the State Department. Is that right?
- A. Or to the Office of the Secretary of the Navy. I do not know whether it was the State Department or to the then Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Korth.
- Q. What was Lee's reaction to the answer that he got from Mr. Connally?
- A. I don't recall any significance or I just really don't remember his reaction to that. He either told me or I read the letter that he did receive. I cannot recall which.
- Q. Did he receive any other news from Washington in regards to taking this dishonorable discharge that you know of?
- A. Not to my knowledge, he did not.
- Q. Did he write to anyone else that you know of?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

A. This is by hearsay at that time and since the time of the President's death, John Kennedy, that he did write or apparently wrote Jim Wright, a Congressman from Fort Worth.

Q. But you don't know of him ever writing to President Kennedy?

A. No, sir, I know of no letter he ever wrote to the President of the United States.

Q. Did you know whether or not Lee had a rifle?

A. At that time?

Q. Yes.

A. To my knowledge, he did literally carry in everything he owned at that time off the plane. No, I retract that. They did have some express that came from New York. It was all at the house. I feel certain that I saw every piece of it. There was no rifle at that time, no weapon of any kind.

Q. That's during the time that he was living with you in Fort Worth?

A. That's correct.

Q. After he left your home, where did he go to live?

A. He lived at for a period of approximately a month with my mother in Fort Worth.

Q. Did you still have pretty good contacts and relations with him?

A. Yes, I certainly did.

Q. Why did he move from your home?

A. I do not recall any specific reason, other than I know my mother did want him and his wife to stay with them some, and that would be the only reason that I can think of.

Q. And he then moved from your mother's home. Where did he move to?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- A. They rented a duplex across the street from Montgomery Ward in Fort Worth, and I can't recall how long they were there; it wasn't very long.
- Q. Where did he work during the time that he was in Fort Worth?
- A. I do not know the name of the firm. I was there once; it was a small business that I could gather, located in a large warehouse off the white settlement street (phonetic) in Fort Worth. The business was a type of metal work. I believe their main product was the metal ventilating that goes on top of residences.
- Q. Is that the only place that he worked that you know of in Fort Worth?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And how long, overall, did he stay in Fort Worth, before moving?
- A. They arrived there in June of 1962, and the best I can remember that he left Fort Worth prior to Thanksgiving and I would estimate it to be the very latter part of October or the early part of November.
- Q. Of 1962?
- A. Yes, of 1962.
- Q. During the time he was in Fort Worth, do you know whether or not he was contacted or visited by any Federal Agency -- any law-enforcement agency connected with the Federal Government?
- A. Yes, I can recall only one time that they asked him, and I believe I took the original call at my residence from the FBI Bureau in Fort Worth, and I do not recall; but I believe it was Mr. Fain asking whether or not it was possible for him to speak to Lee which Lee agreed to do so. He spoke to him on the phone and they did set up an interview, I believe, at his office in Fort Worth.
- Q. You were not present, then, when the interview took place?
- A. No, I was not. I recall that after I returned from work, I believe that interview was the next day and after I returned from work the next day, I asked Lee about it, and he said it was just more or less the same old

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

thing or something along that nature. He did laugh about one question in the way I recall the question that the Agent put to him, was he an Agent of the Federal Government that was sent to Russia? He said he replied "Oh, don't you know", and this he laughed about.

Q. And where did he move to from Fort Worth?

A. He moved to Dallas, Texas. I never did have his apartment residence address. Two or three days after he moved to Dallas I received a postcard from him with a post office box number in Dallas.

Q. Do you remember this number offhand?

A. I believe it was Post Office Box 2918, Dallas, Texas.

Q. And you never did know what his address was in Dallas?

A. No, sir, I did not. I asked him in my first letter, why the post office box or how else could I contact him, and his reply in his letter was that he was not settled and that he had not taken an apartment or a residence to live in, that he would retain this post office box where I could always reach him.

Q. I see. And did he correspond with you regularly while he was in Dallas?

A. No, sir, he did not.

Q. How long was he there?

A. In Dallas?

Q. Yes, this time.

A. To my knowledge and until Friday night of this past week I assumed that he had been in Dallas the entire time and I was not aware that he ever left Dallas.

Q. I see. Were you aware of the fact that he and his wife were not living together during the week?

A. No, sir, I was not.

Q. You did not know this?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- A. I might say that from the time that he did move from Fort Worth to Dallas and up until this Friday I received either just three or four letters from him that were scattered over a period of that time, very infrequent.
- Q. Did he ever mention to you that he was distressed or upset about anything that had happened to him to the point where he might become violent?
- A. No, sir, he did not. And I restate my feelings at the time that he returned to the United States in the year, 1962, to me he was the boy that I had always known, older, but still the same as far as I am concerned.
- Q. I see. You didn't know that he had moved to New Orleans for a short period of time, is that right?
- A. Since his return from Russia?
- Q. Yes.
- A. No sir, I was not aware of that.
- Q. I see. Do you know this man, Mr. Paine, that was the landlord where Lee's wife, Marina, was living?
- A. I met Mr. Paine previously at the Dallas Police Station Friday night, the night of the death of the President.
- Q. That was November 22, 1963?
- A. November 22, 1963. I met him at the Dallas Police Station, at which time he and his wife, Mrs. Paine, were taking Lee's wife, Marina, and my mother, and their two small children to their home.
- Q. Did you have a discussion with him at the time?
- A. No, sir, I did not. I really didn't know who he was until they started to leave and then I was advised that that was where Marina had been staying, at the Paines' residence.
- Q. You didn't know Mr. Paine any prior to this time?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you know Jack Rubenstein?
- A. No, sir, I do not.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

Q. Have you ever heard that name before?

A. I have never heard that name before.

Q. You have been told that he is the person that shot your brother at Dallas?

A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q. Do you have any idea as to what the reason was that Mr. Rubenstein shot your brother?

A. No, sir, I certainly do not.

Q. Is there anything else that you might tell us in regard to any of these incidents which we have discussed?

A. No, sir, I do not know of anything that I could add to what I have already said.

Q. Let me say this -- did you know that Lee owned a rifle during the time that he was in Dallas?

A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. You did not know that he owned a rifle?

A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Do you know of him owning a revolver at any time?

A. No, sir, I was not aware that he owned any type of firearm.

Q. I see. Did you ever do any shooting with Lee or did you do any hunting or anything of that sort.

A. Yes, sir, I do recall hunting with him at one time which I do believe was after his release from the Marine Corps. He stayed two or three days in Fort Worth.

Q. This was prior to the time he went to Russia?

A. That is correct, and at that time we had gone to my wife's family's farm and had taken Lee, and he and I and my brother-in-law did go rabbit and squirrel hunting.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- Q. Did Lee or did Lee's wife, or your mother say anything to you since the time that Lee returned to the United States from Russia about the FBI or any other Federal Agency contacting him in Dallas, or in Irving?
- A. Could I hear that again, please.
- Q. Do you know from your mother or from Lee's wife, Marina, whether or not any Federal Agency contacted him at either Irving or Dallas in the past few months?
- A. No, sir, I do not know that other than what I overheard today. I did not have any prior knowledge of any prior contact made by the Federal Bureau.
- Q. I see. And what you are referring to is what Marina told myself and Agent Charles Kunkel?
- A. That is correct, sir.
- Q. You didn't know about them trying to contact him.
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you know whether or not Lee belonged to any subversive organizations or any organizations in Dallas?
- A. No, sir, I was not aware of any type of organization that he did belong to or was associated with.
- Q. Did you know whether or not he had contact or was receiving literature of any kind from Russia?
- A. I believe that during the period that he was living at the duplex, across from Montgomery Ward, prior to moving to Dallas, I believe at one time that I was there I do recall seeing some type of Russian magazine; whether or not it came from there or this was available at news stands, I do not know.
- Q. Have you ever heard of an organization called "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee"?
- A. Not until tonight. There, again, in relation to your interview with Marina, I never had heard of it before.
- Q. You did not know that Lee was connected with this?
- A. No, sir.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

- Q. All right, Robert, we won't continue this too much further because I don't feel like that you do have any real information that might help us in this case, but, overall, may I ask you, do you know any Cubans?
- A. No, sir, I do not.
- Q. Do you know whether Lee knew any Cubans?
- A. No, sir, I do not.
- Q. Do you belong to any Cuban sympathizer organizations?
- A. Do I?
- Q. Yes.
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you know that Lee was?
- A. No, sir, I do not.
- Q. Is there anything that you can think of that you might tell us that might help us in putting this story together?
- A. No, sir, I cannot think of anything that in any remote possibility that would be of service in this respect. If I did I would certainly give that information.
- Q. You said something to me at the police department yesterday in regards to your feelings to what has happened to President Kennedy. What are your feelings as far as what has happened here?
- A. I am not recalling.
- Q. You remember, you asked me if I would relay the message to his wife?
- A. Yes. The message was generally my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and her family on the death of the President.
- Q. I see. OK, Robert, thank you very much. How tall are you now?
- A. 5 feet, 11 1/2.
- Q. And how much do you weigh?
- A. 150 pounds.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

Q. And what color is your hair?

A. Brown.

Q. And your eyes?

A. Blue.

Q. I see. Are you married?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your wife's name?

A. Vada--V, as in Victor, a-d-a--Marie Oswald.

Q. And how old is she?

A. She is 25.

Q. Do you have any children?

A. Yes I do.

Q. How many children do you have?

A. I have two children--one girl that is six years old.

Q. What is her name?

A. Cathy Marie Oswald, and my boy, he is two and a half years old and his name is Robert, also.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 270—Continued

February 17, 1964

Mr. William A. McKenzie
Attorney at Law
631 Fidelity Union Life
Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. McKenzie:

At my request, you are dictating this letter in the presence of myself, your secretary, Miss Joan Connelly, and your partner, Mr. Henry Baer. I have today retained you to represent me as my attorney in connection with my appearance on Thursday, February 20, 1964, before the President's Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren of the Supreme Court.

You have likewise been employed to represent me as my attorney in any other matters relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent death of my brother in which I may be involved.

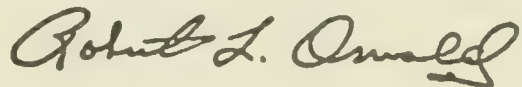
This letter shall constitute your full and unequivocal authority to release, give and tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice any and all evidence on all matters relating to or which may be uncovered by yourself or told to you by me in connection with the death of President Kennedy and the death of my brother. I hereby grant you full authority to release any and all information whatsoever which I may give you or which may be told to you by me or others or which may be furnished to you in the form of documentary evidence of any nature to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in your full and complete discretion. The purpose of this authorization being to make certain that all the facts which I have are known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other Federal investigative body to which the Federal Bureau of Investigation is authorized to divulge information.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 272

I deem this letter of authorization necessary in order that the truth may be fully developed and further by reason of the attorney-client relationship existing between us. In other words, I give you this full authorization to release any information so that there can be no question of ethics involved in your representation of me as my attorney.

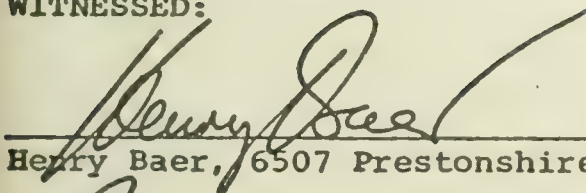
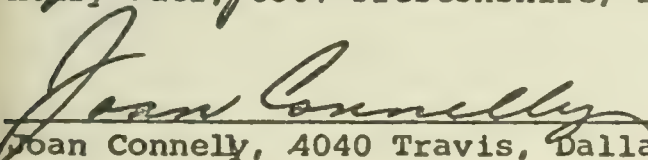
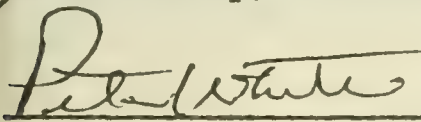
Further, you are authorized to furnish the President of the Dallas Bar Association as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation a copy of this letter in connection with your employment by me and my desire for the truth to be given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Very truly yours,



Robert L. Oswald
1009 Sierra Drive
Denton, Texas

WITNESSED:


Henry Baer, 6507 Prestonshire, Dallas, Texas
Joan Connelly, 4040 Travis, Dallas, Texas
Pete White, 4401 Beverly Drive, Dallas, Texas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 272—Continued

February 18, 1964

Mr. William A. McKenzie
Attorney at Law
631 Fidelity Union Life
Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. McKenzie:

At my request, you are dictating this letter in the presence of myself, my friends, Mr. & Mrs. Declan P. Ford, with whom I am now living at their residence, 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas, Texas, and your secretary, Miss Joan Connelly. I have today retained you to represent me as my attorney in any matters, business or otherwise, relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent death of my husband in which I may be involved.

This letter shall constitute your full and unequivocal authority to release, give and tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice any and all evidence on any and all matters relating to or which may be uncovered by yourself or told to you by me or others in connection with the death of President Kennedy and the death of my husband or any other matters or facts involving my husband. I hereby grant you full authority to release any and all information whatsoever which I may give you or which may be told to you by me or others or which may be furnished to you in the form of documentary evidence of any nature to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in your full and complete discretion. The purpose of this authorization being to make certain that all the facts which I have are known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other Federal investigative body to which the Federal Bureau of Investigation is authorized to divulge information.

I deem this letter of authorization necessary in order that the truth may be fully developed and further by reason of the attorney-client relationship existing between us. In other words, I give you this full authorization to release any information so that there can be no question of ethics involved in your representation of me as my attorney.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 273

February 18, 1964

Further, you are authorized to furnish the President of the Dallas Bar Association as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or any other Federal investigative agency or others in your complete discretion, a copy of this letter in connection with your employment by me and my desire for the truth to be given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and all other official agencies that are or may be involved or which may be investigating me.

My friend, Katherine Ford, the wife of Declan Ford, speaks both Russian and English fluently, and she has explained to me in Russian that this letter of authorization is a condition of your employment by me and the acceptance of the employment by you. I fully understand the contents and the matters set out in this letter of authorization since Mrs. Ford has read the letter to me in the Russian language, and the authorization granted in this letter is completely understood and is satisfactory to me in all regards.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald
14057 Brookcrest Drive
Dallas, Texas

WITNESSED:

Declan P. Ford

Declan P. Ford, 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas

Katherine N. Ford

Katherine N. Ford, 14057 Brookcrest Drive, Dallas

Joan Connelly

Joan Connelly, 4040 Travis, Dallas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 273—Continued

LAW OFFICES
WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE
FIDELITY UNION LIFE BUILDING
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

RIVERSIDE 1-1295
AREA CODE 214

February 18, 1964

Mr. James H. Martin
11611 Farrar
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Martin:

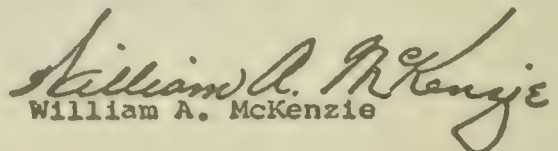
C
O
P
Y
Mrs. Marina N. Oswald has today furnished to me a copy of a letter to you dated February 14, 1964, discharging you as her business agent. At Mrs. Oswald's request, I am writing you this letter as shown by her acknowledgment of the contents below. Mrs. Oswald has requested that I notify you that you have no authority to enter into any agreement of any type or nature for or in her behalf and that if you have entered into or signed any contracts purportedly in her behalf, that she considers same of no binding effect upon her.

I hereby make demand upon you for a full and complete accounting of all monies received by you and disbursements made together with any and all banking accounts which you have established for the benefit of Mrs. Oswald and her children. It is my understanding from Mrs. Oswald that in addition to the bank accounts and trust accounts which have been established in Grand Prairie and Fort Worth, Texas, you have likewise established an account in the First Citizens Bank of Dallas in the name of Maria Martin and James H. Martin and that the monies on deposit in all accounts are monies received as contributions for Mrs. Oswald and her children.

I shall be glad to discuss this matter with you and your attorney at the earliest possible moment and I assure you that I hope this matter can be closed with the least amount of publicity or embarrassment to yourself and Mrs. Oswald.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. John M. Thorne for his full understanding and information.

Very truly yours,


William A. McKenzie

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 274

Page Two
Mr. James H. Martin
February 13, 1964

The above and foregoing letter has been read to me in Russian by Mrs. Katherine Ford and I understand the contents thereof and I am in full agreement with same and request full compliance thereof immediately.

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald
Mrs. Marina M. Oswald

WITNESSED:

Mrs. Katherine Ford
Mrs. Katherine Ford

cc: Mr. John M. Thorne
Thorne and Leech
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
302 West College Street
Grand Prairie, Texas

Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 274—Continued

LAW OFFICES
WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE
FIDELITY UNION LIFE BUILDING
FEBRUARY 19, 1964
DALLAS, TEXAS

RIVERSIDE 1-1295
AREA CODE 214

Mr. John M. Thorne
Thorne and Leech
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
302 West College Street
Grand Prairie, Texas

Dear Mr. Thorne:

C
O
P
Y
Mrs. Marina N. Oswald together with Mr. & Mrs. Declan Ford have been in my office today. Mrs. Oswald has furnished me a copy of a letter dated February 14, 1964, discharging you as her attorney and she has retained me to represent her. I will file either today or tomorrow a revocation of Power of Attorney which she has previously given to you and Mr. Leech on December 5, 1963. Naturally, I will furnish you a copy of the revocation.

Through Mrs. Ford, as interpreter, Mrs. Oswald has requested that you deliver to me for her all files you have in connection with her affairs, together with any and all pictures, documents and paraphernalia of any description which she has previously furnished to you. Mrs. Oswald has likewise asked me to ask you to furnish me copies of any instruments or contracts or other legal documents, if any, which you may have signed for or on behalf of Mrs. Oswald and which might be interpreted to obligate her.

At my request, Mrs. Oswald has signed this letter and Mrs. Ford has read the letter to Mrs. Oswald in Russian so that she fully understands the contents.

In the event you desire to discuss this matter with me, I shall be glad to discuss same with you at our mutual convenience.

Very truly yours,

William A. McKenzie
William A. McKenzie

McK:jc

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 275

Page Two
Mr. John M. Thorne
February 18, 1964

I have had the above and foregoing letter read to me by Mrs. Katherine Ford in Russian and I understand the contents of the letter and request Mr. J. M. Thorne to immediately comply therewith.

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald.
Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

WITNESSED:

Mrs. Katherine Ford
Mrs. Katherine Ford

cc: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

cc: Mr. James H. Martin
11611 Farrer
Dallas, Texas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 275—Continued

December 6, 1963

Mr. James H. Martin
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Martin:

I desire to obtain your services in my affairs; I seek your advice, counsel, guidance, direction, instruction, suggestion, recommendation, initiative and decision in all of my personal and business affairs. You have agreed to so serve and act on my behalf and that of my children and in view thereof, we are agreed as follows:

That I do hereby engage you as my personal manager for a period of ten years from this date, and that through and during this period and term hereof, you agree to perform for me one or more of the following services: advise and counsel with me in the selection of any and all business ventures which might be undertaken by me; Advise and counsel with me in any and all matters pertaining to publicity, public relations and advertising of any and all kinds in the furtherance of my affairs; To be responsible for all news releases and/or press releases concerning my affairs, and the determination of the proper time, place and events to be covered by such releases and/or public appearances whether same be live for television or movie distribution. Advise, counsel and conclude any agreements with any employment agencies for engagements by me and/or for the sale of any movie rights, magazine rights, books, rights, or any other medium or media desiring my appearance, story, picture or pictures and which in your sole discretion is proper and advisable for me to undertake.

You will authorize me and approve for and in my behalf and in your discretion and decision the following: Approve and permit the use of my name, photographs, likeness, voice, sound effects, caricatures, person for all publicity, advertising and the promotion of any and all ventures desired by you to be undertaken by me and for the performance by me of any appearance or services; You are authorized, empowered and directed by me to execute for me and in my name and stead and in my behalf, any and all agreements, documents, contracts for my services, talents, memoirs, history, story, or otherwise; Collect and receive for me as well as to endorse my name thereupon, all checks, and all cash, payable to me for my services as above set out, and to pay over such sums to my account after deducting therefrom any sum owing to you; Encourage as well as discharge all documents for me and in my name; You are not required to make any loans or advances to me or for my account, but in the event you

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 276

December 6, 1963

Mr. James H. Martin
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Martin :

I desire to obtain your services in my affairs ; I seek your advice, counsel, guidance, direction, instruction, suggestion, recommendation, initiative and decision in all of my personal and business affairs. You have agreed to so serve and act on my behalf and that of my children and in view thereof, we are agreed as follows :

That I do hereby engage you as my personal manager for a period of ten years from this date, and that through and during this period and term hereof, you agree to perform for me one or more of the following services : advise and counsel with me in the selection of any and all business ventures which might be undertaken by me ; Advise and counsel with me in any and all matters pertaining to publicity, public relations and advertising of any and all kinds in the furtherance of my affairs ; To be responsible for all news releases and/or press releases concerning my affairs, and the determination of the proper time, place and events to be covered by such releases and/or public appearances whether same be live for television or movie distribution, Advise, counsel and conclude any agreements with any employment agencies for engagements by me and/or for the sale of any movie rights, magazine rights, books, rights, or any other medium or media desiring my appearance, story, picture or pictures and which in your sole discretion is proper and advisable for me to undertake.

You will authorize me and approve for and in my behalf and in your discretion and decision the following : Approve and permit the use of my name, photographs, likeness, voice, sound effects, caricatures, person for all publicity, advertising and the promotion of any and all ventures desired by you to be undertaken by me and for the performance by me of any appearance or services ; You are authorized, empowered and directed by me to execute for me and in my name and stead and in my behalf, any and all agreements, documents, contracts for my services, talents, memoirs, history story, or otherwise ; Collect and receive for me as well as to endorse my name thereupon, all checks, and all cash, payable to me for my services as above set out, and pay over such sums to my account after deducting therefrom any sum owing to you ; Encourage as well as discharge all documents for me and in my name ; You are not required to make any loans or advances to me or for my account, but in the event you

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 276—Continued

do so, I shall repay them promptly, and I hereby authorize you to deduct the amount of any such loan or advances from any sum you may receive for any account. The powers, authority and rights herein given to you by me are coupled with an interest in the subject matter of the agreement and that such agreement is irrevocable during the term hereof.

I agree at all times to devote myself to your wishes and to do all things necessary and desirable to promote my affairs and earnings therefrom. I shall submit all offers of employment to you and will refer any inquiries concerning my services to you. I shall instruct any agency engaged by me to remit to you all monies that may become due me and may be received by it. It is clearly understood that you are not an employment agent or theatrical agent, that you have not offered or accepted or promised to obtain employment or engagements for me, and that you are not obligated, authorized or expected to do so.

This agreement shall not be considered to create a partnership between us. It is specifically understood that you are acting hereunder as a personal contractor and you may appoint or engage any and all other persons, firms and corporations throughout the world in your discretion to perform any or all of the services which you have agreed to perform hereunder. Your services hereunder are not exclusive and you are at all times free to perform the same or similar performances for others as well as engage in any and all other business activities. You shall only be requested to render reasonable services which are called for by this agreement as and when reasonably requested by me. You shall not be required to deliver or to meet with me at any particular place or places except in your decision. In connection for your services, I agree to pay to you, as and when received by me, during and throughout the term hereof, a sum agreed to be fifteen (15%) per cent of any and all monies or other considerations which I may receive as a result of my activities and all sums resulting from the use of my name, person or circumstances and the results and proceeds thereof; the matters upon which you should be considered include any and all of the activities in connection with matters as follows: motion picture, television, radio, music, literary, theatrical engagements, personal appearances, public appearances, records or recordings, publications, both book, magazine, newspaper or otherwise, and the use of my name, likeness and circumstances for purposes of advertising. I likewise agree to pay you a

do so, I shall repay them promptly, and I hereby authorize you to deduct the amount of any such loan or advances from any sum you may receive for any account. The powers, authority and rights herein given to you by me are coupled with an interest in the subject matter of the agreement and that such agreement is irrevokable during the term hereof.

I agree at all times to devote myself to your wishes and to do all things necessary and desirable to promote my affairs and earnings thereon. . I shall submit all offers of employment to you and will refer any inquiries concerning my services to you. I shall instruct any agency engaged by me to remit to you all monies that may become due me and may be received by it. It is clearly understood that you are not an employment agent or theatrical agent, that you have offered or accepted or promised to obtain employment or engagements for me, and that you are not obligated, authorized or expected to do so.

This agreement shall not be considered to create a partnership between us. It is specifically understood that you are acting hereunder as a personal contractor and you may appoint or engage any and all other persons, firms and corporations throughout the world in your discretion to perform any or all of the services which you have agreed to perform hereunder. Your services hereunder are not exclusive and you are at all times free to perform the same or similar performances for others as well as engage in any and all other business activities. You shall only be requested to render reasonable services which are called for by this agreement as and when reasonably requested by me. You shall not be required to deliver or to meet with me at any particular place or places except in your decision. In connection for your services, I agree to pay to you, as and when received by me, during and throughout the term hereof a sum agreed to be fifteen (15%) per cent of any and all monies or other considerations which I may receive as a result of my activities and all sums resulting from the use of my name, person or circumstances and the results and proceeds thereof; the matters upon which you should be considered include any and all of the activities in connection with matters as follows: motion picture, television, radio, music, literary, theatrical engagements, personal appearances, public appearances, records or recordings, publications, both book, magazine, newspaper or otherwise, and the use of my name, likeness and circumstances for purposes of advertising. I likewise agree to pay you a

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 276—Continued

similar sum following the expiration of the term hereof upon and with respect to any and all engagements, contracts and agreements written into during the term hereof relating to me of the foregoing and upon any and all understandings, renewals and substitutions thereupon and upon any resumes of such engagements, contracts and agreements which may have been discontinued during the term hereof and resume within a year thereafter. The term shall include, without limitations, salaries, earnings, fees, royalties, bonus, shares of profits, shares of stock, percentages of interest, percentage and the percentages amount paid for a package television or radio program (live or recorded), book and/or magazine rights and royalties, motion picture or other entertainment packages, earned or received directly or indirectly by me or my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or by any other person.

In the event that I receive, as all or part of my combination for activities hereunder, stock or the right to buy stock in any corporation or that I become the owner of all or part of any entertainment property, stock holdership, proprietor, partner or otherwise, your percentage shall apply to my said stock, right to buy stock, partnership or other form of interest, and you shall be entitled to share thereof. Should I be required to make any payment for such interest, you will pay your percentage share of such, unless you do not want your percentage share thereof.

This agreement shall be deemed to be executed in the State of Texas and shall be subject to the laws of said State in the event any provision hereof shall for any reason be illegal or unenforceable then, or in any such event, the same shall not affect the remaining portions and provisions hereof.

It is understood that I have employed the services of the firm of Thorne and Leech, Attorneys at Law, and it is agreed that you will use the services of such attorneys as such services may be required by you.

This agreement is the only agreement of the parties and there is no other or collateral agreement (oral or written) between the parties in any manner relating to the subject matter hereof.

If the foregoing meets with your approval, please indicate your acceptance and agreement by signing in the space provided:

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald
Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

Commission Exhibit No. 276

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 276—Continued

similar sum following the expiration of the term hereof upon and with respect to any and all engagements, contracts and agreements written into during the term hereof relating to me of the foregoing and upon any and all understandings, renewals and substitutions thereupon and upon any resumes of such engagements, contracts and agreements which may have been discontinued during the term hereof and resume within a year thereafter. The term shall include, without limitations, salaries, earnings, fees, royalties, bonus, shares of profits, shares of stock, percentages of interest, percentage and the percentages amount paid for a package television or radio program (live or recorded), book and/or magazine rights and royalties, motion picture or other entertainment packages, earned or received directly or indirectly by me or my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or by any other person.

In the event that I receive, as all or part of my combination for activities hereunder, stock or the right to buy stock in any corporation or that I become the owner of all or part of any entertainment property, stock holdership, proprietor, partner or otherwise, your percentage shall apply to my said stock, right to buy stock, partnership or other form of interest, and you shall be entitled to your percentage share thereof. Should I be required to make any payment for such interest, you will pay your percentage share of such, unless you do not want your percentage share thereof.

This agreement shall be deemed to be executed in the State of Texas and shall be subject to the laws of said State in the event any provision hereof shall for any reason be illegal or unenforceable then, or in any such event, the same shall not affect the remaining portions and provisions hereof.

It is understood that I have employed the services of the firm of Thorne and Leech, Attorneys at Law, and it is agreed that you will use the services of such attorneys as such services may be required by you.

This agreement is the only agreement of the parties and there is no other or collateral agreement (oral or written) between the parties in any manner relating to the subject matter thereof.

If the foregoing meets with your approval please indicate your acceptance and agreement by signing in the space provided :

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Marina N. Oswald
MRS. MARINA N. OSWALD

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 276—Continued

Witnessed:

Robert L. Oswald

Approved:

James H. Martin
James H. Martin, Manager

Approved as to Form:

John M. Thorne
John M. Thorne, Attorney

— Commission Exhibit No. 276 —

Witnessed :

ROBERT L. OSWALD

Approved :

James H. Martin

JAMES H. MARTIN, *Manager*

Approved as to Form :

John M. Thorne

JOHN M. THORNE, *Attorney*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 276—Continued

THE STATE OF TEXAS)

) KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

COUNTY OF DALLAS)

For and in consideration of the services to be rendered in my behalf by Robert Oswald in the administration of my personal and business affairs, as is hereinafter set out, I, Mrs. Marina N. Oswald, a widow, do by these presents bargain, assign, transfer and convey to the said Robert Oswald, an undivided ten (10%) per cent of all increase in the trust funds that are being presently donated to my account, and ten (10%) per cent on all of the funds received by me as a matter of engagements by me, contracts or agreements for the use of my name, photographs, likeness, voice, sound effects, caricatures, publicity, advertising, and the promotion of all ventures for purposes of sale of movie rights, book rights, pictures, magazine rights, and all other media wherein because of my name, person or circumstances, an engagement is obtained and proceeds derived therefrom; That such a grant as is here made shall be perpetual;

That for such percentage as is herein and hereby assigned, the said Robert Oswald shall act as my assistant business agent and manager and in all things subscribe to aid and assist James H. Martin in the carrying out of his duties as Manager; That as such Assistant Manager, Robert Oswald shall act in my behalf in the absence of the said James H. Martin, due to the inability of said Martin to serve due to death, disability or incapacity; That in that event, said Robert Oswald shall be chargeable as my agent and shall assume and ascend to all of the duties and obligations as well of the said James H. Martin.

That said Robert Oswald does agree that he will devote as much time as is necessary to my affairs in the furtherance of my business as I deem necessary and adviseable and in his discretion and to the best of his ability, he will advise and counsel with me at such time and such places as are convenient to both of us.

That the consideration and monies received by me and of which I have herewith assigned to Robert Oswald an undivided 10% shall include without limitation, salaries, earnings, fees, royalties, bonus, shares, of profits, shares of stock, percentage of interest, percentage and the percentages of amount paid for a package television, or radio program (live or recorded), book and/or magazine rights and

royalties, motion picture and other entertainment packages, earned or received directly or indirectly by me or my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or by any other person.

It is understood that I have employed the services of the firm of Thorne and Leech, Attorneys at Law, and it is agreed that their services will be available at all times to the said Robert Oswald and that he will use same as required by him.

Executed by the undersigned parties, this the 9th day of December, A. D.,

1963.

Robert L. Oswald
Robert Oswald

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald
Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

Approved as to form:

John M. Thorne
John M. Thorne, Attorney

James H. Martin
James H. Martin

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 277—Continued

INVESTMENT AGENCY AGREEMENT

This Agreement entered into this 10th day of July, 19 20,
by and between John M. Thomas and James H. Martin, Co-Trustees, of _____.

Dallas County, Texas, hereinafter referred to as Principal,
and The First National Bank of Fort Worth, hereinafter referred to as Agent.

WITNESSETH:

Principal has made, constituted and appointed, and does hereby make, constitute and appoint Agent as his true and lawful attorney with respect to the bonds, shares of stock and/or other securities represented by the certificates listed in Exhibit "A" and with respect to all cash listed thereon (said Exhibit "A" being hereto attached and made a part hereof) all of which bonds, certificates and/or cash have been delivered to and deposited with Agent contemporaneously with the execution of this agreement; and in connection with such properties, Agent shall, in Principal's name, place and stead:

1. At Agent's option, transfer and assign said bonds, stocks and/or other securities to Agent's nominee and do all necessary acts in connection therewith, including the power to deliver the certificates representing such securities, to endorse thereon the assignment, and, in the case of shares of stock, to transfer and do all acts proper to accomplish the transfer of such shares on the books of the respective corporation or corporations.

2. Execute promptly any and all orders which Principal may give with respect to the sale, assignment, transfer or redemption of securities held pursuant to this agency agreement; hold the proceeds of any such sale or redemption for the benefit of Principal, after deducting from such proceeds all costs in connection with such sale or redemption, and, pursuant to direction of Principal, disburse to Principal such part of proceeds as he may direct; purchase on behalf of Principal with the cash deposited with or received and retained by Agent pursuant to this agreement, such other bonds, stocks or other securities as Principal may direct, registering all of such

securities so purchased either in the name of Principal or of Agent's nominee and otherwise holding them in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

3. Receive all interest payments and all dividends and other income paid with respect to securities held pursuant to this agency agreement, and, after paying any necessary costs and expenses incurred in connection with this agency, hold the balance for the benefit of Principal, disbursing so much of such income to Principal as and when Principal may direct and, at Principal's direction, reinvesting all or any part thereof on the same basis outlined in Paragraph 2, above

4. Receive and hold either in the name of Principal or of Agent's nominee all shares of stock and other securities distributed pursuant to any stock dividend or stock split declared with respect to shares of stock held pursuant to this agreement or otherwise distributed with respect to any of the securities held hereunder.

5. Distribute to Principal pursuant to his written direction, within a reasonable time after receipt thereof, any or all of the cash or securities held pursuant to this agreement, and, if necessary at the time of such distribution, to effect the transfer and assignment of any securities from the name of Agent's nominee to the name of Principal or his nominee.

6. Receive and hold pursuant to the terms of this agreement any other cash or securities which Principal may, with Agent's consent, deliver and deposit with Agent, subject to the terms hereof, such additions being evidenced by attaching to Exhibit "A" hereof supplements which shall list any additional cash or bonds, shares of stock or other securities made subject to this agreement, which supplements to Exhibit "A" shall become a part of this agreement for all purposes as soon as attached hereto by the mutual consent of Principal and Agent.

Principal does hereby give and grant unto Agent full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing whatsoever necessary

and requisite to be done in the premises, as fully and to all intents and purposes as Principal might or could do if personally present, and does hereby give and grant unto Agent full power to substitute one or more attorneys under said Agent in or concerning the premises or any part thereof, and Principal does hereby ratify and confirm whatsoever said Agent or his substitute may or shall do by virtue hereof in the premises, prior to revocation by Principal.

Agent shall receive as fees for its services such sums as may be mutually agreed upon with Principal, and such fees shall be considered necessary expenses incurred for which Agent shall be entitled to reimbursement out of either principal or income.

This agreement may be amended at any time by mutual agreement of the parties and may be terminated or revoked by either Agent or Principal by giving thirty (30) days' notice in writing to the other party of such termination or revocation, whereupon Agent shall be reimbursed for all necessary costs and expenses incurred and shall deliver to Principal the balance of all cash and all securities held by it pursuant to this agreement, and, if necessary, shall effect transfer of any securities from the name of its nominee to Principal or his nominee, and shall thereupon be relieved of all further responsibility hereunder.

For the purpose of any written notices required by this agreement to any party, the address of the Principal shall be _____ until notice in writing of a change of address has been delivered to Agent, and Agent's address for all purposes shall be Trust Department, The First National Bank of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas.

~~John H. Thorne, Co-Trustee~~

~~James H. Martin, Co-Trustee~~

Principal

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WORTH

By

Vice President and Trust Officer

Agent

SCHEDULE "A"

Cash

\$25,000.00

Trust Department
The First National Bank of Fort Worth
Fort Worth, Texas

Gentlemen:

You are now acting as Agent for me pursuant to the terms of an Investment Agency Agreement executed on the _____ day of _____, 19 63, under the terms of which you, as Agent, are holding for me, as Principal, cash and certain bonds, stocks and/or other securities either in my name or in the name of your nominee, to be held or disposed of on my advice and direction.

Until further notice in writing is given to you by me, you are hereby authorized to use your own discretion and to act on my behalf without further advice or direction by me with respect to the sale, assignment, transfer or redemption of any securities held by you pursuant to the aforementioned Investment Agency Agreement and to invest and reinvest, in your discretion, any cash balance held by you pursuant to the Investment Agency Agreement in any securities of your own selection without any further advice or direction by me.

It is hereby expressly understood and agreed that you shall not be held liable or responsible in any way for any losses incurred by reason of investments made by you in good faith pursuant to the authority granted by this letter or with respect to any loss on prospective profit incurred by reason of any sale, assignment or redemption of securities pursuant to the authority hereby granted to you.

Yours very truly,

John M. Thorpe, Co-Trustee

Received:

James H. Martin, Co-Trustee

PRINCIPAL

The First National Bank of Fort Worth

By _____
Vice President and Trust Officer

Date: _____

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 278—Continued

THE STATE OF TEXAS)

) KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

COUNTY OF DALLAS)

That for and in consideration of the legal service rendered and to be rendered for the undersigned by the firm of THORNE AND LEECH, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, in the handling of my business and affairs arising out of and in any way connected with any collections, trust funds, ~~bequests~~, ~~real or personal property~~, real or personal property, and/or any contracts for personal appearance, book rights, movie rights, story rights, or any other media and the handling of any claim or claims that I might have in any way connected therewith.

I hereby bargain, transfer, sell and assign an undivided ten (10%) per cent of all such sums when collected or paid to my account. IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that said attorneys shall exclusively handle all my business affairs and advise and counsel with me and my agents concerning same at any time desired by me and convenient to both me and my said attorneys.

I further hereby constitute and appoint my said attorneys as my agent and attorney in fact to do any and all acts which in their judgment may be reasonable and necessary in the handling of my said affairs, the same as if I were present and actually performing such acts personally.

Witness my hand this the 5th day of December, A. D., 1963.

Mrs. Marina A. Oswald
Marina Oswald

witnessed:

James H. Martin

Accepted:

Baker in Thorne

The State of Texas, County of Dallas, know all men by these presents:

That for and in consideration of the legal service rendered and to be rendered for the undersigned by the firm of THORNE AND LEECH, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, in the handling of my business and affairs arising out of and in any way connected with any collections, trust funds, , bequests, real or personal property, and/or any contracts for personal appearances, book rights, movie rights, story rights, or any other media and the handling of any claim or claims that I might have in any way connected therewith.

I hereby bargain, transfer, sell and assign an undivided ten (10%) per cent of all such sums when collected or paid to my account. IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that said attorneys shall exclusively handle all my business affairs and advise and counsel with me and my agents concerning same at any time desired by me and convenient to both me and my said attorneys.

I further hereby constitute and appoint my said attorneys as my agent and attorney in fact to do any and all acts which in their judgement may be reasonable and necessary in the handling of my said affairs, the same as if I were present and actually performing such acts personally.

Witness my hand this the 5th day of December, A. D., 1963.

Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

MARINA OSWALD

Witnessed:

JAMES H. MARTIN

Accepted:

John M. Thorne

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 279—Continued

THE OSWALD TRUST

THE STATE OF TEXAS)
) KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:
COUNTY OF DALLAS)

This TRUST AGREEMENT made, executed and delivered in Dallas County, Texas, on the 30th day of December, 1963, by and between MARINA NICHOLAEVNA OSWALD, a widow, hereinafter called the GRANTOR, and JOHN M. THORNE and JAMES H. MARTIN, of Dallas County, Texas, CO-TRUSTEES, hereinafter called the TRUSTEE;

WITNESSETH:

THAT WHEREAS the Grantor has transferred certain personal property to the Trustee, which property is described on Schedule "A" attached hereto and incorporated herewith, and the Grantor, or any other persons, groups or associations, may hereafter transfer additional property to the Trustee; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor desires that the property mentioned in the preceding paragraph (the same, together with the investments, reinvestments and accumulations thereof as from time to time constituted and remaining, being hereinafter referred to as "the trust estate") shall be held, upon trust, as hereinafter set forth;

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto mutually agree as follows:

1. The Trustee shall hold the trust estate, upon trust; and

(a) During the lifetime of the Grantor, the Trustee shall, quarterly or oftener in its discretion, pay over the net income, if any arising from the trust estate to the Grantor, or make such other disposition thereof as the Grantor may by written statement delivered to the Trustee at any time or from time to time direct. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, whenever the Trustee deems it advisable because of the ill health

THE OSWALD TRUST

The State of Texas, County of Dallas, know all men by these presents:

This TRUST AGREEMENT made, executed and delivered in Dallas County, Texas, on the 30th day of December, 1963, by and between MARINA NICHOLAEVNA OSWALD, a widow, hereinafter called the GRANTOR, and JOHN M. THORNE and JAMES H. MARTIN, of Dallas County, Texas, CO-TRUSTEES, hereinafter called the TRUSTEE:

WITNESSETH:

THAT WHEREAS the Grantor has transferred certain personal property to the Trustee, which property is described on Schedule "A" attached hereto and incorporated herewith, and the Grantor, or any other persons, groups or associations, may hereafter transfer additional property to the Trustee; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor desires that the property mentioned in the preceding paragraph (the same, together with the investments, reinvestments and accumulations thereof as from time to time constituted and remaining, being hereinafter referred to as "the trust estate") shall be held, upon trust, as hereinafter set forth:

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto mutually agree as follows:

1. The Trustee shall hold the trust estate, upon trust; and

(a) During the lifetime of the Grantor, the Trustee shall, quarterly or oftener in its discretion, pay over the net income, if any arising from the trust estate to the Grantor, or make such other disposition thereof as the Grantor may by written statement delivered to the Trustee at any time or from time to time direct. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, whenever the Trustee deems it advisable because of the ill health

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 280—Continued

of the Grantor or for other cause, the Trustee during the lifetime of the Grantor may, instead of paying the entire net income to the Grantor, pay over to her or apply for her benefit, so much of the net income arising from the trust estate, and also may pay to her or apply for her benefit, so much of the corpus of the trust estate as the Trustee shall in either case in its uncontrolled discretion deem advisable in all the circumstances in order to provide for the care, maintenance and support or for the welfare in other respects of the Grantor; and any net income not so paid or applied under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall be accumulated, and the accumulations shall be added to, form a part of, and follow the destination of the corpus of the trust estate. The term "net income" shall be deemed to refer to gross income after deducting therefrom all charges and expenses properly chargeable to income.

(b) The Trustee shall be authorized and is hereby directed, if so requested by the Executor or Administrator of the Grantor's estate, to pay any federal estate, state inheritance or other death taxes which may be due upon the death of the Grantor by reason of the inclusion in the Grantor's taxable estate of the trust properties constituting this trust. The Trustee shall further be authorized in its discretion to pay the funeral expenses and expenses of administration of the Grantor.

(c) Upon the death of the Grantor, the Trustee shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) above, transfer, convey and pay over the trust estate absolutely as follows:

The residue of the trust estate then remaining at the time of the Grantor's death shall be divided into two equal parts and one part distributed to June Lee Oswald and one part to Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald, daughters of the Grantor, provided such children at that time shall have attained the age of twenty-five years. If the Grantor's daughters at the time

of the Grantor or for other cause, the Trustee during the lifetime of the Grantor may, instead of paying the entire net income to the Grantor, pay over to her or apply for her benefit, so much of the net income arising from the trust estate, and also may pay to her or apply for her benefit, so much of the corpus of the trust estate as the Trustee shall in either case in its uncontrolled discretion deem advisable in all the circumstances in order to provide for the care, maintenance and support or for the welfare in other respects of the Grantor; and any net income not so paid or applied under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall be accumulated, and the accumulations shall be added to, form a part of, and follow the destination of the corpus of the trust estate. The term "net income" shall be deemed to refer to gross income after deducting therefrom all charges and expenses properly chargeable to income.

(b) The Trustee shall be authorized and is hereby directed, if so requested by the Executor or Administrator of the Grantor's estate, to pay any federal estate, state inheritances or other death taxes which may be due upon the death of the Grantor by reason of the inclusion in the Grantor's taxable estate of the trust properties constituting this trust. The Trustee shall further be authorized in its discretion to pay the funeral expenses and expenses of administration of the Grantor.

(c) Upon the death of the Grantor, the Trustee shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) above, transfer, convey and pay over the trust estate absolutely as follows:

The residue of the trust estate then remaining at the time of the Grantor's death shall be divided into two equal parts and one part distributed to June Lee Oswald and one part to Audroy Marina Rachal Oswald, daughters of the Grantor, provided such children at that time shall have attained the age of twenty-five years. If the Grantor's daughters at the time

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 280—Continued

of the death of the Grantor have not attained the age of twenty-five years, the Trustee is directed to partition the principal of the trust into two separate trust funds, one for the benefit of each of the two said daughters, and shall distribute so much of the income and/or principal as the Trustee in his sole discretion may deem desirable for the support, maintenance, benefit, medical or emergency care of the said beneficiaries. As soon as each beneficiary shall attain the age of twenty-five, the Trustee shall deliver her share of the trust principal to said beneficiary, and, as to that child's share, her trust shall terminate.

(d) If either of the daughters of the said Grantor shall die before receiving her share of the trust corpus, then the residue of the trust of such decedent shall pass to and be merged with the trust of the surviving daughter of the said Grantor.

(e) In the event of the death of the Grantor and both daughters of the Grantor prior to the time that the trusts herein created have been distributed as herein provided, then and in that event all the properties contained in any of the trusts herein created shall be consolidated into one trust which shall be known as the "Marina Oswald Endowment Trust." The Trustee shall use the income or principal of such Endowment Trust, as in its sole discretion it deems desirable, to provide a loan fund to make loans to deserving and needy students who desire to attend college for the purpose of studying Pharmacy and who are seeking to attain a degree in Pharmacy from any accredited college or university in the United States of America. The Trustee shall have sole discretion in selection of the students, the schools attended, and the manner in which the loans are made, in event the Endowment Trust should be established under the terms hereinabove set forth.

2. The Trustee is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise all powers and authorizations which he would have under the Texas Trust Act

Commission Exhibit No. 280

-3-

of the death of the Grantor have not attained the age of twenty-five years, the Trustee is directed to partition the principal of the trust into two separate trust funds, one for the benefit of each of the two said daughters, and shall distribute so much of the income and/or principal as the Trustee in his sole discretion may deem desirable for the support, maintenance, benefit, medical or emergency care of the said beneficiaries. As soon as each beneficiary shall attain the age of twenty-five, the Trustee shall deliver her share of the trust principal to said beneficiary, and, as to that child's share, her trust shall terminate.

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2. The Trustee is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise all powers and authorizations which he would have under the Texas Trust Act

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 280—Continued

as such act exists at the time of the execution of this Agreement or as it may hereafter be amended. In addition thereto, but not in limitation thereof, the Trustee is authorized, empowered and directed to create an agency agreement by and between the Trustee and The First National Bank of Fort Worth whereby the Trustee shall be the Principal and said bank shall be the Agent for the Principal to invest the funds of the trust estate, or any part thereof, in common stocks, whether income producing or not, even though they may constitute all or an unduly large portion of the trust estate and also in any common trust fund administered by the corporate Agent even though said common trust fund may consist wholly of such common stocks, and to pay said corporate Agent reasonable compensation for its services against principal or income or partly against each, making an annual charge against principal in a reasonable amount if he sees fit. Likewise, the Trustee shall be entitled to receive reasonable compensation and expenses for Trustee's services.

3. No Trustee of the trusts under this Agreement shall be required to furnish any bond or surety for the faithful performance of its duties as such Trustee. Any Trustee may resign by instrument in writing duly acknowledged and delivered to the Grantor. If any Trustee should resign or should be at any time cease to act as such Trustee, then the Grantor may appoint a successor Trustee of the trusts created by this Agreement, by an instrument in writing delivered to and accepted by such successor Trustee.

4. This trust shall be irrevocable, and all property transferred to the Trustee by or for the benefit of the Grantor, and all property which is received by the Trustee for or on behalf of the Grantor, shall be subject to the terms of this Agreement.

5. No portion of the interest of any beneficiary named in paragraph (c) of Article 1 shall be in any respect assignable or be subject in any manner to any indebtedness, judgment, attachment, garnishment, execution, legal

— Commission Exhibit No. 280 —

-4-

as such act exists at the time of the execution of this Agreement or as it may hereafter be amended. In addition thereto, but not in limitation thereof, the Trustee is authorized, empowered and directed to create an agency agreement by and between the Trustee and The First National Bank of Fort Worth whereby the Trustee shall be the Principal and said bank shall be the Agent for the Principal to invest the funds of the trust estate, or any part thereof, in common stocks, whether income producing or not, even though they may constitute all or an unduly large portion of the trust estate and also in any common trust fund administered by the corporate Agent even though said common trust fund may consist wholly of such common stocks, and to pay said corporate Agent reasonable compensation for its services against principal in a reasonable amount if he sees fit. Likewise, the Trustee shall be entitled to receive reasonable compensation and expenses for Trustee's services.

3. No Trustee of the trusts under this Agreement shall be required to furnish any bond or surety for the faithful performance of its duties as such Trustee. Any Trustee may resign by instrument in writing duly acknowledged and delivered to the Grantor. If any Trustee should resign or should he at any time cease to act as such Trustee, then the Grantor may appoint a successor Trustee of the trusts created by this Agreement, by an instrument in writing delivered to and accepted by such successor Trustee.

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5. No portion of the interest of any beneficiary named in paragraph (c) of Article 1 shall be in any respect assignable or be subject in any manner to any indebtedness, judgment, attachment, garnishment, execution, legal

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 280—Continued

process or encumbrance whatsoever of or against the property of any such beneficiary, or be in any manner affected by any transfer, assignment, sale, encumbrance or act, anticipatory or otherwise, of any of such beneficiaries.

WITNESS the execution hereof on the day and year first above written.

Marina Nicholzevna Oswald

GRANTOR

John M. Thorne

James H. Martin

CO-TRUSTEES

Witness

Witness

— Commission Exhibit No. 280 —

-5-

process or encumbrance whatsoever of or against the property of any such beneficiary, or be in any manner affected by any transfer, assignment, sale, encumbrance or act, anticipatory or otherwise, of any of such beneficiaries.

WITNESS the execution hereof on the day and year first above written.

MARINA NICHOLAEVNA OSWALD

GRANTOR

JOHN M. THORNE

JAMES J. MARTIN

CO-TRUSTEES

Witness

Witness

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 280—Continued

THE STATE OF TEXAS)
)
COUNTY OF DALLAS)

BEFORE ME, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared MARIA NICHOLAEVNA OSWALD, a widow, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the _____ day of January, 1964.

Notary Public in and for Dallas
County, Texas

THE STATE OF TEXAS)
)
COUNTY OF DALLAS)

BEFORE ME, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared JOHN M. THORNE and JAMES H. MARTIN, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed and in the capacity therein stated.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the _____ day of January, 1964.

Notary Public in and for Dallas
County, Texas

The State of Texas, County of Dallas

BEFORE ME, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared MARINA NICHOLAEVNA OSWALD, a widow, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the 5th day of January, 1964.

Notary Public in and for Dallas County, Texas

The State of Texas, County of Dallas

BEFORE ME, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared JOHN M. THORNE and JAMES H. MARTIN, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed and in the capacity therein stated.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the 5th day of January, 1964.

Notary Public in and for Dallas County, Texas

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 280—Continued

SCHEDULE "A"

Cash

\$25,000.00

SCHEDULE "A"

Cash

\$25,000.00

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 280—Continued

[illegible][illegible]

later when she went to work her sister Lillian or whoever else she was with had to take her to the bank. When she was there she was paid for the children and she was given a check for \$100.00. She said that she accepted children either orphaned or not.

The first of these is the fact that the
 A. E. is a very small number, and the
 other is the fact that the A. E. is a very
 small number.

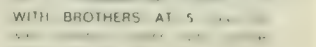
Records show that the dog got

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

that the first Edward Edwards came for his wife to his companion Edwards represented by the Fort Worth men of the day are Wallace said that his wife ranged in and around about 1875. He testified that she once threw a bottle at his head and another one scattered and struck him. A very interesting

to-anger boy

tion from the Oswalds. His mem-
ory of the Oswalds is better than
any other. "The Oswalds, I don't think
were that close to the Kennedy fam-
ily," says "The Doctor." "I don't know," says
"The Doctor." "I came home from work
one day and picked up the phone.
I don't know if it was the
first time I picked up the phone if
anyone was on the phone. A kid's
voice says, 'You're goddamn right
there's someone on the line. This
stopped me for a minute, then
I went back to work and the phone



WITH BROTHERS AT 5

[illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 281

From the people whose lives crossed his,
a clinical study of Lee Harvey Oswald

THE EVOLUTION OF AN ASSASSIN



OSWALD AT 2: smiling, and chubby with his hair pinned into a curl by his mother, he poses for a baby picture. It was 1941 and the family lived in New Orleans where Lee was born.

Ever since the assassination of President Kennedy, two questions have haunted the nation and the world: what was the President's killer really like? How did he grow up to commit this terrible act?

Before Lee Harvey Oswald himself could supply any answers, he was killed by Jack Ruby (p. 26). But, though he led an elusive life during his 24 years, he brushed against many people in many places—and left a trail behind him of brief but unforgettable impressions.

Soon after Oswald's death, LIFE's staff began to assemble these clues. Dozens of reporters searched for the people who had known him—neighbors, teachers, classmates, employers, fellow Marines. They told what they knew and in some cases provided the rare pictures of Oswald shown on these pages. LIFE Reporter Donald Jackson wove the accounts into the article that begins on the next page and gives, in extraordinary detail, the evolution—from babyhood to death—of the assassin.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 284

'He didn't seem to miss having friends'

OSWALD

CONTINUED

exert himself particularly in class. In the fifth grade he made two Ds—a failing grade in Fort Worth at that time—in arithmetic and spelling, two Cs, the rest Bs.

Another schoolmate, William Leverich, was struck by Lee's brashness in class. I remember that he'd scoot his desk chair across the floor to the pencil sharpener—just to get attention of course. The kids would snicker and the teacher would get mad."

Lee was not altogether unnoticed by the fifth- and sixth-grade girls. One recalled that "he had muscles—he was strong." Another had such a crush on him that once, walking home with Lee and another girl, she asked him to kiss her. Lee said he wouldn't unless he could also kiss the other girl, whom he was sweet on at the time. Lee kissed them both.

Mrs. Pat Davenport Baum of Fort Worth, a former classmate of Lee's, said he once wrote her a love note and was bitter when she spurned him. "On how he hated me for that. He didn't speak to me at all for a long time." Mrs. Baum also recalled that Lee "walked real proud. But he never wore Levis, he wore some other type of jeans, which looked cheaper."

Lee was quite capable of defending himself in those years. Classmate Monroe Davis recalled how Lee beat him one day after school. "He fought dirty, pinching and biting," Davis said, "but he would have kicked me anyway." Davis said that as the fight was breaking up, Lee's mother appeared and "she was laughing. She was real proud of him."

Lee finished the sixth grade at Ridglen West in June 1952. He was approaching his 13th birthday—fairly tall for his age, well built and athletic. But he appeared lonely and wore an increasingly noticeable chip on his shoulder. At this time his mother decided to go to New York—a move that was to have a great impact on Lee. She said she wanted to be close to her son John Pic, by her first marriage, who was stationed in New York with the Coast Guard. She

also thought she could do better financially in New York.

They arrived in New York in September, moved into an apartment in the Bronx and Lee entered the seventh grade at Trinity Lutheran School, switching after three weeks to Junior High School 117. His public school attendance record was abysmal. Between October 1952 and January 1953 he missed 47 school days. His grades were barely passing. On the report card where teachers rate a child's personality factor, Lee was judged satisfactory in courtesy and effort, unsatisfactory in cooperation, dependability and self-control.

His truancy resulted in Lee's first brush with legal authority—in his case the New York Children's Court. Mrs. Oswald had moved again in March 1953 and Lee had been transferred to Junior High School 44—his third school in seven months. When he failed to report to the school John Carro, a young probation officer assigned to the Children's Court in the Bronx, got in touch with him.

Carro, a soft-spoken, 36-year-old father of six who is now assistant to New York Mayor Robert Wagner, said, "We talked at my office. My job was to find out his background, his attitude toward school, the attitude of his parents, whether there were any illnesses or extenuating circumstances and so on. I found him to be a small, bright and likable boy. I asked him why he was staying out of school and he said he thought school was a waste of time, that he wasn't learning anything there anyway." He also told Carro that the other children in school made fun of him because of his Texas draw and his blue jeans.

"I asked him what his hobbies were, and he said he used to collect stamps but didn't do that any more. He said he liked horseback riding [there is no evidence that he ever did any] and said he wanted to go into the Marines. But, he said, most of all he just liked to be by himself and do things by himself. He would get up in the morning and watch television all day. There was no one else at home. The mother worked. He didn't have any friends, and he didn't seem to miss having any friends. He never said anything to me about reading. It didn't seem abnormal to him to stay home and do nothing, but it was."

"In my report I indicated this was a potentially dangerous situa-

tion—dangerous to his personality. When you get a 13-year-old kid who withdraws into his own world, whose only company is fantasy, who wants no friends who has no father figure, whose mother doesn't seem to relate either—then you've got trouble. I recommended placement for Oswald. I thought of a place like Berkshire Farm in Canaan [N.Y.] or Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry. They have cottages for the kids there, and psychiatric treatment, as well as follow-up therapy. I definitely thought that would help this boy."

I had the feeling that his mother was completely ineffectual, that she was detached and noninvolved. She kept saying that Lee wasn't any problem, and she didn't understand what the fuss was all about. She wanted to go back to Texas or Louisiana, but said she didn't have the money.

"Finally I remember telling Lee, 'It's either school or commitment.' He said, 'In that case, I'll go back to school.' His mother refused to take him to a court-attached psychiatric clinic. She said that he was attending school by that time and there was no reason for going to the clinic. Lee's behavior was slightly disruptive at school."

"In January 1954, I wrote to Mrs. Oswald, asking her to come into my office and bring the boy. The letter came back, 'Moved. Left No Forwarding Address.'"

Mrs. Oswald's memories of the 16 months she and Lee spent in New York are bitter, perhaps colored by a suspicion that it had been a mistake to move there.

It was a very, very sad story, she said of Lee's truancy troubles. "Mr. John Carro told him, 'Lee, you'll have to report to me every week.' I said, 'Mr. Carro, my son is not going to report to you. He's no criminal. He's given his word that it's not going to happen again. The first time he doesn't keep his word, then he'll report to you.' I was not going to have a boy of that age and caliber going to a probation officer."

The most penetrating personality analysis ever made on Lee Oswald came from Dr. Renatus Hartogs, chief psychiatrist at New York's Youth House for Boys. Hartogs examined him at the recommendation of the Bronx Children's Court. His confidential report is in the hands of the federal commission now investigating the

CLOWNING AT 15 Just as a classmate photographs eighth-grade English class rehearsing *Casey at the Bat*, Oswald turns to mug at camera. He got passing grade of 70 in the course.

CONTINUED 71

'He looked like he was just lost'

OSWALD CONTINUED

assassination, but the substance of the report follows.

It was apparent that Oswald was an emotionally disturbed, mentally constricted youngster who tended to isolate himself from contacts with others, was suspicious and defiant in his attitude toward authority, and overly sensitive and vengeful in his relationships with his peers. He saw himself as being singled out for rejection and frustration, Dr. Hartogs said, but did not seem to have developed the courage to act upon his hostility in an aggressive or destructive fashion. He also appeared to be preoccupied about his sexual identity and his future role as a male.

He was guarded, secluded and suspicious in his dealings with the psychiatrist. He had to be reassured that information he gave would not be used against him, but to help him. He could not become verbally productive and talk freely about himself and his feelings. About his mother he would state only that she was "O.K." He had ambivalent feelings about his mother—a strong need for maternal warmth but also an awareness that only a limited amount of affection was available. He protected himself against disappointment by not reaching out to others.

Dr. Hartogs concluded that here was definitely a child who had given up hope of making himself understood by anyone about his needs and expectations. In an environment where affection was withheld, he was unable to relate with anyone because he had not learned the techniques and skills which would have permitted it. A diagnosis of incipient schizophrenia was made, based on the boy's detachment from the world and pathological changes in his value systems. His outlook on life had strongly paranoid overtones. The immediate and long-range consequence of these features, in addition to his inability to verbalize hostility, led to an additional diagnosis: "potential dangerousness."

Dr. Hartogs' report was sent to Children's Court with the recommendation that the child be committed to an institution for his own protection and that of the community at large. He felt that treatment might have led to improvement, and that ultimately the boy would have been rehabilitated. His recommendation was not followed.

(The psychiatrist said he was not surprised when Lee Oswald was arrested for the assassination of President Kennedy. "Psychologically," he said, "he had all the qualifications of being a potential assassin. Such a criminal is usually a person with paranoid ideas of grandiosity who can get satisfactory self-vindication only by shocking the entire world and not just a few people. He had to show the world he was not unknown that he was someone with whom the world had to reckon. When he was 13 he reacted negatively, by withdrawing. It took him a whole lifetime to develop his courage, and then all the accumulated hate and resentment came out. A person like Oswald resents a lifetime of being pushed to the sidelines. He culminates his career of injustice—collecting by committing a supreme, catastrophic act of violence and power.")

In 1954, Lee and his mother were back in New Orleans, and Lee entered the eighth grade at Beauregard Junior High School. Shortly before he graduated from Beauregard in 1955, Lee was asked to fill out a personal history sheet. On the form, he said he had two brothers but did not name them. He identified his religious affiliation as Lutheran but did not list a church. His hobbies were reading and outdoor sports, especially football. He wrote that after school he wanted either to join the military service or become a draftsman. Of his school subjects he liked civics the best, art the least.

When asked to list two personal friends, Oswald wrote two names then erased them. They are not legible on the sheet.

His grades at Beauregard were generally below average, but his attendance was good. His record cards show he missed only seven days of school during the 1954-55 academic year.

But Lee was having more trouble getting along with his classmates. "He fought with a lot of guys," recalled one. "I don't remember him friends with anyone."

Edward Voebel is one Beauregard schoolmate who remembers Oswald, sympathetically, as a "loner"—a word used increasingly by persons who knew him from

the age of 13 on. "One day he showed me a toy pistol," Voebel said, "and he asked me if it looked real. I told him it didn't. Then some time later, he said he knew where he could get a real pistol, but would have to steal it from a pawn shop. I talked him out of it."

Lee did well on the achievement tests he took when entering Warren Easton High School in the fall of 1955, when he was almost 16. He scored an 88 in reading and an 85 in vocabulary. 55 was regarded as average. In English, mathematics and science his scores were lower.

He stayed in high school less than a month. On Oct. 7, 1955, his mother wrote a letter to the school, saying that her son would have to withdraw because they were moving to San Diego. This was a means to allow Lee to try to enlist in the Marine Corps. Actually, they stayed in New Orleans until late in the summer of 1956.

Lee remained out of school during this time, and apparently began to read avidly at New Orleans libraries. His mother said, "He was bored and restless in school. He used to come home and say, 'I already know all the stuff they're teaching. Why bother with that?' Then he'd go off to the library."

Immediately after his 16th birthday in October, he tried to enlist in the Marines, but was rejected because of his age. He managed to get several jobs—one as a messenger on the Mississippi River docks, another as a runner for a dental laboratory in New Orleans. In between jobs he read.

"He brought home books on Marxism and socialism," said his mother. "But I didn't worry. You can't protect children from everything, just try to help them see things in the right way. Besides, if those books are so bad, why are they there where any child can get hold of them?"

In August of 1956, Lee and his mother moved back to Fort Worth and he entered Arlington Heights High School. The pattern of disaffection and separation from the other students, which had its beginning in New York, continued.

There was a poignant reunion with a grammar school acquaintance, Richard Garrett. "He walked up to me in the hall at school," said Garrett. "I remember I had to look down to talk to him, and it seemed strange, because he had been the tallest, the dominant member of our group in grammar school. He looked like he was just lost. He was very different from the way I remembered him. He seemed to have no personality at all. He couldn't express himself well. He just hadn't turned into somebody. He hadn't turned into anybody. I've read where people say he was a loner. Well, he wasn't in the sixth grade but he sure was in high school."

Lee turned out for the 'B' football team, which was composed of boys not good enough for the varsity. After practice the team members were supposed to run a short distance at top speed. Nick Ruggieri, the coach, recalled that one of his assistants told him Lee Oswald had refused to sprint with the other boys. Oswald had said that this was a free country and he didn't have to run if he didn't want to.

I told the boy myself that if he wanted to play he had to finish practice with the sprint, just like the others," says Ruggieri. "He gave me the same answer. I told him to hand in his cleats."

On Oct. 18, 1956, Lee turned 17, old enough to enter the service. He told his mother that he was going to drop out of school and enlist in the Marine Corps. "I just want to do something different," he said. She did not try to talk him out of it. On Oct. 24 he went to Dallas and signed up for three years in the Marines.

He went to San Diego for boot camp and then to Camp Pendleton where he took advanced infantry training. Allen Felde, also 17 at the time, who shared boot camp and advanced training experience with Oswald, said, "He was pretty hard to understand. I remember him as quiet, serious and trying to find himself. The rest of us used to wrestle and horse around, but he would have his bunk in the corner

CONTINUED

POSING AT 17. A Fort Worth photographer posed Oswald and Janet Brown, just by chance, for a yearbook picture. The picture was used though Oswald was at school only a month.



'Lee never came to squadron parties'

OSWALD
CONTINUED

and stay there, reading a book. He felt that many things.

Donovan Goodwin was Oswald's section chief at Pendleton. He was good with a rifle. Goodwin recruited, but he was such a hot head I was glad when he was finally shipped out for radar training. He was always having beefs with the guys. Never could figure out what it was about, really. Just to get into a fight and vent his emotions, I suppose."

His marksmanship record indicates he was only a fair shot, although the Marine courses are not that difficult and anyone who qualifies in them must be able to handle a rifle proficiently. He qualified as a sharpshooter with a score of 212 shooting at distances of 200, 300 and 500 yards. A score of 190 to 209 earns a Marine a qualification as marksman, 210 to 219 a sharpshooter, 220 to 250 an expert. On an easier course, where recruits fired at targets 200 and 300 yards away, he barely qualified with 191. He fired the M-1 rifle on both courses.

From Camp Pendleton, Private Oswald was assigned to the Naval Air Technical Training Center at Jacksonville, Fla. There he was trained as an aviation electronics operator, a job which involved maintaining and repairing aircraft electronics systems both on the ground and in the air. In July 1957 he shipped out of San Francisco for Japan, where he was to serve as a radio maintenance man with the First Marine Air Wing at Atsugi Naval Air Station, 35 miles southwest of Tokyo.

As usual, he became a part of Marine Air Control Squadron One, known as "Max One" to its members. The mission of this unit, which included at various times between 100 and 150 men, was "to operate electronic and communication equipment for surveillance, aircraft identification and fighter direction and to perform ground control intercepts and navigational assistance to friendly aircraft."

He was a real oddball," said Peter Connor, who bunked in the same barracks with Oswald. "He used to bring up this stuff about his name, Lee. He was proud of it because he said he was named after Robert E. Lee. He thought Robert E. Lee was the greatest man in history. He used to get in lots of fights, but he didn't make

out too well. He had a temper, but wasn't too good a fighter. He was the kind of guy you told to do something, and if he didn't feel like it, he'd tell you to take a walk."

Oswald was court-martialed twice in 1956. On April 11 he was convicted of violating Article 92 by failing to register a personal weapon, a pistol. As a result some of his privileges were taken away. His second court-martial came two months later. He had talked back to an NCO when both were off-duty and had tried to pick a fight with him. The NCO turned him in. Because it was his second offense, Oswald was broken from private first class to private.

"I remember him as being very quiet, but wild when he was drunk," says Peter Cassisi, another former member of Oswald's squadron, now a policeman in Brooklyn, N.Y. "We used to call him 'Private Oswald,' just to needle him. He was that kind of guy. He'd go on a spurt every once in a while, and wake up the barracks when he came back. But he was mostly by himself and never showed up at any of the squadron parties."

Several ex-Marines recalled that Oswald would occasionally get drunk. This was probably the only time in his life he did much drinking. People who knew him before he went in the service and after think of him as a nondrinker.

In October 1958 Lee celebrated his 19th birthday and was shipped back to the U.S., his tour of overseas duty completed. He was reassigned to the Third Marine Air Wing at the El Toro Marine base near Santa Ana, Calif.

His plans apparently were fixed by this time. He began to study Russian by himself. He tried to enter a military language school by taking a test in Russian, but he flunked the qualifying test. So he continued to study on his own.

Former Lt. John E. Donovan, now a physics instructor in Alexandria, Va., was Oswald's commanding officer at El Toro. "He read most of the time," Donovan said, "histories, magazines, books on government and a Russian newspaper he used to get. He spent a lot of time studying the Russian language. There were no pocketbooks or comics for him."

Donovan recalled Oswald as an officer-baiter and a troublemaker. "He would ask officers to explain some obscure situation in foreign affairs," he said, "just to show off his superior knowledge. He seemed to be in revolt against any

kind of authority." Oswald played on the squadron football team for a short time. He played end, Donovan said until he was bounced off the squad "because he kept talking back in the huddle." The quarterback was a captain.

In the summer of 1959 Oswald applied for a hardship release from the Marines. His mother, working in a Fort Worth department store, was injured when a box of glass jars fell and struck her on the head. She was forced to remain in bed for six months, and the medical bills rapidly exhausted her slim savings. "I didn't want to tell Lee and worry him, but finally I wrote," she said that the landlord of her apartment allowed her to bring in a rollaway bed for Lee.

Shortly before his release, Oswald applied for admission to Albert Schweitzer College at Churwalden, Switzerland, a private school with a program in world problems, philosophy, religion, sociology and languages. He was accepted for the spring term of 1960, but he never appeared.

He returned to his ailing mother's apartment. "Of all my sorrow," she said later, "I don't think I will ever forget the shame I felt when my boy entered that small place with a sick mother. In the morning, he said, 'Mother, my mind is made up. I want to get on a ship and travel. I'll see a lot and it's good work.'"

Lee spent only three nights at his mother's house. He had saved \$1,600 from his Marine Corps pay and he was anxious to get where he was going.

Two and a half weeks later Mrs. Oswald got a letter from Lee postmarked New Orleans. "Well, I have booked passage on a ship to Europe. It began. I would of had to sooner or later and I think it's best I go now."

She learned what he really had in mind when a newspaper reporter called in late October 1959 and said that her son had defected to Russia. "I told them they were crazy," she said. "But I learned it was true. I couldn't understand it." Lee was only a few days past his 20th birthday.

Lee told Soviet officials at first that he was in Russia as a tourist. After two and a half weeks in Moscow, on Oct. 31, he appeared at the U.S. embassy, slapped his passport on a desk and said, "I've made up my mind, I'm through." He said he had applied for Soviet citizenship. The next day, Nov. 1, he was interviewed by Aline Mos-

by, United Press International correspondent, at the Hotel Metropole. "I will never return to the United States for any reason," he declared.

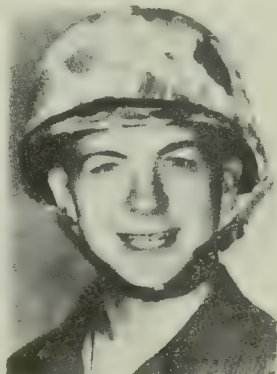
The interview gave him an opportunity, for the first time in his life, to feel important. His opinion was sought. His picture was taken. He responded by being as articulate as he had ever been in his life. He struck Miss Mosby as "a person very determined but unsure of himself, naive and emotionally unbalanced."

"I am a Marxist," Lee told her. "I became interested at about the age of 15. I've seen poor niggers, being a southern boy, and that was a lesson. People hate because they're told to hate, like school kids. It's the fashion to hate people in the United States."

Oswald was also interviewed by Priscilla Johnson, now a Soviet expert of the Russian Research Center at Harvard, who was in Moscow at that time. "He was the most interesting defector I ever saw," she said. "He talked in terms of capitalists and exploiters, and he said something about how he was sure if he lived in the U.S. he wouldn't get a job, that he'd be one of the exploited."

I didn't perceive what the essential thing was—that this guy would be unhappy anywhere. I had this awful feeling that I could talk him out of it. He knew nothing about Russia. He was like a babe in the woods, like a lost child. He

CONTINUED



MARINE AT 18 At U.S. Naval base in Atsugi, Japan, Oswald flexes his muscles (right). He was a radio technician. He posed in combat gear (later) (top) at Marine base in California.

'I am the commander,' he barked at Marina

OSWALD CONTINUED

was not interested in Russia or the Russian people. As far as he was concerned, he had a job in him that was beyond reason, maybe, that was fanatic. I thought he was unstable. I thought he was the type of which mutants and fanatics are made."

On Nov. 14, a month after he first turned up in Moscow, Soviet officials told him that he would not be granted citizenship. He would be permitted to stay in Russia, he was told, as a resident alien. Once again he had been rejected. Soon afterward he moved to Minsk, a city about 400 miles west of Moscow with a population of 500,000.

He worked as a sheet metal worker in a factory at a wage of about 80 rubles a month, the equivalent of \$10 in American money. Typically, he began collecting grievances. He lamented later that he had to work 12 to 14 hours a day, that there were no paid vacations, that the food was miserable. He complained at the way several families were crowded into one room, of pressure the Communist party put on civilians, of the presence of electronic listening devices. He also objected to the political lectures he was subjected to during lunch hours, and the shortage of fresh vegetables and milk.

He joined a rifle club, according to what he told a man he knew later in Texas, and became an expert marksman. He was unhappy at being unable to own his own rifle. "The government wouldn't

let you own a rifle," he said. "Only shotguns. So I joined a rifle club."

Meanwhile the Marine Corps, having learned of Oswald's attempt to renounce his citizenship, wanted to put Oswald at one of the inactive reserves, an undesirable discharge.

In March 1961 Oswald met Marina Nikolaevna Pruskova, a pretty 19-year-old hospital pharmacist from Leningrad. Lee was the first American she had ever met, and she had thought often of going to America. He was difficult and unpopular, she realized, but she was attracted to him. "Lee not like anyone," she once said in her broken English, "but he love me." She said at one point that she felt sorry for him because he had no friends. "Everybody hated him," she said. "Even in Russia."

On April 30, six weeks after they met, they were married. Oswald, by this time, had already made moves to return to the U.S. In a 1962 letter to Senator John Tower of Texas, he said that he had tried to get an exit visa as early as July 20, 1960, about eight months before he met Marina.

In February 1961 Oswald had first informed the American embassy in Moscow of his desire to return home. It took 16 months to get all the necessary documents—exit permits for himself, his wife and for his daughter, June Lee, who was born on Feb. 15, 1962. Oswald's U.S. passport, which he had thrown defiantly on a desk when he announced his defection, was renewed and amended to include his daughter.

Things finally fell into place for Oswald in May 1962. The State Department, deciding that Oswald still held American citizenship, granted him a loan of \$435.71. Such loans are routinely made to Americans stranded abroad without funds. On May 30 he wrote

his mother from Moscow: "We shall be leaving from Holland by ship for the U.S. on June 4th."

After Lee's arrival in the U.S. there was a family reunion at his brother Robert's house in Fort Worth, but it was a subdued one. "He didn't say much about living in Russia," said his mother. "He just introduced his wife and baby and said he wanted to find a job. He had an awful time getting work. People didn't like the idea of him having a Russian wife. They were awful to him and her."

Lee and the family stayed only briefly at Robert's house, then moved in with his mother, who had an apartment in Fort Worth. Mrs. Oswald said it took him a month to find a job. "I drove him downtown and say, 'How about that place?' He'd go in and come out and say, 'They don't need me.' He wasn't bitter. He knew he had made a mistake going to Russia and would have to pay for it." She said that at night Lee and his wife would play a Russian game, similar to ticktacktoe, at the kitchen table. At other times they read to each other in Russian.

In early July, with the help of the Texas Employment Commission, Oswald got a job at a welding shop in the industrial section of Fort Worth. He was a sheet-metal helper, a job similar to that he held in Minsk. He was paid \$50 a week, barely enough to sustain a family of three.

At the shop, owned by the Louv-R-Pac Company, Oswald was a sullen, unenthusiastic but competent worker. The shop foreman, Tom Vargas, said Oswald walked to and from work, and brought his lunch. "He'd take his sack lunch and sit in a corner by himself. He never talked to anyone."

Oswald didn't miss a day on the job until the end of September. Then he simply disappeared. "The last thing we heard was a letter

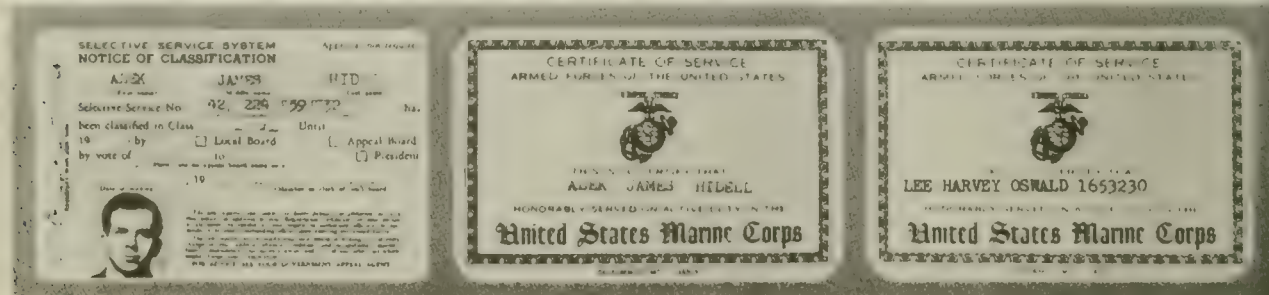


telling us where to send his paycheck," said Vargas.

The Oswalds had moved into a \$59-a-month duplex apartment on Mercedes Street, about a half-mile from where he worked. It was a small apartment, sparsely furnished, across the street from a big department-store warehouse. It had a small yard with a few trees, and its window shutters were painted green.

A neighbor, Mrs. Ernest Koerner, who lived behind the Oswalds, said that she and her husband often heard the young couple argu-

DOUBLE IDENTITY. Identification cards found on Oswald when captured included Marine Corps card (far right) giving his correct name and number. Other two cards, apparently forged by Oswald, give name he used to buy rifle that killed the President.





OVERSEAS AT 18 Seated in foreground, Oswald joins his fellow Marines during a break in a U.S. Navy Marine training exercise on Corregidor in the Philippines in 1950. He was back in the U.S. after the year.

ing in Russian. They would yell at each other at the top of their voices. I remember that when they'd go out for a walk together, there'd always be a few steps behind him. And it was him who used to take the baby for walks, not her. I had the impression she resented that. She'd run and meet him and take the baby when they got near the house and they would talk to each other in loud voices, like they were arguing.

Oswald forbade his wife to wear lipstick and to smoke. She told a friend about one occasion when he ordered her to get a bottle of cat-snip. "Quit being a commander," she told him. "I am the commander," he barked.

In early October 1962, Oswald, having quit his Fort Worth job, decided to try his luck in Dallas. He moved to the Dallas Y.M.C.A., rented a post office box, and began looking for a job. His wife and daughter stayed behind in Fort Worth. After about three weeks he found work as an apprentice photo printer at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., in downtown Dallas. He rented a small apartment nearby, and his family joined him.

A Dallas friend of Marina's recalled getting an emergency telephone call from Marina shortly after they moved. She went to the Oswalds' apartment and found Marina with a black eye and bruises on her face. She said her husband had beaten her for smoking. Marina stayed with the friend for several days, then moved to the home of another acquaintance. She returned to Lee when he promised to reform.

Lee celebrated his 23rd birthday that month. He had tried military life, and failed; he was now failing in civilian life. He had tried Communism and didn't like it. He wasn't any happier living in a democracy. He had one year and one month left to live.

In November, Marina arranged for her daughter June to be secretly baptized in an Eastern Orthodox Church in Dallas. Father Dmitri, who performed the ceremony, said "it was done in secret because the father was an atheist and was opposed to it."

Lee had got his job as an apprentice photo printer through the Texas Employment Commission,

the same agency that helped him find work in Fort Worth. He was paid \$1.50 an hour. His relations with his fellow workers were, as ever, cold and distant.

During this period Lee and Marina met Mrs. Ruth Paine, the 31-year-old estranged wife of an engineer for Bell Helicopter Co. Mrs. Paine was studying Russian because of her interest in the national Quaker young people's group, which sponsored cultural exchanges of young Russians and Americans. She took an instant liking to Marina.

"I thought her to be a wonderful person," said Mrs. Paine, who has two children. "We were both young mothers and liked to talk about our families and housework. I thought that, perhaps, I could teach her English and she could help me with my Russian. She was by nature a loyal and proud and private person."

Marina and Mrs. Paine exchanged visits during which they spoke Russian. She used to beg Lee to teach her English," Mrs. Paine says of Marina, "but he only wanted to talk in Russian. He insisted that his daughters learn

Russian. They used to have fights over that."

On March 20, 1963 a high-powered Italian rifle arrived at the post office box Lee had rented. It came from a mail order house in Chicago for an "A. Hidel."

Marina became pregnant again. The baby was due in October. Then Lee lost his job. Oswald's explanation was that "they didn't have enough work." Robert Stovall, president of the firm, said, "He was supposed to learn how to make photographic prints, but he wasn't competent." The firm's financial officer added, "We tried to teach him to make camera prints. He didn't take any pride in his work, or he didn't care."

On April 10 Oswald left the apartment after dinner. At about 11 o'clock Marina found a note in their bedroom from Lee. In Russian it told her what to do if he left or was arrested. When he

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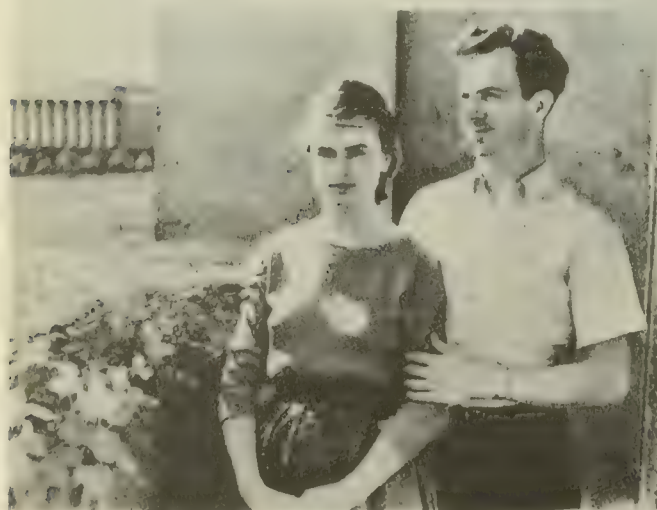
OSWALD
CONTINUED:

About April 24 Mrs. Paine visited the Oswalds. "I discovered that

Oswald obtained a library card

Bringuier rejected his offer of aid, but kept the guidebook which had the name "Pvt. Lee Harvey Oswald" inside the cover. "I was suspicious of him from the start," he said. "But frankly I thought he might be an agent from the FBI or

On Monday, Oct. 14, he presented himself to Mrs. A. C. Johnson, who ran a rooming house at 1026 N. Beckley Avenue, in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. She told him she had a room, and the rent was \$8 a week, payable in advance. Mrs. Johnson asked for the name of a relative in case of emergency. The young man told



HUSBAND AT 21. Lee Oswald and his Russian bride Marina pose in Minsk soon after their marriage there. He was working in a Soviet factory and had met her at a dance. He brought her home to Texas the following year.

CONTINUE

On the rifle range, 'he was excellent'

OSWALD CONTINUED

her. "That won't be necessary. It doesn't matter." He signed his name as O. H. Lee.

Lee Oswald got his last job on a tip from Mrs. Paine. She had heard from a neighbor, Mrs. William Randall, that work was available at the Texas School Book Depository, which receives books from publishers and delivers them to schools and other customers. Lee promptly applied to Roy S. Truly, superintendent of the depository.

"He seemed neat, clean, intelligent, polite, willing to work," Truly said. "I told him it was temporary work and I could give him \$1.25 an hour, with a 40-hour week guaranteed." Oswald said he was a Marine veteran with an honorable discharge.

"I hired him and told him to report to work the next day," said Truly. The hours were 8 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. with 45 minutes for lunch. The work was filling orders—taking an order sheet from the office and roaming through the building gathering the required books, then bringing them to the desk.

He made no friends on the job, but no enemies either. Truly had a favorable impression of him as a worker; he considered it a good sign that he wasn't always talking.

"I might have sent Oswald to work in a warehouse two blocks away," Truly said. "Oswald and another fellow reported for work on the same day and I needed one of them for the depository building. I picked Oswald.

"Every time I saw him, he had an order in his hand and was trying to fill it. I often asked him, 'How are you doing? How is your

baby?' He seemed pleased that anyone was interested. He always answered, 'Very fine, thank you, Mr. Truly.'

That weekend (Oct. 20) Marina gave birth to a daughter. She was named Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald.

A gunsmith in Irving, Dial D. Ryder, recalled that sometime around the end of October he mounted a telescopic sight on a rifle for a man named Oswald.

On Wednesday, Oct. 23, Oswald attended a large right-wing rally at the Dallas Memorial Auditorium. It was called by the U.S. Day Committee to counteract a scheduled United Nations Day observance in the same auditorium the following night. Oswald heard former Major General Walker lambaste the United Nations and Adlai Stevenson.

The first two weekends in November, Oswald rode out to Irving with Wesley Frazier, a young fellow employee and the brother of Mrs. William Randall. Marina was receiving a newspaper from Minsk weekly. Lee read it eagerly. Other times he would play with his daughter June and the new baby or watch television—he particularly liked westerns, war movies, and football games.

He spoke hopefully of being able to rent an apartment in 1964 and reuniting the family. He never referred to his mother. He hadn't seen her since he left Fort Worth in October 1962.

Malcolm Price, who helps operate the Sportsdrome rifle range in Grand Prairie, two and a half miles from Irving, recalled that about the weekend of November 9-10, he saw Oswald shooting a rifle at the range. Price says he looked through Oswald's telescopic sight and was impressed by its clarity.

A range customer, Garland G. Slack, said that he saw Oswald there on the weekend of Nov. 9-10 and also on Sunday, November 17. He remembered that Oswald was an excellent shot—he was impressed by his "tight group," the close cluster of bullet holes he put in his target. "I was getting together 10 men for a turkey shoot and I was interested in getting this fellow because he was shooting such a tight group," Slack said. "But he didn't shoot with us because he didn't have a dollar for the entry fee." Slack said that on Oswald's first visit to the range another man accompanied him.

Oswald did not go to Irving on the weekend of the 16th and 17th. By Monday, the 18th, Marina was beginning to worry about him. She had the telephone number of the rooming house on Beckley Ave., but Lee had told her not to call him there.

"About dinner time," Mrs. Paine recalled, "Marina noticed June playing with the telephone. She said, 'Let's call daddy.' Lee had left us a number to call so I dialed the number for her. I asked for Lee Oswald. The man who answered said there was no Lee Oswald living there. I asked him to make sure. He said no person with that name was there." Mrs. Paine apologized and hung up.

Moments later, Mrs. Paine said, Oswald telephoned and demanded to speak to his wife. "I guess he overheard the phone conversation at the rooming house, because he bawled Marina out. He told her he was living under another name and she should have had better sense than to call him. Marina said she didn't understand the need for such deception."

On the morning of Tuesday, the 19th, the Dallas News announced the route of President Kennedy's motorcade. On his way to the Dallas Trade Mart, where he was to speak, the President would pass directly by the Texas School Book Depository. On Wednesday the papers announced that Kennedy and his wife would arrive at Love Field

from Fort Worth at 11:35, tour the downtown area and arrive at the Trade Mart at 12:30 p.m. This meant that the motorcade would pass the school book building at about 12:25, in the middle of Lee Oswald's 45-minute lunch period.

On Thursday afternoon Oswald asked Frazier to give him a ride back to Irving. "Lee showed up at about 5:15," Mrs. Paine remembered. "Marina and I were both surprised to see him because he hadn't called in several days. He ate dinner with us, played with his children, and went to bed early. As I remember it, the subject of the President's visit the next day did not even come up."

He apparently slept soundly, Mrs. Paine said. "Marina was up twice with the baby, but I didn't hear him at all."

In the morning Oswald rose without waking his wife or Mrs. Paine, dressed in a brownish-red shirt and gray trousers, and made himself some coffee. He left the house at about 7:15. Mrs. Randall was looking out the kitchen window as Oswald approached her house for his ride to work with Frazier. She noticed he was carrying a long thin object wrapped in brown paper. Oswald got into Frazier's parked car, and put the package on the back seat.

Frazier came out of the house and got behind the wheel. He noticed the package in the back and asked Oswald what it was. "Window shades," he was told.

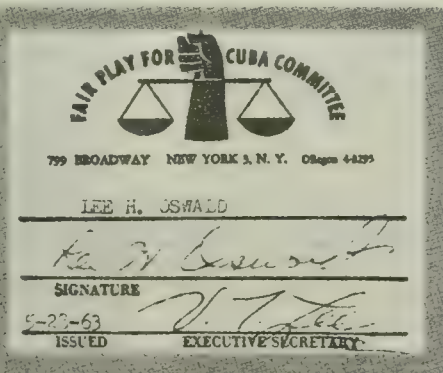
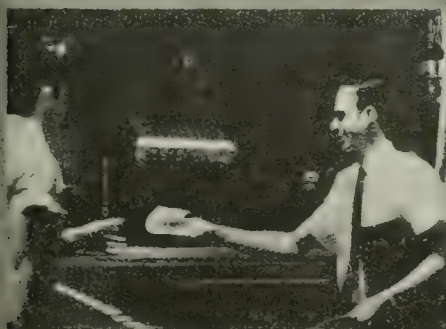
The two men were silent during the drive into Dallas. "About the only time I ever got him to talk was when I asked him about his babies," Frazier said later. "Then he would laugh and tell me about them."

They arrived at the building shortly before 8 a.m. Oswald got out of the car with the package under his arm, Frazier recalled, and "walked into the building ahead of me. I never saw what he did with it."

Apparently Oswald put in a routine morning on the job. Warehouse superintendent Truly saw him filling orders, and remembered greeting him. Oswald replied, "Good morning, Mr. Truly."

A few minutes after noon, as the President and his wife were pulling away from the airport in the open presidential limousine, an employee in the school book building, Charles Givens, saw Oswald on the sixth floor and said, "Let's go down and watch the President go by." "Not now," Oswald re-

CONTINUED



PROPAGANDIST AT 23. In August 1963 Oswald passed pro-Castro handbills on New Orleans street (far left). He claimed membership in Fair Play for Cuba Committee (card at left) which denied he was a representative

'He poked a rifle out that window'

OSWALD CONTINUED

sponded "Just send the elevator back up."

Truly was leaving for lunch at 12:20 with O. V. Campbell, depository vice president, when they heard the caravan approaching. They watched the President go by. Instantly later Campbell heard a shot. At first he thought it was a firecracker, but then he heard the second and third shots and knew it was gunfire. He saw the President's car swerve to the left and slow, then speed away.

Campbell heard someone say, "I saw a young white man poke a rifle out of that window right up there and fire and draw back in." The man pointed to a sixth-floor corner window in the depository building.

Truly and a policeman ran into the building to the elevators but found they were not running. (Later it was determined that an elevator gate had been left open on a floor above.) Truly shouted, "Turn loose the elevators," but there was no response. He led the officer to a staircase and they ran up to the second floor, coming out on a landing with a door leading to the main office of the depository. Truly started up the steps to the third floor, but soon realized the officer was not behind him. He ran back to the depository office and found the policeman in the adjacent lunchroom, a small area with several tables, a stove and a sink. The officer had his gun drawn on Oswald, who stood with his back to a Coca-Cola machine. The officer turned to Truly and said, "This boy work here?" Truly said, "Yes." The officer wheeled and ran back onto the second-floor landing. Truly followed him.

Oswald came out of the lunchroom a few moments later with a Coke in his hand. A woman switchboard operator saw him and said, "Wasn't that terrible, the President being shot?" Oswald muttered something which

she didn't understand. He walked through the office, down the steps to the first floor and out the front door. It was about 12:35.

At 12:40, Oswald knocked on the door of a bus on Elm Street. The driver allowed him to get on. But the bus was unable to make any headway in the congestion. Oswald got up and asked for a transfer. He got off the bus and ran two blocks to a Greyhound bus terminal, where William Whaley was parked in his taxi at the curb.

"Can I take this cab?" Oswald asked. Whaley motioned for him to get in.

"Take me to 500 North Beckley," Oswald said. The ride took about five minutes. It was now a few moments after one o'clock.

Oswald jumped out of the taxi five blocks from his rooming house, gave Whaley a dollar for the 95-cent ride, and ran to his room.

Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper, saw him and said, "My, you're sure in a hurry." He left his room wearing a gray zippered jacket. He ran through the living room and out the front door.

Oswald was next seen on East 10th Street, about seven blocks from his room. Mrs. Helen Markham, who was waiting for a bus, said she saw a police car stop and the policeman beckon to the slender man in the gray jacket. (A description of Oswald had been sent out over the police radio after a count of employees at the schoolbook building revealed he was missing.)

Mrs. Markham said Oswald walked to the patrol car, leaned down and spoke to the officer through the window. Then, she said, the officer got out. "All of a sudden they stopped," she said, "looked at each other and he [Oswald] pulled his gun and shot him down." The policeman, J. D. Tippit, died instantly.

A block away a used car salesman heard shots and saw a man trotting along the sidewalk. "He had a pistol in his hand," said

the salesman, Ted Callaway. "I got a real good look at him. It was Oswald. I picked him out of a police lineup that night."

Between Madison and Bishop Avenues on Jefferson Boulevard, Oswald ran into the entranceway of a shoe store and stood gasping for breath. The store manager, John Brewer, noticed that he was breathing hard, and that his shirt tail was out. "He looked scared," Brewer said. Brewer had just heard of Officer Tippit's murder and so he decided to follow Oswald.

Oswald left the shoe store entrance and dashed a half block to the Texas Theater, where two war movies—*War Is Hell* and *Cry Battle*—were playing. He got into the theater without either the cashier or the usher seeing him. Store manager Brewer watched him enter the theater. Then he told theater usher Butch Burroughs that a possible murderer had entered the theater. They checked the emergency exits to make sure they were closed and asked the cashier, Mrs. Julie Postal, to call police. It was almost 2 o'clock.

Police cars screeched up to the theater. A sergeant ordered the house lights turned on. Brewer walked onto the stage and pointed out Oswald, sitting in the center section, three rows from the rear. Oswald turned and yelled, "This is it." He pulled his gun as Officer N. M. McDonald reached him. The hammer of the gun clicked, but it didn't fire.

As Oswald slashed McDonald in



WIFE AND CHILD Marina dresses Jane 2, who was born in Russia. Her sister Rachel, 4 months old, was born at same hospital where President Kennedy and her father died.

the face with the pistol, three more policemen jumped into the fight. One punched Oswald in the eye. He was subdued and dragged from the theater. A crowd had gathered on the street, drawn by the police cars. The country had been told an hour earlier that President Kennedy was dead. The crowd shouted, "Kill him! Kill him!" as Oswald was led past them.

Two days later, at the age of 24 years, one month and six days, Lee Harvey Oswald was mortally wounded in the basement of the Dallas police station by Jack Ruby.



ASSASSIN-TO-BE AT 23. Full version of photograph, which appears on Life's cover, shows Oswald proudly holding a Trotskyite newspaper, *The Militant*, in one hand and rifle he used to shoot President Kennedy in the other. Dallas police have confirmed that this is the rifle found in the Texas Book Depository. On Os-

wald's hip is revolver which killed Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit. Oswald posed for photograph in spring of 1963 outside his home in Dallas. He set the camera and then, handing it to Marina, directed her to take the picture. Shortly after Oswald shot at Major General Edwin Walker. Seven months later, he killed the President.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, President

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

1201 (4-60)

The time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination.

DC 134 AA238

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM

A NA253 PD FAX NEW YORK NY 14 141P EDT 1962 JUN 14 PM 12 24

ROBERT OSUALDE

7313 DAVENPORT ST FTW

LEE ARRIVING DALLAS LOVE FIELD 7:30 PM TONIGHT,
FLIGHT 821

JANET F RUSCOLL SPECIAL SVC WELFARE CENTER
42 FRANKLIN ST NY.

NO.	23245	5
TO	<i>Mrs. Osualde</i>	
AT	TO BE	E

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY - STATEMENT A
LONG DISTANCE SERVICE AND TELEGRAMS

PE23245

NOV

1	WASH DC	T
3	MAOSOW	T

2.60

7.25

U.S.
TAX

.99

TOTAL CARRIED TO BILL

10.84

TAX SCHEDULE AND
MOST ABBREVIATIONS
USED SHOWN ON
REVERSE SIDE

487

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 293

Nov 8 1897

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①

Nov 26, 1957

Dear Robert

I shall begin by answering your question on why I and my fellow workers and communists would like to see the present capitalist government of the U.S. overthrown.

Do you remember the time you told me about the efforts of your milk company to form a union? Try to see why workers must form unions against their employers in the U.S., it is because the government supports an economic system which exploits all its workers, a system based upon credit which gives rise to the never ending cycle of depression, inflation, unlimited speculation (which is the phase America is in now) and war. In this system art, culture, and the spirit of man are subjected to commercial enterpraising; religion and education are used as a tool to suppress what would otherwise be a population questioning their government's unfair economic system and plans for war.

Science is neglected unless it can be directly used in making war or producing more profit for the owners of business. These are some of the reasons. Look around you, and look at yourself. See the segregation, see the unemployed and what automation is, remember how you were laid off at Convent?

I remember well the days we stood offshore at Indonesia waiting to surprise yet another population, when they were having a revolution there in Mar. 1958. I can still see Japan and the Philippines and their puppet governments - more important I can see the American in uniform men who were there because they were drafted or because they were adventurous or unemployed in civilian life. I will ask you a question Robert, what do you support the American government for? What is the ideal you put forward? Do not say "freedom" because freedom is a word used by all peoples through all of time. Ask me

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 295—Continued

and I will tell you I fight for communism. This word brings to your mind slaves or injustice, this is because of American propaganda, look this word up in the dictionary or better still, read the book which I first read when I was 15, "CAPITAL", which contains economic theory and most important the "communist manifesto."

I will not say your grandchildren will live under communism, look for yourself at history, look at a world map! America is a dying country, I do not wish to be a part of it, nor do I ever again wish to be used as a tool in its military aggressions.

This should answer your question, and also give you a glimpse of my way of thinking.

So you speak of advantages. Do you think that is why I am here? For personal, material advantage? Happiness is not based on oneself, it does not consist

of a small home, of taking and getting,
happiness is taking part in the struggle,
where there is no borderline between one's
own personal world, and the world in general.
I never believed I would find more material
advantage at this stage of development in
the Soviet Union than I might of had
in the U.S..

When I talked to a reporter I gave most
of my reasons, however the story I found
out later was badly slanted and left out
~~the~~ my real reasons, the reporter was
interested only in a colorful story.
I have been a pro-communist for years
and yet I have never met a communist,
instead I kept silent and observed,
and what I observed plus my Marxist
learning brought me here to the
Soviet Union. I have ~~always~~ always
considered this country to be my
own.

I left you out of the matter because

(2)

I did not want to get you into any sort of trouble because of me, also this decision is one which I only could make, and you would not have been able to understand me.

You probably know little about this country so I will tell you about it. I did find, as I suspected I would, that most of what is written about the Soviet Union in America is for the better part fabrication. The people here have a seven hour work day now and only work till three o'clock on Saturdays with Sundays off. They have socialization which means they do not pay for their apartments or for medical care the money for this comes from the profit they help to create in their labor, which in the U.S., goes to capitalist. Here in Moscow there is a housing shortage because of the war but it's not bad now there is no unemployment here and in fact a slight shortage of manpower even with

a 250,000,000 population this is because the country is building at a pace which will put it first in all fields of endeavor in 15 years. Most important in the fact they do not work for employers at all, a milkman or a factory supervisor are both socially equal, this does not mean they have the same salary of course, this just means that their work goes for the common good of all.

These people are a good, warm, alive people. These people would never think of war, they wish to see all peoples live in peace. But at the same time they wish to see the economically enslaved people of the west free, they believe in their ideal and they support their government and country to the full limit.

You say you have not renounced me, good I am glad, but I will tell you on what terms I want this arrangement.

I want you to understand what I

say now, I do not say lightly, or unknowingly, since I have been in the military as you know, and I know what war is like.

1. In the event of war I would kill any american who put a uniform on in defence of the american government - any american.

2. That in my own mind I have no attachment's of any kind in the U.S..

3. That I want to, and I shall, live a normal happy and peaceful life here in the Soviet Union for the rest of my life.

4. That my mother and you are (in spite of what the newspapers said) not objects of affection, but only examples of workers in the U.S.

If you should not try to remember me in any way I used to be, since I am only now showing you how I am, I am not all bitterness or hate, I come here only to find freedom, In truth, I feel I am at last with my own people. but do not let me give you the impression I am on another world, these people are so much like americans and people the world over. They simply have an economic system and the ideal of communism which

the U.S. we not have. I could never have
been personally happy in the U.S.

I wish you would do me a favor
since that other had newspaper story went
over, I have been thinking I would like to
give people, who are interested in real reasons
If you would, give the contents of the letter
(except that which is for your benefit)
to some reporter, it will clarify my
situation, use your own judgment, however.

I have no money problems at all.
At my situation was not nearly as sad
then, as it is now, I have no troubles
at all now along that line.

It is snowing here in Moscow now, which
makes everything look very nice, from my
hotel window, I can see the Kremlin and
Red Square and I have just finished a
dinner of (milk & kasha) sweet and potatoes.
So you see the Russians are not so different
from you and I.

[Signature]

HOTEL METROPOL

RM 201

(NEW ROOM NO.)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R

— Commission Exhibit No. 295

487

Ан Харла Оскар
Заслуженный мастер
Москва, СССР



МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

VIA AIR MAIL

ROBERT ESOWIT
7313 DAVANPORT ST
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

U.S.A.

11/26/59

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 295—Continued

Spring '59

Dear Robert,

Well, I just got back off a short maneuver, to camp Pendleton. The C Rations are still lousy, in case you've forgotten.

How is the baby and How is Vida?

Well, pretty soon I'll be getting out of the corp and I know what I want to be and how Im going to do it, which I guess is the most important thing in life.

I know I haven't written in along time please excuse me. Well, their really isn't too much news here, but I would like to hear from you and the family.

Write soon

Your Brother
Lee xxx



VIA AIR MAIL

376
30644
70

Robert Lee
3/3/59
Camp Pendleton
Calif

1st Lt. Lee
3/3/59, 6:00 PM
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Spring '59

Dear Robert,

Well, I just got back off a short maneuver, to camp Pendleton. The C Rations are still still lousy, in case you've forgotten.

How is the baby and How is Vida?

Well, pretty soon I'll be getting out of the corp and I know what I want to be and how Im going to do it, which I guess is the most important thing in life.

I know I haven't written in along time please excuse me. Well, their really isn't too much news here, but I would like to hear from you and the family.

Write soon.

Your brother
Lee xxx

Dec 17 1959

Rec'd Dec 17, 1959

MEYER HAPOR, INC.

VIA AIR MAIL

12/18/59

Robert Oswald
 7313 Davenport St.
 Fort Worth, Texas,
 U.S.A.

Dear Robert,

I will be moving from this hotel, and so you need not write me here. I have chosen to remove all ties with my past, so I will not write again, nor do I wish you to try and contact me. I'm sure you understand that I would not like to receive correspondence from people in the country which I fled. I am starting a new life and I do not wish to have anything to do with the old life.

I hope you and your family will always be in good health.

Lee

Dear Robert,

I will be moving from this hotel, and so you need not write me here. I have chosen to remove all ties with my past, so I will not write again, nor do I wish you to try and contact me, I'm sure you understand that I would not like to receive correspondence from people in the country which I fled. I am starting a new life and I do not wish to have anything to do with the old life.

I hope you and your family will always be in good health.

Lee

May 5 '42

Dear Robert.

It's been a long time since I've written you, more than a year, and has happened in that time.

I am now living in the city of Minsk which is located about 430 miles S.W. of Moscow. Minsk is the capital city of the Soviet State of Belorussia.

I shall have been living here already a year and three months. I am to live in Minsk after I wrote my last letter to you. I have been working at the local radio-television plant as a metal-smith.

On April 30 of this year, I got married. My wife is nineteen years old, she was born in the city of Leningrad, which is the second largest city in the U.S.S.R., her parents are dead and she was living with her aunt and uncle here in Minsk when I first met her.

Regards to Walter and

Kathy.

Bob

Too long ago I received a letter from mother but I lost the address. I would like you send it to me you write.

We have a small flat near factory and are living nicely. General I have found the living conditions here to be good but there a lot of things still to be done.

Hope to send you something on here if you like. The Soviet Union is one of the most interesting trips I have seen in my travels.

Should try to visit in some time some times meet American tourist especially in the summer.

Well that's about all for now. To hear from you soon.

487

ABUA
PAR AVION

Куда: 26.5.42.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
7313 DAWSON ST.

Кому: R. OSWALD

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May 31, '61

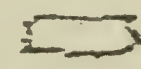
May 31,

Dear Robert.

I was glad to hear from you, and really surprised that you have a new son, that really is great. congratulations to you and Vada.

My wife's name is Maria, I sorry I forgot to write it last time.

Maria works in a pharmacy at one of the hospitals here. (almost all girls and women in the U.S.S.R. have some kind of profession and work at it.) She sends her regards to you and Vada and the kids.

I'm glad you have a good job and are thinking about the future. My work here is also not too bad, but in the U.S.S.R. there is no unemployment so a job is not an exceptional thing. 
There's nothing you can send

me, thanks anyway, maybe you could send something, real small to Marina as a sort of wedding present I think she would get a kick out of something coming from the states. and let of have some pictures of the new baby, I still have Cathy's picture, but I ^{guess} ~~guess~~ she is all grown up by now. also a picture of the house, since here 90% of living is done in apartment houses, like we have, they are comfortable, but still a house is a home.

I can't say whether I will ever get back to the states or not, if I can get the government to drop charges against me, and get the Russians to let me out with my wife, then maybe I'll be seeing you again, But, you know it is not simple for either of those two

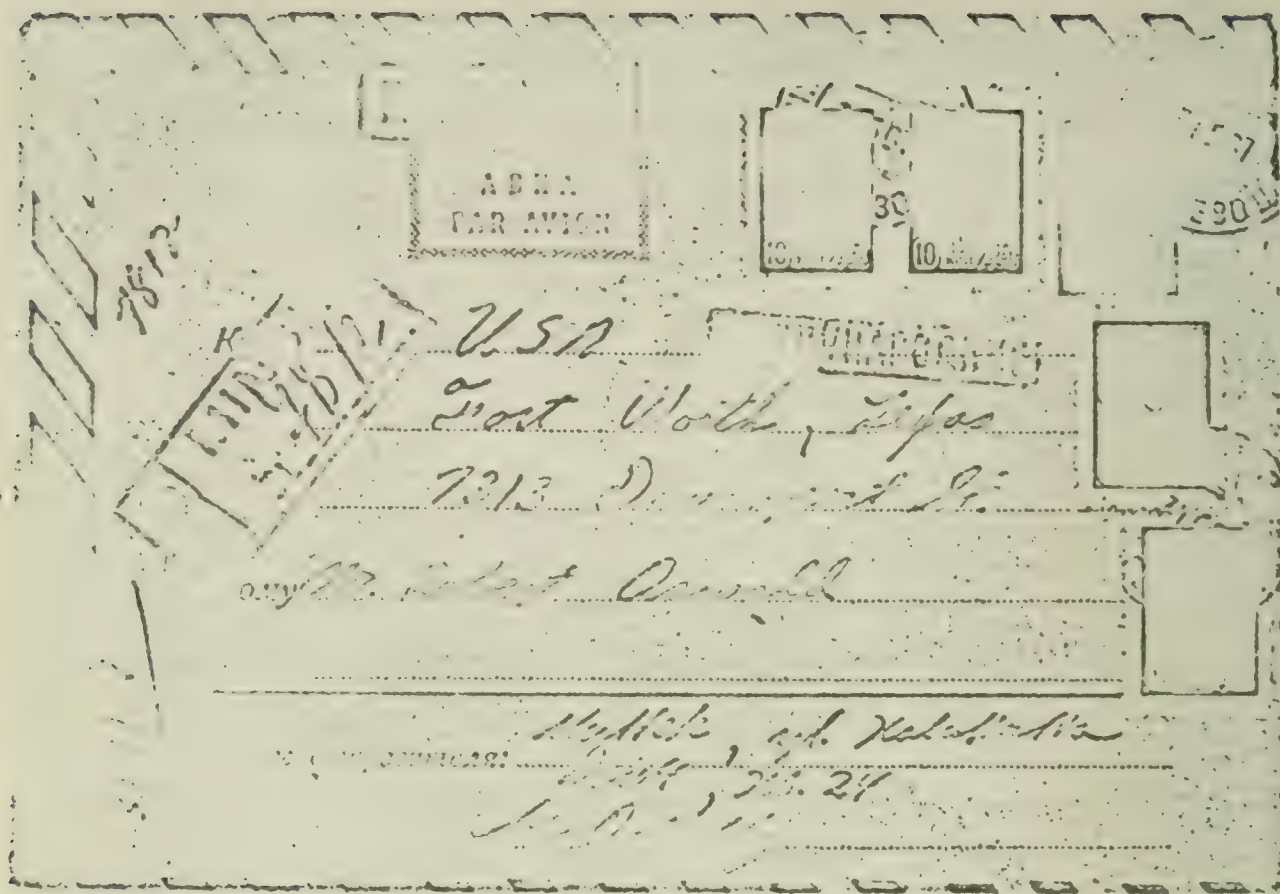
things. so I just can't say for now.
I am in touch with the american
Embassy in Moscow so if anything
comes up I'll know.

Well, that's about all for now,
say hello to Robert Lee Jr. for me.

Your Brother
Lee

Точную тысячу благодарностей
за поздравления. Я очень счастлива
читать имени Вашей семьи. Поздрав-
ляю Вас и Вашу жену с рождением
сына. Желаю много здоровья и
счастья Вам и Вашим детям.
Искренне Марина Освальд.

(I send a thousand thanks for
your good wishes. I am very glad to
be a member of the family. I congrat-
ulate you and your wife on the birth
of a son. I wish you and yours good
health and happiness for all of you, forever.)
Sincerely Marina Oswald



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 299—Continued

June 26 '61

June 26

Dear Robert.

Received your letter yesterday and was glad to hear from you and we were very interested in the pictures. Marina says you don't look very much like me in the picture, but I told her we look like two peas in a pot.

I assume the government must have a few charges against me, since my coming here like that is illegal. But I really don't know exactly what charges.

In a few days you should get a package from us. I'm sorry I shall be so modest, we bought some perfume and other stuff but the post office would not accept them because they are breakable.

I see you have a new car. It sure is nice looking. What kind is it? a Ford? When did you get it?

Marina says she would like to see America and meet you and the family.

I received a letter from ma.

yesterday she is working on a ranch
in Cromwell Texas. Do you see
her?

Well that's all for now.

L

RECOMMANDÉ

PAR AVION

R MINSK
N 847/3

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

U. S. A.

Fort Worth, Texas

7313 Dawsonport St.

Robert C. Smith

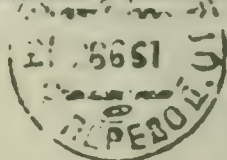
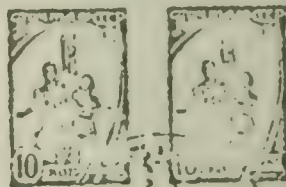
19/22/9

Mutick

yt. KabatHatra

Dott 24

An x. C. Chabls



July 14 1961

Dear Robert,

On the 8th of July I and my wife went into the American Embassy. I cannot write you what's what on there, because the Russians read all letters going in and out. But anyway I have the American Passport and we are doing everything we can to get out.

You don't know what a hell this is. I could write a book about how many feelings have come and gone since then.

The Russians can be cruel and very cruel at times. They give a cruel explanation to my wife on the 1st day we came back from Moscow. They know everything because they spy, and read their mails.

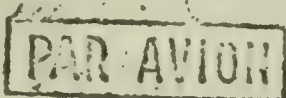
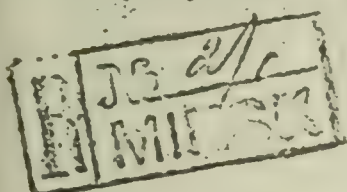
but we shall continue to try and get out. We shall not retreat. As for your package we never received it, I suppose they swiped that to the bastards.

I hope someday I'll see you and Veda but if and when I come, I'll come with my wife. You can't imagine how wonderful she stood up.

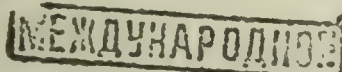
Write often
Your Brother
Lee

P.S.

Mamma sends
her regards
to Veda and
you and the kids.



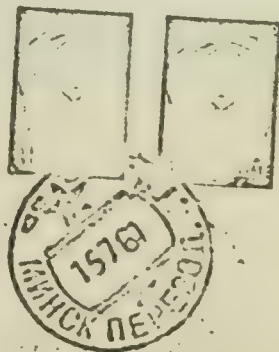
U. S. A.



FORT WORTH, TEXAS

7313 DAVENPORT ST.

MR. R. OSWALD



2. Милли

4th. Холм-стрит 4, КБ24

Р. Освальд

5/2/61/6

July 27,

Dear Veda and Robert

Today we received your gift,
and I am very glad to have such
a nice present. I like the necklace
very much.

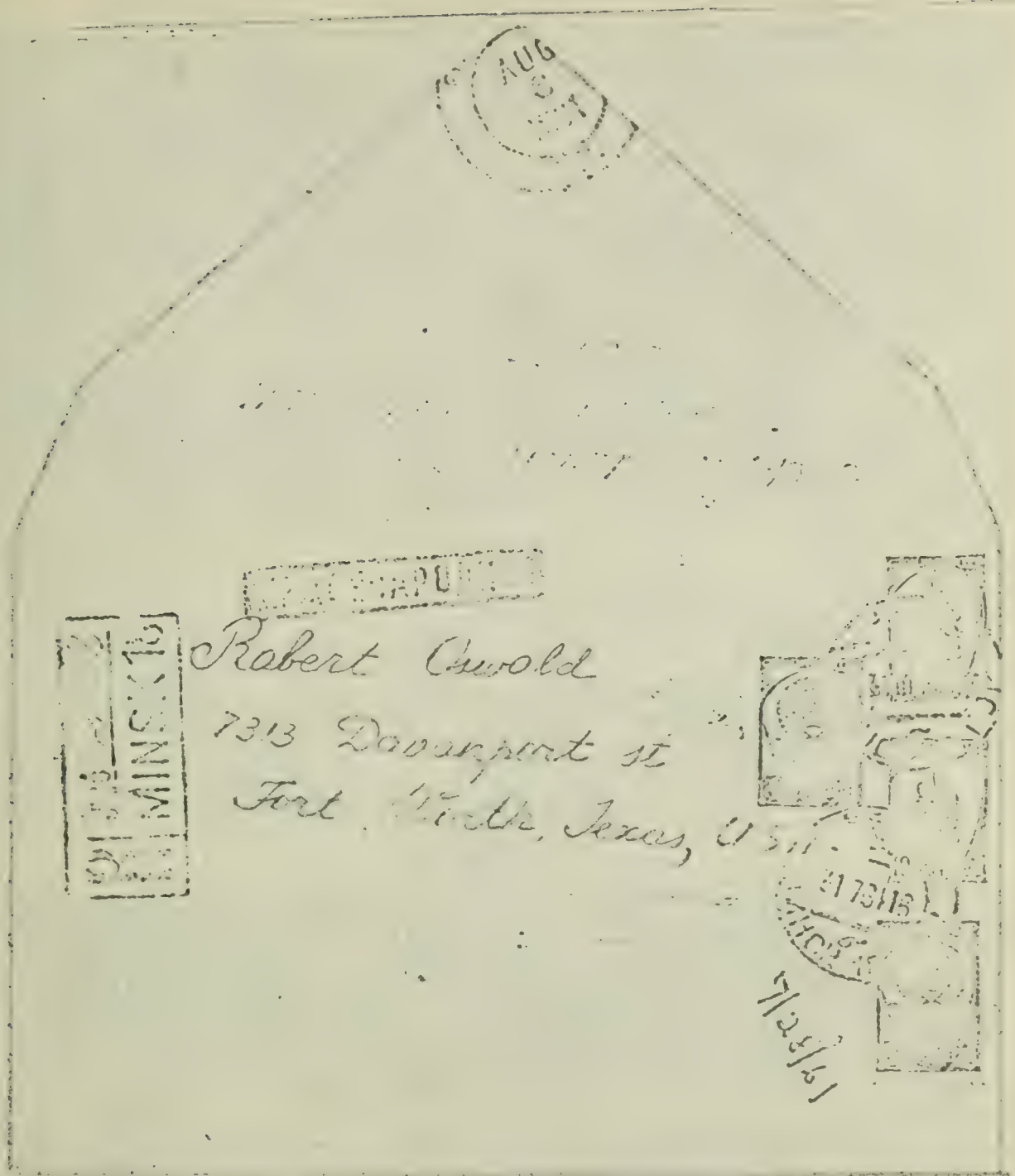
Thank you for your thoughtfulness.
Earlier we received your photograph
of little Robert. He is a very
cute tot. It is surprising such
a trim and delicate woman can have
such fine and healthy children.

Now a little about ourselves.

We are getting ready to see you
and your children. I hope it
shall be soon.

To the near meeting,
With best wishes,

Margie



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 302—Continued

Aug 24/61

Dear Robert.

I got your letter today in which you say you hurt your back. I'm glad to hear you ^{are} all right now.

Although I did not say anything about the pictures of Robert Jr., we did receive them, didn't you get a "thank you" note from Maria for the necklace and also for those pictures of Jr.?

It's hard for me to tell weather you get all my letters, they have alot of censorship here.

I went hunting last week end, we have alot of pine forest here, I shot a couple of birds with my single barrel 16 gauge shotgun, but I couldn't find them.

The weather is already turning to winter here, the summer is very short in Belorussia.

I received a package from mother a few days ago. She sent me a razor and pressurized can of shaving cream (which I ask her for) and alot of other stuff. It is real good to me.

Well, that about all for now. Write often, love to Veda & kids,
Joe

MINSK
N. 62/3

PAR AVION

RECOMMANDÉ

U.S.A.

7313 Davenport St.

Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. Robert Oswald

Aug 24/61

МЕСЯЦ: "АВГУСТ"

par avion



Muthek
ул. Капитанова
Дом 4, кв. 24
г. Омск

Commission Exhibit No. 304



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 304

Commission Exhibit No. 304a



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 304-A

Commission Exhibit No. 304b



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 304-B

Sept 10, 1962

Dear Robert.

Well, apparently I was too optimistic in my last letter. Since you say you thought I would be coming is soon.

The Russians are holding me up, and are giving me some trouble about the visas, so for now I can only wait. In general for an ordinary Russian, it's impossible to leave the USSR, simply because he wants to. However, I and my wife have the possibility because of the fact I am still an American citizen and have the U.S. passport.

My Russian documents are good only until Jan. 4, 1962, therefore you can expect that they will let me go before that date, since I will not extend the length of time on these documents after Jan 4, 1962.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 305

however, the Russians have been known
to hold people, against international
law, and against their wills,
but as I say, "time will show".

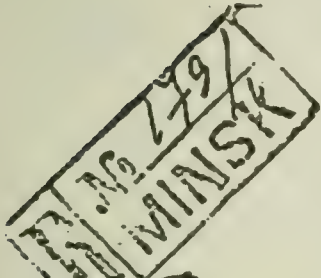
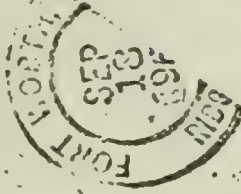
Mouria did not write that letter
herself, but the words were her's,
I only translated them into English.
Mouria doesn't know any English
at all, and at home we always
speak Russian.

Robert Leo sounds like he
is growing into a fine boy and
Cathy is also quite a grown up
little lady, already 4 years old,
It hardly seems possible, I
remember when mother phoned me
to say she was born, on Aug 22nd or 22nd,
I was in Calif., we were getting
ready to leave for Japan, and we
did leave a few days ~~later~~ later.
A lot has changed since then!!
Well I hope everything is alright.

and your back isn't giving you
any more trouble. keep writing
Yours Brother
Lee

Enclosed are some
views of Minik.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 305—Continued



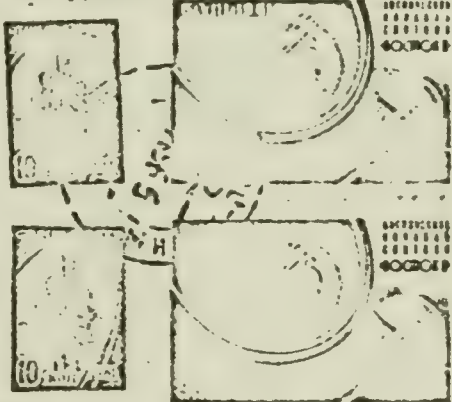
Sept 10, 1963

U.S.A.
Fort Worth, Texas
7313 Devonport St.
Mr. R. Oswald.

RECOMMANDE

PAR AVION

МЕЖОБЩЕГОДНОЕ



Muttch
A. Malutella
Post 4, 10.24
A. O. Chalky

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 305—Continued

Oct. 22, 1961

Dear Robert,

Well, it's been a month or more since I've written and also a long time since I've heard from you.

Our deal about the exit visa is still going on, something is holding it up, mostly about my wife since she is a Soviet citizen. But as I so, it's hard to get out of this place, in general.

Mairia is in the city of "KHKO6," about 600 miles south east of Minsk, on her vacation, she's living with her aunt, we both agreed a change of scenery was good for her, she comes back on the 1st of November.

From "KHKO6" she sent me a beautiful gold and silver cup with the inscription "To my Dear Husband on his birthday 18/5/61"

Very nice, huh? It is sweet.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 306

when is your birthday anyway
sometime in July isn't it?

How are the kids?

How is Vala doing?

Did you get my last letter with some
pictures of Munich in it?

I think around New Year, if
I'm still unlucky enough to be around
here, I'll call you on the telephone
o.k.?

How's the hunting out at the
farm? Still good I bet.

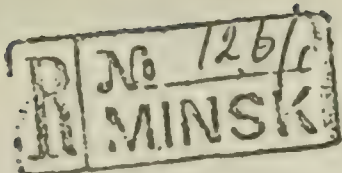
I got a letter from the Embassy.
The other day, they are keeping in
touch as to developments with
the exilic vein.

Soon, on Nov. 7-8 the big
revolution day holidays will come off.

They'll be a lot of red flag waving
and fireworks like on the 4th of July
in the States.

Well, that's about all for now. Write
your brother soon

Loon

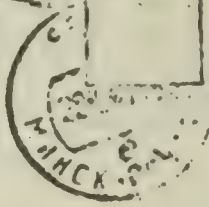


PAR AVION

U.S.A.
7313 DAVANPORT ST.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

TO - MR. R. CSWALD

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ



Ушак
ул. Калитинская
Д. 4, кв. 24
А. А. Особля

10/22/61

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 306—Continued

Nov. 20, 1961

Dear Robert;

Received your short letter today,
glad to hear from you. I noticed
you seemed to be worried about whether
we are receiving each others letters
and whether we can write each
other in the future, by all means
keep writing. I think we get
all of each others letters, they
took 12-14 ^{days} from you to me.

There is still no word
on our visit visa.

We bought some childrens
books for Cathy for Christmas,
and I'll be sending them along
in a few days, you should receive
them in a few weeks. The text
is in Russian, but I'm sure she'll
enjoy the pictures.

It's already four months since
we put in our request for visit, it

gives you an Idea how slow they can be. What with our going to have a baby in March, I'm not going to be so convenient to come back to the States and try to start life over again.

I'll cost about \$800.00 to fly from Moscow to New York for two people, I don't have that much money, but I'm hoping that the Embassy will help ~~us~~ but when we get our visas.

We have had our first snow here on Nov. 16 now everything will be white until about April 15.

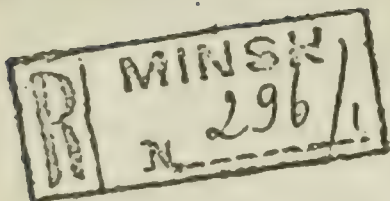
Maria asks Vada to send her a few fashion magazines every now and then if possible.

Why don't you send me your shoe size, and I'll see about sending you some Russian boots, They are black, high [like riding boots in the States] maybe you can cut a piece of cardboard or string to show

we your sign (since in Russian my
sign would be in.)

Well that's about all for now.
Mamma sends greeting to all the
family; you, Vada, Etty and Robert Jr.

Write soon
Lee



PAR AVION

U. S. A.

2313 Danversport St.

Ft Worth, Texas

Mr. Robert Oswald

Rec'd
11/29/61

МЕЖАЭРАПОДНОЕ



Muttick
y. Kolutatta
D. 4, KB 24.
A. Ochalby

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 307—Continued

Nov. 30, '61

Nov. 30, 1961

Dear Robert;

We sent you a package with a few little Christmas presents for everybody. you have already received the color books for Cathy. The package may be a little late you may not get it until about New Years. We sent the package only today.

We still haven't received any word about our visit.

Maria says that she can not wait until she gets to the U.S. and sees little Robert Jr.

If you like, you can send me a football, (they only have round ones here) just deflate it & send it to me like a letter.

also you can pick up a few diagrams of ^{plans} at any filling station and send them along. I do, these Russians seem interested in learning how to play, as I thought maybe you could help me out and together

will show them a little bit of American sport.

Our deal about the visa is not getting any better, and I think about New Year's, I'll fly into Moscow, and go to the Embassy about it.

As time goes on, our complaints, and their inactivity, will bring things to a head, and one side or the other will break.

We sent you a can of a kind of Russian candy, called "KHALLAT", its made from grain and sugar. so when you'll open the package you'll know its candy. I eat alot of it, if you all like it, will send some more.

We'll send all this or about Dec 1 so you should receive it about Christmas (I hope).

Yours Truly
JL

R No 3451
MINSK

PAR AVION

SHAPORHO

U.S.II.

7313 Davenport St.

Fort Worth,

Texas

Robert Oswald

Mattick

apt. Kalamazoo

D 4, K624

1-X O chally

11/30/61

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 308—Continued

Nov. 1, '61

Nov. 1, 1961

Dear Robert,

I got your birthday card a few days ago. Thanks for the thought.

Marina came back from her vacation on Oct. 28 so everything is back to normal here.

Well, it looks like I'm going to be a papa at the beginning of March.

Of course, we want a boy, but you never can tell.

Our visa's have still not come through, although, we have already waited for four months, these people are never so quick to grant visa's to anybody.

We heard over the radio today that the present Russian government has decided to remove Stalin's body from the hall on Red square. This is big news here, and it may mean for me, it shows what the people are made of, one day a hero sign in

Nov. 1, 1961

Dear Robert,

I got your birthday card a few days ago thanks for the thought.

Marina came back from her vacation on Oct. 28 so everything is back to normal here.

Well, it looks like I'm going to be a papa at the beginning of March. Of course, we want a boy, but you never can tell.

Our visa's have still not come through, although, we have already waited for four months, these people are never so quick to grant visa's to anybody.

We heard over the radio today that the present Russian government has decided to remove Stalin's body from the hall on Red square, this is big news here, and its

state, and another day, somebody's doormat.
They employ a lot of "doublethink" over
here, and so when I listen to the
radio or to some of the political commissars
we have here, I always think of the
O. Wells book "1984" in which "doublethink"
is the way of life also.

In any case, everything over here
is very interesting, and the people are
generally simple and nice.

I haven't been doing too much
hunting lately, I'm more a "home-body" now.
Ha ha.

Well, that's about all the news
from Minsk.

Yours brother
Lee

very funny for me, It show's what these people are made of, one day a hero lying in
state, and another day "somebody's doormat." they employ alot of "doublethink"
over here, and so when I listen to the radio or to some of the political commsars we
have here, I always think of George Orwells book "1984" in which "doublethink" is
the way of life also.

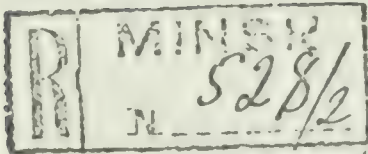
In any case, everything over here is very interesting, and the people are generally
simple and nice.

I haven't been doing too much hunting lately, I'm more a "home-body" now.
Ha " Ha.

Well, thats about all the news from Minsk.

Your brother
Lee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 309—Continued



PAR AVION

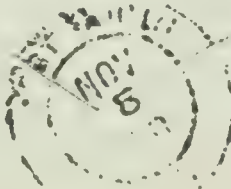
U S H
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
7313 Davenport St.
Wm. R. Crawford

11/13/11

RECEIVED

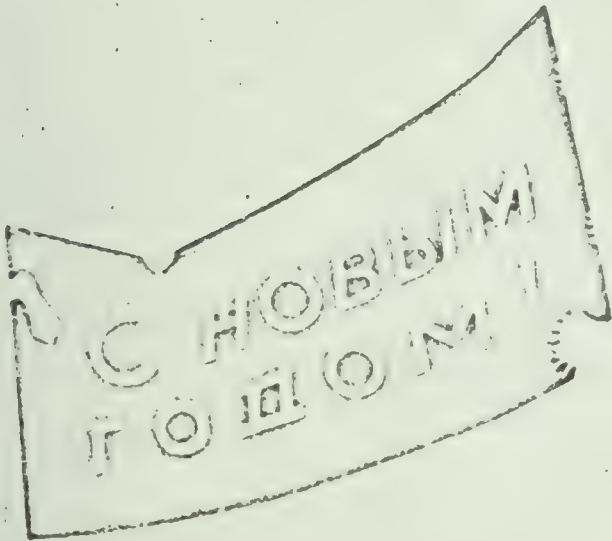


Mattie
Capt. Kallabaker
D 4 KB 24.
A. R. O'Callaghan



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 309—Continued

Dec 12 '61

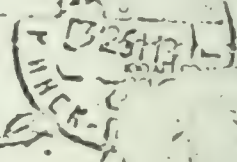
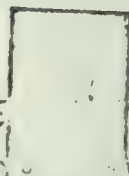
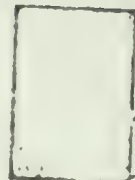
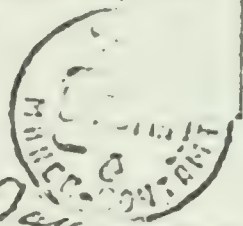


Merry Christmas and
Happy New Year from
Lee and Marina
to Robert, Vada
Cathy and Robert Jr.
We wish you all good health.
Marick, '61'

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 310

PAID AMON

MM432
4/3



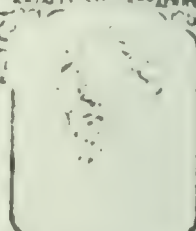
P.M.
12/11/61

NEW YORK - PORTHOE

Deport L.

Port North, TEXAS

R. Oswald



Почта СССР 6к

Mutik
of Kalamazoo
DH 1324
Oeboliz

1st 7-11-61
12-12-61
13-12-61
14-12-61
15-12-61
16-12-61
17-12-61
18-12-61
19-12-61
20-12-61

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 310—Continued

Dec. 14, 1961

Dec 14 '61

Dear Robert

Today I received your letter of
Nov. 28.

First of all, I can confirm
what you thought about some
of your letters, I did not receive
any letters with "certain" questions.
It's quite possible they destroyed
it.

Did you get my letter about how
they took down the statue of Stalin?

Oh as you say, we hope the crisis
come through.

I got a package of books and
magazines today from mother, its very
interesting to read some of the
stories in "Time" about life and politics
in the U.S.S.R., most of the stories are
wrong, they are too uninformed.

I hope you get our letter

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 311

package by Christmas. Maria worked
on those little nephews for Vada for
two weeks.

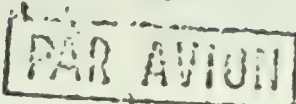
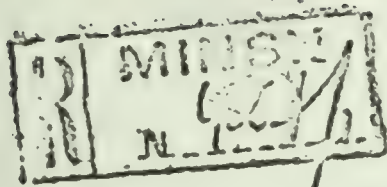
at the post office they did not
allow me to send some "FIMMUN" (candy)
they said it was "poison".

Its mighty cold here, about 10°
below zero, as far as I can tell.

The forests are covered with
snow, but the pine trees stand out green,
the river near our apartment house
is frozen now. We have a very good
view from our fourth floor windows.

Well, that's about all for now,
Maria sends her love, keep writing.

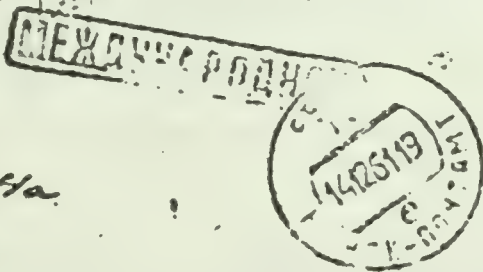
Lo



12/14/61

4271

U. S. A.
7313 Davenport St.
Fort Worth, Texas
Mr. A. Oswald



Mutual
of. Kabetulla
D. 4 12 24
10 chally

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 311—Continued

Dec 20 '61
Dec 20.

Dear Mork,

Received today the third
package of books and magazines
in the last three weeks. Thanks
alot I really do appreciate all
of your help.

I had better give you
my new address they just
changed the name of this
street so the address is

~~Ushakovskaya~~

Ushakovskaya Kommunisticheskii

HOUSE 4 APT 24.

We still don't have any word about
our visa.

The American Embassy in Moscow
wrote us a Ltr, and stated they
think its Russians have to let
us go. I shall keep you informed.

That's about all for now

Joe Hill

P.S. please send
me love and thanks for the sewing

PAR AVION

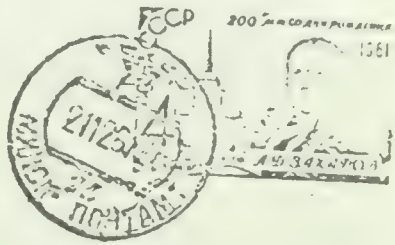
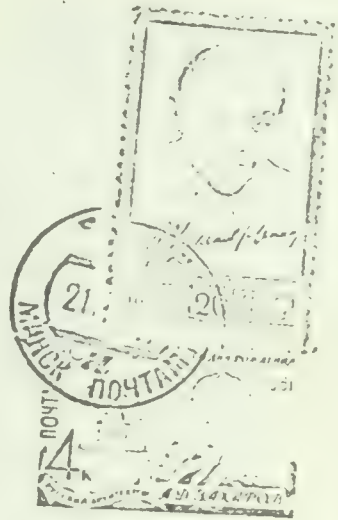
MINSK
N 207/4

U.S.A. 7049
7318 Leningrad St.
East Wood

Mr. R. C. [unclear]

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Label
of [unclear]
D. 4 No. 24
Edelly



Jan 5, 1962

Jan 5, 1962

Dear Robert,

Well, I've been told that we'll get our visa's about the 1st of February, if everything goes quickly.

If we do get our visa's we should arrive in the U.S. before the 1st of March. All of this of course may change any way the Soviets like it to change.

We spent the New Year at some friend's place, I had wanted to call you on New Years Eve, but since they are going to grant our visa's soon I thought I'd wait a month or so and maybe we'll get to see each other.

I really enjoyed meeting these people, as I thought it would be in the U.S. I hope to be in contact with you again.

Jan. 5, 1962

Dear Robert,

Well, I've been told that we'll get our visa's about the 1st of February. if everything goes quickly.

If we do get our visa's we should arrive in the U.S. before the 1st of March. All of this of course may change any way the Soviets like it to change.

We spent the New Year at some friend's place, I had wanted to call you on New Years Eve, but since they are going to grant our visa's soon I thought I'd wait a month or so and maybe we'll get to see each other.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 313

10 below zero in a wet climate.
We rec'd your card, thanks
alot for the thought.
When we do leave we shall
leave by plane from Moscow to N.Y.
I really don't know how I'll feel
to be back in the States.
Write soon.

Lee

I really do not trust these people, so I shall wait untill I'm in the U.S. before I become overjoyed.

Its quite cold here, about 10 below zero in a wet climate.

We recived your card, thanks alot for the thought.

When we do leave we shall leave by plane from Moscow to N.Y.

I really don't know how I'll feel to be back in the States.

Write Soon.

Your brother,
Lee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 313—Continued

№ 28/1
MINSK

PAR AVION

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

U.S.A.
Fort Worth,
Texas
7313 Danversport St.
Mr. R. Oswald



Метелк
ул. Коммунальная
D. 4, K. 24
Одобрено



11/5/62

PAR AVION

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 313—Continued

Jan 30 '62

January 30, 1962

Dear Robert,

Well, I haven't heard from you for quite awhile either you're not writing or your letters aren't getting through to me.

I told you in my last letter that we have finally been granted exit visas for leaving the Soviet Union will probably be in the states in the spring.

You once said that you asked around about whether or not the U.S. government had any charges against me, you said at that time "no", maybe you should ask around again, it's possible now that the government knows I'm coming they'll have something waiting. Mother wrote me a letter the other day in which she informed me that the Marine Corps had given me a dishonourable discharge in Nov. 1959.

Did you know this?

Of course, this is not too bad, since it allows us of some say, but still I shall take this into account.

I wrote a letter to John R. Connolly Secretary of the Navy who lives in St. Paul asking about my dishonourable discharge and he would ask him to look

into the case since I don't know whether the Bureau will let that letter through.

You said you were sending us something but it still hasn't gotten anything but many for pages are being added come and go.

The Embury said they will be about a loan for us when we have so it seems our money problem will not be too acute.

Mamma. Still less a month or so by the time you get this letter, you'll be pretty close to being an uncle. March 1 is the big day.

Mamma sends her love to all, too.

I do hope to see you all soon.

I really don't know where we'll settle.
I'd sort of like New Orleans.

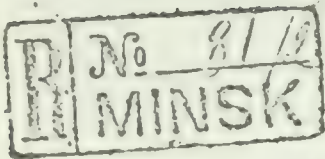
How's the hunting out at the farm?

How the weather, and all?

If you find out any information
about me, please let me know, I'd like
to be ready on the draw so too speak
will keep writing until we
get ready to leave so don't quite
writing

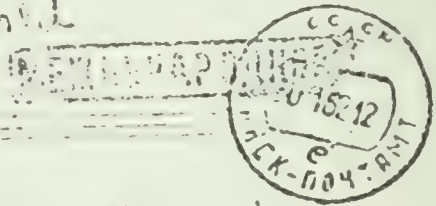
your Brother

Lee Mamma

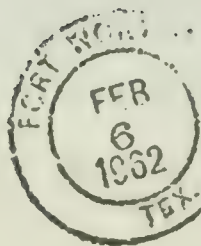


USA, Fort Worth,
Texas, 7515 Danaport St.
R. Conrad

1/30/62



г. Минск.
ул. Коммунистическая
д. 4 кв. 24
Семён Н.Х.





Commission Exhibit No. 314a

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 314-A



Commission Exhibit No. 314b

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 314-B

Feb. 15, 1962

Feb 15 '62

Dear Robert,

Well, I have a daughter,
Cune Marina Oswald, 6 lbs. 2 oz.,
born Feb. 15, 1962 at 10.00 AM.

How about that?!

We are lucky to have a
little girl, don't you think?

But then you have a head
start on me, although I'll try
to catch up. Ha. Ha.

This makes you an uncle,
Congratulations!

The chances of our coming
to the States are very good.
as I already told you, we received
the Soviet exit visas. I can leave
the country at any time. But
there are still formalities concerning
marina's entrance visa into the
U.S. These are granted by the
U.S. government, and they have

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 315

assured me they are getting all the papers together (they are quite wet) and certified accepted.

How are things at your end? I heard over the voice of America that they released Powers to a spy plane flight. That's big news where you are I suppose. He seems to be a nice, bright, American-type fellow, when I saw him in Moscow.

You wouldn't have any clippings from the Nov. 1955 newspaper of Art. Worth, would you.

I am beginning to get interested in just what they had say about me and my trip here.

The information might come in handy when I get back. I wouldn't hate to come back completely unprepared.

The American Embassy in Moscow has offered us a loan to pay for the price of the airline

things, so we are not really too
worry about temporary things like
this.

Have you heard from Picot
all, what's he doing now? still in
the air force do you know?

Well, I guess that's all
for now.

P.S. I received a letter from you
dated Jan. 3. I did not get it until
Feb. 5. The censors are so stupid
over here it sometimes takes them
a month to censor a letter before
letting it through.

Love to Vada, Cathy, and
little Robert Jr. He and June will
play together with quite some.

Yours brother,

Bill

P.P.S. when writing to me
in Munich please include

2 one no. exchange Munich 29.

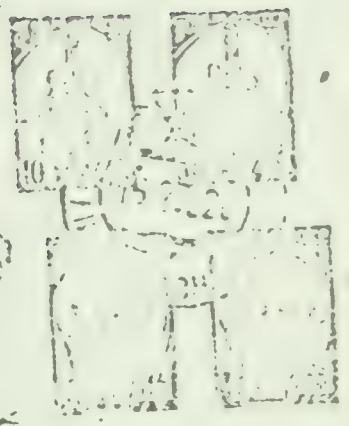
P.S. Enclosed 2
FOTO pictures

KOMMUNISTENSTR.
HOUSE 4, apt. 24
OSWALD.

PAR AVION

NO 148/2
MINSK
14812

U.S.M.
Fort Worth,
Texas
2313 Lantryport St.
Mr. R. Oswald



PAR AVION



2/15/62

Minsk
of Kachutka
No. 4 Hb 28
M. Osbaldo

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 315—Continued

Feb — , '67
(or March —)

Dear Robert.

Received a letter from you
not too long ago dated Feb. 8.

I suppose by now, you've received
my letter telling about the birth of
my daughter on Feb 15th only in that
letter I said her name would be
June Maria Oswald but we finally
registered her as June Lee Oswald
so that's that.

maria and June are both

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 316

Donny well mawin left the hospital
on Feb. 24th.

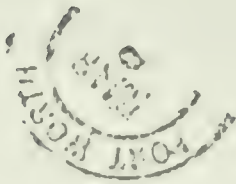
We'll probably be in the state
in May since we want to wait
for little June to gain weight
and strenght.

In another month or so it'll
start to thaw out here although
I suppose its already hot in Texas
I heard a "voice of america" program
about the Russians releasing POW's.
I hope they wait going to trial
him in the U.S. or anything.

Thanks alot for your offer
of taking us in when we get back
to the state. Its a nice gesture
and. Ill see about whether Ill
take you up on it or not, latts,
Whats about all for now loves
to the family.

Lee

P.S. little June looks just like Robert Jr.
at 2 months



А В И А

PAR AVION

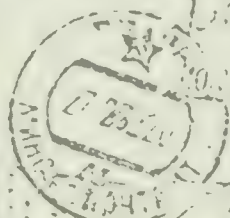


*undated
March 1942*

MINOR
2,801/2

RECEIVED
21 S. H.

*Post World Telegram
7313 Davenport.
Mr. G. Caswell*



*Mr. Caswell
7313 Davenport
March 21
1942*

April 12. April 17, '16

Dear Robert,

Well spring has finally come to
minck with the snow melting and
above-freezing temperatures.

It looks like we'll be
leaving the country in April
or May, only the American side
is holding us up now, the Embassy is
as slow as the Russians were.

How is everything at the
house?

I got a letter from the Marine
corps. not too long ago, that I sent
them a request for a re-hearing
on my undesirable discharge. I told
them I would be back in the U.S.
after inc 15, and they would contact
me through your address.

Now that winter is gone,
I really don't want to leave until
the beginning of fall, since the

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 317

spring and summer here are so nice.
maurice and June are all right.
June already weighs 11 lbs or so.
she's real cute.
maurice sends love "hello" to the
family. That's about all for now.

Yours,
Joe

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 317—Continued

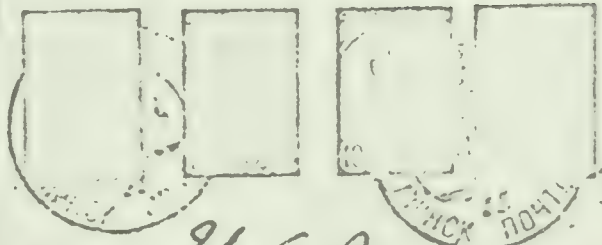


Министерство связи СССР
Почта и Телеграфы СССР
Курьеры М. В. Крылов

PAR AVION

MP
FACE.
IX

12/29/62
MINIST
RE



Куда USA
Ft. Worth, Texas
7313 Doranport St.

Кому Robert Oswald

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Адрес отправителя Минск 29,
ул. Коммуна 4-24
И. Н. Освальд

С праздником!

12/29/62



May - '62

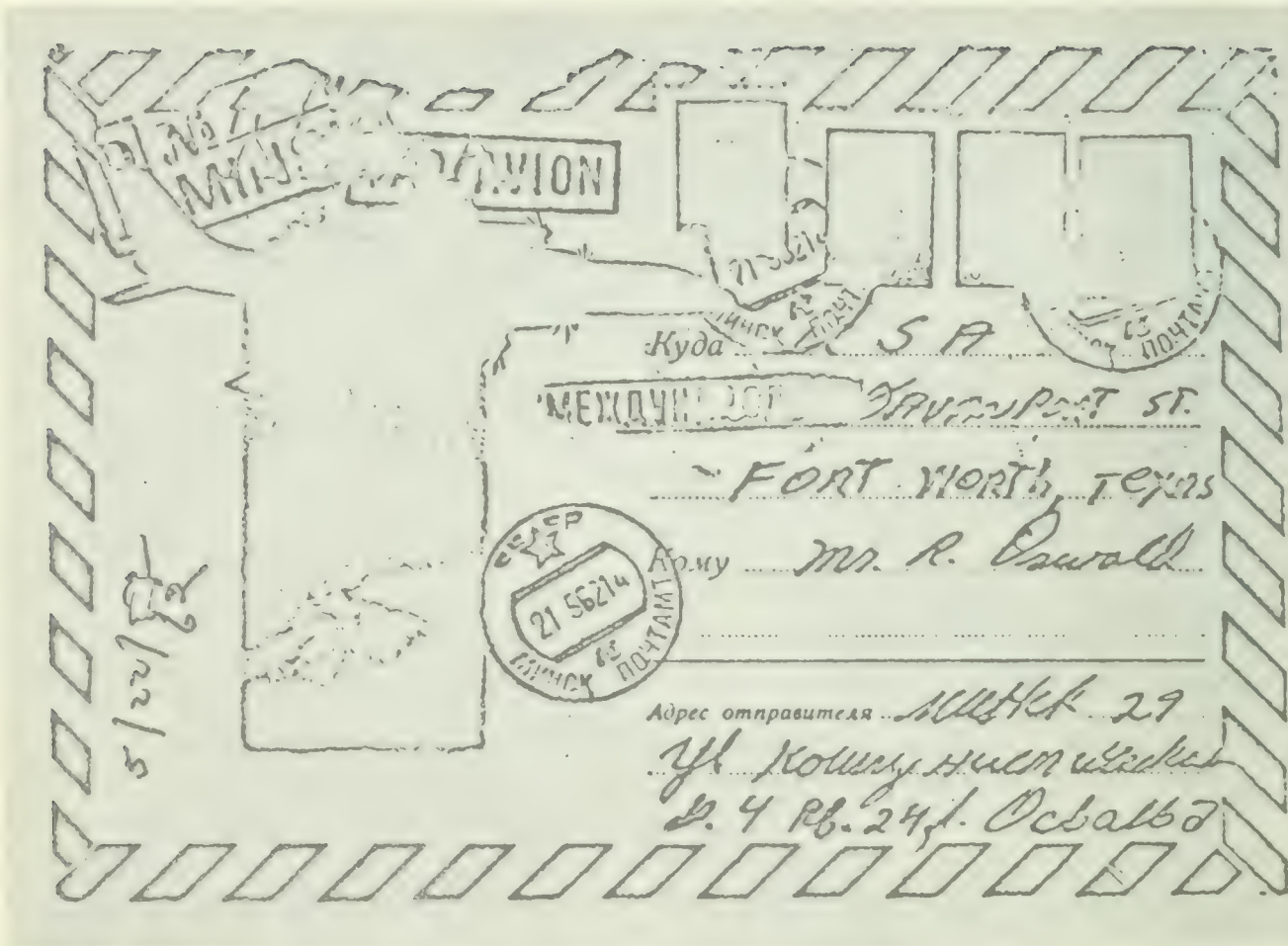
Минск. Привокзальная площадь

Dear Robert,

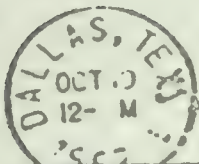
Wed we are finally getting out
from the U.S. Embassy and should leave for
morrow. Tomorrow we will be 10-14 days in
morrow and then leave for England, where we
shall board a ship for America. The trans-
atlantic trip will take another two weeks so
all in all will be another month before we
actually arrive in America, probably in New
Orleans. We'll inform you as soon as we
arrive. This will be the last letter you
get from us from the U.S.S.R.
**

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 318

In case you hear about our coming,
or the newspapers hear about it
(I hope they won't), I want to
ask you not to make any
statement whatsoever about us. None at all!!
I know what was said about me when
I left the U.S. as mother sent me some
clippings from the newspapers, however,
realize that it was just the shock of
the news which made you say all those
things. However I'll just remind you to
ask not to make any statements or
comments if you are approached by
the newspapers, between now and the
time we actually arrive in the U.S.
Hope to see you soon. Love to Family
Your Brother
All



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 318—Continued



GIVE
THE
UNITED
WAY



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

287
287
ROBERT OSWALD
7313 DAVANPORT ST.
FORT WORTH,
TEXAS

Dear Robert
for the new address
you can write to: Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

also please stop by the house
and collect my ~~the~~ XX
mail, which may
have come in before
the post office had a chance
to change my address to Dallas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 319

L.H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

Commission Exhibit No. 320

Robert Oswald
7313 Davenport St.
Ft. Worth,
Texas

Nov. 17,

Dear Robert,

In answer to your kind
invitation for Thanksgiving
we'd love to come and will
be in Ft. Worth Thanksgiving
morning we shall come by
bus and I'll give you a
ring on the phone, from the
bus station, (about 9:00-10:00).

See you soon.

Lee

L. H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

Robert Oswald
7313 Davenport St.
Ft. Worth, Texas
Nov. 17,

Dear Robert,

In answer to your kind invitation for thanksgiving we'd love to come and will be in Ft. Worth thanksgiving morning we shall come by bus and I'll give you a ring on the phone, from the bus station, (about 9:00-10:00).

See you soon.

Lee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 320

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ

par avion

Dear Robert. 10/14/62

Well, nothing new to report on our move. We are just waiting for the Embassy to finish up their paper work. They are very slow. June is getting real big and cute this close 3 months old now. Maane says "Hello" and we are all well, see you soon.



ГОРБАЯ КАРТОЧКА

U.S.A. Fort Worth, Texas

7313 Devonport St. Robert Oswald



Mr. Henry H. McManis
D. 4 K6-24 Detroit

Поздравляю с рождением сына! С любовью
Цена карточки с маркой 41 коп

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 321

Mar 15, 163
march. 15

Dear Robert;

Received your letter today and was surprised to hear you have moved and put the house up for sale, of course, it's always better to take advantage of your chances as they come along so I'm glad for you.

Well, how is everyone adjusting to the new city? I've never been to Ark. so I don't know how it looks but some how I get the impression it must be something like Beltrussia, pine forest ect., Mouna Bay where there are pine forest, the air is very good, which will be good for the kids;

June he was a year old in Feb. and is growing very quickly

she has several teeth set, but
I don't have to tell you how they
grow.

My work is very nice, I will
get a raise in pay next month, and
I have become rather adept at
my photographic work. it is
very interesting for me.

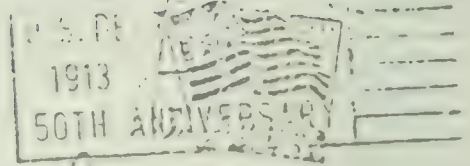
How's Pic? what the latest
word from him?

I think it would be very
nice to visit you, if some
time we can come will try to
make it.

we don't have a phone, and
we have moved to this new apartment
just March 2nd so it would be
better for you to write me at L.O.
Box and I shall always have
it.

well, write soon.
maybe send some pictures
of the nursery. See you

Lois H. Donald
P.O. Box 296
Dallas, Texas



Lois H. Donald
Route 5, Box 146
Malheur,
Idaho

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 322—Continued

December 6, 1963

For the history of the past 2 weeks
 on seen thru my eyes & heard with
 my ears & felt with my body. I write
 for future reference - for myself &
 for future members of the family.

Friday - November 22, 1963

I was out to lunch, on this never to
 be forgot day, with Bill Darwin, Bernette
 Perry, Bob O'Leary & Bud Adams all
 of the New Bird Co. As we were leaving
 the guys' Bill in Dorchester's car.
 commented "Have you heard (speaking to all
 of us) that the President had been shot."
 This was approx 1:00 P.M. As we walk to the
 car generally we all had doubt if it
 were true or not. Soon as we entered
 the car the radio was turned on &
 it was real enough but at the time
 the report was not a scary long
 serious the President was in Gov. Connally's

We were on the yard of the "Old"
 Dorchester Plant when a man from the
 sample dept. said that President Kennedy
 was dead. It seems in time it had
 to believe it was in real & I'm

①

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sure none ^w of these really grasped the full meaning of that statement.

We return to the "New Dexter Plant" with many degrees of comment from everyone in the car. Soon as we stepped from the car someone said we should have our flag at half-mast. This was done promptly.

After about 1/2 hr in the office we went out in the yard of the New Plant and returned to the office approx 2-3 hr later.

I returned to my desk & worked on some papers for about 15 min. & left my office & walked up to the front desk & then into Marvin Ellis' office & Miss Providence the receptionist located there also had a portable radio going. I remember that the radio announcer said Lee's name & Miss Providence said 'Oswald' with shock & realization on her face - then the second time Lee's name - then it hit me my statement was "That's my big brother". I turned & ~~then~~ went to my phone & called Vada & asked her if she had heard she had not. I explained briefly &

②

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

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told her I would be home shortly.
I received, before leaving the office, a
your call from "Bill Darn" credit
manager in Fort Worth station. But I will
assume you brother has been arrested "he
the I replied" yes I know I just
heard". He advised me that my
mother was trying to reach me & gave
me a number to call. I called &
we agreed to meet in the Parker Hotel
in Dallas & that a Star-Telegram
report would take her there.

I left the office & came home & on
arrived Vada & I agreed best to call
her father & have them pick up the kids
& herself (at first Vada insisted on going
with me - I am thankful I would not
let her go).

I called the Fort Worth General Office &
asked for Harry Preyer but he was on a long
distance call so I asked for Bill Darn
& advised him I needed to go to Dallas
& he stated yes he had heard something
in like Do what you need to do & don't
worry about the office, also the F. B. I. had
called the office for me.

I called the F. B. I. Fort Worth office

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

and spoke to a Mr. Jennings & informed him that unless he wanted me to do something else I was going to Dallas & he asked that I go to F.B.I. Office in Dallas soon as possible. I advised him I would phone him & Bro. before I arrived.

I was offered 5:15 P.M. as I thought might tell at the F.B.I. Office. Strong but I do not recall the agent name who interviewed me for 2 hours of time on the last time I saw her? Or who was the last time I wrote him or heard from him? This was an interview with no pressure applied to me. His first statement was I had a right not to answer any questions, they respect me I didn't need a lawyer & he could feel free to ask any question. On completion of our talk I asked when was Lee being kept & he said Dallas City Jail & Police Station.

I walked into the Police Station around 7:15 P.M. & ~~the~~ went up on an elevator but it was the wrong floor.

I found a Capt. Baker in Traffic Division eating his Dinner & asked

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

where I could find someone in charge of the case. I then introduced myself. He stopped eating & tried to call upstairs but all the lines were busy so he said he would take me up. As we stood waiting on the elevator I reached into my left-hand ^{pocket} for a handkerchief & apparently on a hunch I felt almost certain that the Capt. thought I was reaching for a gun because he turned as to prepare himself but then he saw it was a handkerchief. We went upstairs and he found Chief Capt. Fritzy who was in charge of the case. We stood back & he called that I wait in another office. The office I went into was where another man & a Star-Telegram reporter & 2 or 3 F.B.I. Agents. Two of the Agents were named Brown.

Mother & I talked briefly & after about 30 min. we were taken across the hall to where Mauna & the 2 children were (This was the first I knew of the new baby). A Mrs. Bain was also present. We talked a little & then by Mr. Bain - who are police had

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

been talking to / came out of the office
& Mrs. Paine introduced us. I did
not like the appearance of Mr. Paine neither
really to put my finger on but I
just had a feeling.

I did not know why ^{how} ~~but~~ ^{and}
Mr. Paine was somehow involved in this
affair.

Shortly thereafter Miller, Marina & children
& the Baines left at 90 to the Paine's
house in Irving & I advised them I
would stay there & see them tomorrow.

I stood around for a short while & finally
started a conversation with a ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~man~~ ^{man} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~room~~ ^{room}
(I believe this was his name). We of course discussed
the happenings of the day and I do not feel
we were in any type of 'formal or informal
interview' we were just talking. This
office did state he did arrive at the
movie show shortly or during Lee's
arrest. He did give me my first-
hand report & generally it
was announced on the radio & then
the press. That he was captured in the
theater after shooting a policeman later
identified as Tippitt. Also he was
thought to be involved with the President's

death. We talked about 30-45 min & I finally decided I could gain nothing this night - this night of unspeakable horror.

I walked to my car about 7 blocks away (I was not known to register at this time & was not bothered at all) & I just started to drive to drive down ^{Highway 50} to Fort Worth & return to Dallas by the turnpike the only stop I made was a mid way for gasoline. I do not recall my thoughts other than I was attempting to arrange my thoughts & my fears in my own mind.

I arrived back in Dallas approx 10:30 PM & checked into the Stulen-Hilton hotel which is located across the street from Dallas Police Station. After checking in I went to my room & then decided to eat something which I did in the coffee shop I had a ham sandwich.

After eating I decided to go back to the Police Station this was approx 11:15 PM maybe 11:30 PM anyway I asked to see Capt. Britz again and was taken to his office but again he was busy, four

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

(10)

ever as I stood outside of his office
an F.B.I. agent who named I do not
recall asked if he could not speak
with me and of course I said yes. We
sat in a small office & another F.B.I.
agent came in & we start & covered
more or less the same ground covered by the
original interview with the exception of
one thing the man ^{never} who had come to
my house in Ft. Worth while Lee was there
this was Mr. Baden Gregory (I later became

(10)

12-7

to know him, at least a little bit, and find
him ^{to be} a fine person). At approx 11:55
one agent left and returned and said
Robert you might as well know now they
are charging your brother with the President's
death (he had all ready been charged
with Policeman Toppitt's death) I looked
at my watch it was a few minutes
after 12 midnight.

(10)

(10)

I left the Police Station a few
minutes later & as I walked to the
Hotel approx 2 block away my body suddenly
began to shake all over - however I
regained control by the time I reach
the entrance to the hotel. This young
body of mine had then started to re-

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323-Continued

act to this unbelievable day & during the
next 7 days especially my young body
mind & soul was aged a great deal.

I went to bed the Friday night of
November 22, 1963 but I know I never
really went to sleep.

Saturday November 23, 1963

I started moving about at 7 AM
took a shower & because I didn't have
a comb, razor or anything I went to the
drugstore & purchased a comb & hair oil
returned to my room combed my hair &
left for a shave in the hotel barber
shop.

The barber who shaved me & the barber
in the next chair had a discussion on the
past day's happenings. I listened in-
tensely & even now (several later) I can-
not recall but one point & that was
made by the barber who shaved me. The
point was even the crime Lee was charged
with he deserves like anyone else a
"just & fair trial". I never commented to
any part of the discussion but I did
leave my barber a \$0.50 tip.

I went, without breakfast & the

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

police station and after hanging around for 30-40 min I thought that since charges had already been made that the District Attorney's office might be the place to contact. I called from the first floor of the Police Station & was advised by an Asst. D.A. that the D.A. was not in but I could stop by & for me to come to his office.

12-11-63

When I arrived the D.A. Mr. H. Wade was there & I was shown right in & also met Asst. D.A. Jim Bowie. We talked for about 1 hour or so mostly general things about when & where Lee Earl would be held & would it be a Federal case or not. The answer was no to Federal case since it was not against Federal law & kill a President. All of our conversation was pleasant & not to in further on either side.

I received a call from Mother while I was at the D.A.'s office & she advised that she was at the Palm Hotel (Delaware) & was with Life magazine reporters. She stated the Capt. ~~and~~ Fritz had agreed to see her around 12 noon. I left the D.A.'s office at approx 11 AM & went to the hotel. I remembered I walked there.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323-Continued

I believe it was 6 or 7 blocks.

When I came to the hotel room 2 Life men were there one F.B.I. Agent by the name of Edson & an interpreter (she was a mess just to see this interpreter). Maria apparently did not want to talk to the F.B.I. at this time so we made ready to go to the jail to see Lee.

We arrived approx. 12 noon & were asked to wait for a little bit before we could go up. As we were waiting a man asked if he could talk with me. This was Mike Howard of the United States Secret Service. Mr. Howard stated that he would like certain facts about Lee & myself. I indicated I would be more than willing to answer any & all questions the best I could. We had an interview that lasted perhaps 1 hour or so, with very deepness of information. He mentioned that Mrs. Kennedy was interested in our background etc at the very first part of the interview. Later as we talk I mentioned to him that perhaps from this directness I could express my deepest sympathy on the death of the President my voice broke & I could not finish. Mr. Howard stated he knew what I was trying to say.

Mother & Maria & the children went

my to see Lee & I was told I would go later.

About this time a Mr. Kelley came into the office where Mr. Howard & I were talking. Later I found out this was Inspector Tom Kelley, United States Secret Service. I talked for a few minutes off & on as we were having a few interruptions again.

Mike Howard, Mr. Kelley & myself talked about whether or not Lee upon seeing me would say anything to me because ^{he} I did not at any time admit to any part of the whole unbelievable mess. I stated I would do my best. (Do not misinterpret here my whole intention then or now was to find out the truth & nothing else).

Approx 3:15 PM I went up to see Lee & as we came face to face then the glass he mentioned for me to pick-up the telephone which we were to talk thru. His first statement to me was "How are you" I replied "O.K." & he was O.K. (he did have cuts & bruises on his face) he stated that he was O.K. & that they were "treating me well". I do not recall everything we say ~~but~~ I did try to point out to him that the evidence was overwhelming that he did kill the Police Officer Tippitt & possibly the President. To this he replied do not form any opinion on the

as called evidence. All the time we were talking I searched his eyes for any sign of guilt or what ever you call it. There was nothing there - no guilt no shame no nothing. Lee finally came y my looking into his eyes. He stated "you will not find anything there." I tried to talk about his family (Marie & the babies) he said "How about the little one I want a boy but you know how that goes". He asked that I not come every day to see him but he did want me to come through & visit with him. He talked about the babies & his friends & that they would take care of Marie & children. I stated who he considered to be his friend were not necessary mine, I did this to try to get them to him, to me his answer were mechanical & I was not talking to Lee I knew. A police officer finally tap Lee on the shoulder & Lee said that was all & his last words were "See you". There were to be the last words I would ever hear from him.

Mr. Tom Kelly & Mike Howard were waiting outside the door for me & as we entered the elevator & the door closed I said "He did not say anything because (I forgot this up above) the first thing Lee said was that the line is tagged. Mr. Kelly said if it was he would not be asking me

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323-Continued

What was said.

We discussed briefly what was said & we all agreed that maybe if we had been allowed to enter into a room & not over telephone things might have been different, but we also agree this was now out of the question since he (Lee) would feel everything is tagged or wired.

I left the Police Station & went to the hotel & mother & Maria & babies had been moved to another motel by the life reporters. This was the Executive Room. I called them & told mother I was going to the farm & would see them in the A.M.

When I arrived at the farm Mike Howard had called & left word for me to call back when finally I reached him he stated he wanted to know where Mother & Maria were & I gave him the room number & telephone number at the Executive Room.

Sunday November 24, 1963

Around 8:45 A.M. Mike Howard called again and advised Mother had called M.A.

Draggy & was upset over reporters showing up and bothering her & Maria. I advised him I would meet them there (Executive Room) around 10:30 A.M.

When leaving I decided to go thru Fort Worth rather than to Denton & then to Dallas as I had advised Mike Howard. I stop at a phone booth as I entered Fort Worth & called Mike Howard & we agreed to meet at the Howard Johnson on the Turnpike.

I arrived first & they that is Mike Howard, Charles Kunkel & Mr. Gregory. We had a cup of coffee but before sitting down I was introduced to Marge Vanderquill of Arlington also some others (about 2 men) who I do not remember. (Believe these were police officers of Arlington).

After coffee Mr. Gregory rode with me & the 2 agents rode together; we followed their car to the Execution Room. On arrival Mr. Gregory & myself went to the room & no registers were visible anywhere. After a few minutes in the room I left to pay the bill & prepare to leave.

Out front where we parked the car Mike Howard stood waiting & he informed me that they just heard of the radio that Lee was shot. He advised that it had not been serious though & not to worry. I decided not to say anything to Maria & Mother but rather that they should

go to the farm. This I spoke to Mike Havers about also that I would go to find out about Lee.

I went to Parkland Hospital (I heard that this was where they were taken Lee) and arrived but had to identify myself to a police officer in order to get into the entrance road. The police officer instructed me to wait & he called a policeman (the first one was a Sgt.) to park my car in front of a patrol car & wait with me.

Shortly is about 20 min or I guess 2 Secret Service Agents came out to the car & we talked for a few minutes & then left to go into the Hospital. Royce Wimer was one of the 2 Agents & I do not recall the other one name but later on he took the tape recording to Washington.

As we entered a side door of the hospital Agent Wimer gave me a fast shake down for any weapons. This I did not mind since he did not know me at all.

We went into a room on the first floor & one Agent stayed with me (Wimer I believe at first) and then a new one came in (I later saw him at the motel also but can not recall his name). We were there

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

Approx 30 min when the telephone rang (2 or 3 other calls had come in) Oh, yes before I forget an Agent came in after about 20 min & advised it was not serious & Lee was doing fine. Now approx 10 min later the phone rang, as mentioned above & the Agent in the room with me requested that the party on the other end repeat what ever he said. The agent rose & I look at him & he stated "Robert is a very bad Lee is dead." I look down and cried for God I do not know how long & I was not aware of anything going on around me at this time. Someone finally said there was a minister here in the hospital & asked if I wanted to speak to him I nodded yes.

Before the minister arrived Mr. Tom Kelly came in (I wasn't aware when) but suddenly he stated "violence breeds violence" I replied "does this justify anything or all of this" I do not recall if he answered that or not.

Dr. Pappas talked to me & we prayed together & then Agents said I could go & see Lee. We walked slowly down the hall & went to the back or basement of the hospital I do not remember which. They put me in a room & said it would be a few minutes.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

About this time Maria, mother & the two children came in. They had already seen Lee so we waited for a while. Then someone came in & said that they had already started the autopsy & that it would be impossible for me to see him until it was completed. They advised it would be 4-5 hours. I decided not to wait so plans were made to go.

The Secret Service apparently had received orders from the local level to stay with us until further notice.

We left in two cars. I was in the first car with 2 agents & Maria kids & mother & Mr. Dreegory was in the last car. Only one car with newspaper reporter tried to follow us as we headed for the door of the Big Glass, Culington, Texas. We were driving down the highway & this car was still following us. Additional help was called for over the radio & before long police cars were stopping the car that was following us on speeding or something.

We arrived at the door where the agents had set up 4 different rooms.

We stayed in Room 424 & 423.

Mania lost the children in room 423 (actually the rooms were together & we could walk thru without going outside). I do not remember much of what went on the first afternoon (I guess it was around 4 PM when we arrived there) I do recall that Arlington Police were now helping the Secret Service Agents out. I will mention two of these Police officer now. Bob Parson & Jesse Darr (I do not know what their ranks were but both were around from the day forward until we left the area).

Later in the night Police Chief of Arlington Chief Perry by name came in. I stayed mostly in the main room 424 & everyone that came in was introduced to me. Also I do not see whether it was this night or the following night by Sheriff Lon Evans of Ft. Worth came in & I remember having a cup of coffee with him & talking about different things & he told me anything he could to help to count on him.

We never saw him that night & all I had was a milk shade (I found out on the day I left that the town usually didn't have milk shades & that they had to find a machine somewhere).

During the general. The service
But Parns went to Dallas Parkland Hospital
to "Stole" my car. ~~He~~ He took it to
Culberty Police Station & they put a guard
on it.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued

After Maria had eaten they (the Secret Service Agents) started an interview with Maria & Mr. Brody as the interpreter. I was present during this entire interview which was on a tape recorder & Maria answered all questions to the best of her ability - of this I am sure of. Maria never did mind talking to the Secret Service. Agent Charlie Kunkel was the interviewer. Mike Howard controlled the tape recorder for a while & then I believe they found it did not need any further adjustment.

A telephone call started in which I was making a decision on what arrangement would be made for the body of the. I talked with Mike Howard & decided that Miller's funeral home in F. H. Water would be my preference. Agent Howard called & talked with the funeral home Director Mr. Brody.

Much later I would say around 10 or 11 PM Mike received a call from the hospital wanting to confirm that Miller funeral home was to pick-up the body.

I was to call & ask for Macdonald & he would identify me & O.K. removal of Miller's.

After this I believe the interview was

Complete with Maria.

Agent ^{Charlie} Kunkel who was really dead on his feet stretched out on the sofa & went to sleep.

Bob Parson was outside walking around (everyone more or less expected the F.B.I. any time now) with a carbine in case someone should show up. As I went to bed someone (usually anyone was knocking on the door) rattled the door knob & Charlie Kunkel came alive. I never in sheer reflex with drawn pistol but Jesse Parson had reached the door now & it was Bob Parson waiting in.

After Maria's interview I was interviewed by Mike Howard perhaps for 20 or 30 minutes also they had Marion Longford take a picture of Maria and me of me.

Monday November 25, 1963

Somewhere around 6 or 6:30 AM I got up. I do believe I ~~never~~ really went to sleep. Also around 8:30 either the Funeral Home called or we called them the I do not remember any way, ~~we~~ make funeral arrangements over the phone.

Around 11 AM the first great shock of the day was to hit me - One Cemetery (Larch Street in Ft. Worth what not a cemetery the body) also they were having a hard time locating

a minister to give the service. The Funeral Director was going to continue until he found something out for sure. We had planned the funeral for around 4 P.M.

Someone came in & said that a Lutheran minister was here & did we want to talk with him. Mother & I replied yes. (They had been talking ^{regarding} together for matter but it was slow because I was so badly shook-up over so called Christian people not even wanting to bury Lee.

The above mentioned minister (who now I do remember & perhaps never forget) I will not forget - he has my deepest sympathy because he is the kindest of all in my book. He was so afraid for his personal reputation that he would avoid even possible question he could. He at one point said He would perform the service but when he left we never saw him again.

Later we learned (around 1 P.M. & 2 P.M.) that even then we really would be ready for 4 P.M.

It was necessary to purchase a dress for Mother and a few other odds & ends for the funeral, just to show a spark of the understanding & the Secret Service men understand.

Lee, who always loved his children ^{mine} too, had

said she June needed new shoes, she had
been wearing a pair of canvas top shoes for
children, early this morning Nov. 25, 1963 Maria
was dressing June & she said in her broken
English "June need shoes" I looked to see what
size and I turned I could not control myself
and broke once again. I called Agent
Charlie Kunkel over and with tears falling down
my cheeks I said "I realize this is personal
and explained briefly about the shoes" His
reply was as he put his hand on my
shoulder in comfort like "She will have shoes".
I said I would of course pay for them &
he went across the yard for the.

On return Maria was again asked to go
out & find the necessary apparel for Maria
the he did @ Sears in Arlington. Also
a dress for June Lee was purchased (I had
stated from the beginning that I would pay
for all the items. I mention this again because
late this week & early the following week various
agents that the government was paying for all
this - they never indicated at any time they
would because I had from the beginning
said I would).

We left for the funeral in two
cars Roger Warren, Port Pearson & a man

for the Sheriff department in driving the
canal in in. Men & the children and women
were in the other car driven by Mike Howard
with Charlie Tucker also.

Also on a night it alone was under
the constant pressure all of us were under on
the way, on in the lead car, a car can be
seen in the 2nd car the driver which
Bob Parker's & then around (He & I were in
the back seat. Bob carrying a M-1 Carbine) and
Bob Parker's turned and then said it was
OK only two old maid one carrying a brief
case. Everyone laughed. I believe it was the
first time I had laugh in over a day.

As we arrived at the gate to Rose Hill the
F.D. North Policemen made all Agents & Police
officer identify themselves they were taking
no chances. We pulled up to the "Chapel" and
nothing was on the inside and regular with
cancer states gathering around I felt again as
if I were literally torn apart because I had
dropped for a few minute alone before the
burial but the also could not be so as we
walked to see again a camera particularly
but his camera up to my face and I al-
most lost control because I believe if
I had to take a couple more steps to the

car I would have knocked him down, the
I am sure would have been exactly what they
were for. As I sat down in the back of the car
again. But Passer, who had orders to stay in-
side with the Carline, said "But, hang on you
are doing fine." We drove down to burial place
and the funeral began conducted by the Rev
Sanderson. I do not remember much but there
was someone right in front of me speaking Russian
to Maria. I finally asked Mike Howard
the picture in Life magazine showing ~~the~~ agent
handing over me was Mike Howard and I was
asking him to see if all the reporters could
not be moved back so that we may have
a few private minutes with the Casket open.
This was done & also a half-dozen or so
policemen in plain clothes formed a semi-
circle around the head of the Casket for further
protection in of no pictures while the Casket was
open. Maria bowed her & slipped (rather the
funeral director or helped her) her ring on
Lee's finger. Mother kissed her and so did
I & said a pray as I laid over him.

After the funeral was over he went back
to the motel

Sunday
Jan 17, 1964

Jim advised that Maria told him that Lee wanted to - - - - NMR also but Maria locked Lee in the bath room all day. This was confirmed later the day by Maria on her way to his cemetery.

Sunday Jan 19, 1964

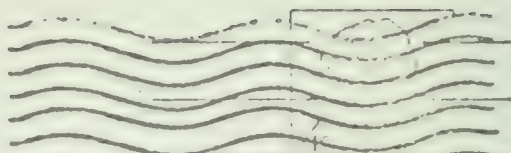
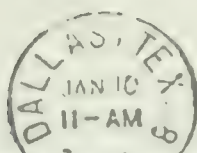
Maria & the mother and gone to Kathy Ford house in Richardson we arrived at the mother's house around 2 PM they return around 4:45 PM.

On the way to getting Jim said his F.B.I. had asked Maria during the week ~~that~~ if she knew Lee had tried to commit suicide while in Dallas prior to their marriage. She did not admit until the first she knew about it. Maria said later confirm the call said that she had ^{just} had 2 or 3 times what was the cut on his waist pointing to the cut on his left waist, Lee would be very mad and tell her nothing. The F.B.I. read the in Lee "book", indicated he had a date with another girl around 8 PM (He is in Moscow) the night before she was due to arrive he cut his waist. Maria said she was "shocked" when the F.B.I. told her the story.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 323—Continued



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

U.S. POSTAGE

Robert Crowale
7313 Lawmont
Ft. Worth,
Texas

January 10,

Box 2915

Wichita, KS 67205

Dear Robert,

Sorry I took so long in saying
"Thank you" for the nice Xmas present
you sent. I was out of town
for a few days and I didn't hear about
it until after Xmas. Please send my
regards when you write him, I
seem to have mislaid his address.
P.S. Merry Christmas
Your Brother
Lee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 324

- Tepitalia Films - \$75,000.00 Movie + TV rights world wide + \$7500.00 + exp. per film appearance plus 1500.00 + exp. per personal appearance. Contract signed Feb. 11, 1964
 - Life Magazine - \$5000.00 North American rights for Lee N photo with rifle + pistol.
 - Stern Magazine - \$12,500 - Story (Serial) rights for Germany & Italy only with 70% - 30% reciprocal for Serial rights in Europe. 70% to Marina.
 - Stern Magazine - \$2650.00 Picture rights on seven photos with same arrangement as above.
 - Meredith Press - \$25,000 advance on World book rights.
 - London Daily Mirror - \$2200.00 Guar. on 50-50% reciprocal for British Commonwealth rights on rifle photo.
 - Detroit Free Press stole photo & has sold it to foreign news media thereby leaving themselves liable.
 - This Week Magazine - \$1000.00 - 500 word article
- Total \$132,350

Marina Oswald Attended Mass, Had Quiet Yule

By BILL BURRIS

Staff Writer

Marina Oswald, surrounded by presents from all over the United States and the world, said Thursday, "I've never had a Christmas like this before and I probably never will again."

Somewhere in the Dallas area the 22-year-old widow of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was living out the historic, tragic year that struck her like an explosion.

She believed through with Christmas in a manner familiar to many Dallasites, except that she is being held in protective custody and a Secret Service man even followed her to church.

THROUGH A DIRECT contact with Marina, this story emerges of her Christmas:

In her secret quarters Marina came down with a mild case of influenza last weekend, but shook it off herself. Daughters June Lee, 2, and Rachel, two months old, didn't catch it.

She visited and put flowers on Oswald's grave at Rose Hill Cemetery on the outskirts of Fort Worth again on Christmas Eve, her fourth pilgrimage to the grave of the accused assassin of President Kennedy, who was then killed himself.

MARINA, A 100-POUND brunette, was surrounded in her reasonably spacious quarters with gifts. They came from everywhere—boxes, cards and packages.

There was another Bible in Russian. That makes five. There were 15 dolls for June Lee and Rachel. There were clothes for all of them.

Standing around a tree decorated with typical American lights and baubles, Marina said:

"I think this is wonderful."

SHE WENT TO midnight mass on Christmas Eve at Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in Grand Prairie. Marina is Greek Orthodox, but Secret Service men felt this would be wiser.

On Christmas Day, the brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, Robert and his family, visited Marina.

She wandered around the secret quarters for long periods of time. Sometimes she listened to Christmas carols over radio or television.

Marina continued her studies of the English language and watched television, including her favorite Steve Allen Show.

Was she depressed?

"I don't know," said a man who sees her every day. "She was quiet a few times, but I don't know if anything was bothering her."

Marina's business advisor is now busy getting a flat stone marker for Oswald's grave, as the young widow requested.

"I want a cross and some small flowers to be put on the stone," she said.

All the Pity In World Won't Help

他、葛林) 的证实3、2007 年11月

THE WYOMING STATE BAR ASSOCIATION is a national and state organization of lawyers who practice law in Wyoming. It is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the legal profession and the public. The association is composed of all lawyers who are members of the Wyoming State Bar Association. The association is organized into sections and committees which are responsible for the promotion of the interests of the legal profession and the public. The association is a member of the American Bar Association and the National Conference of Bar Associations.

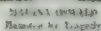


图 1.2.13-8 1:1 比例尺

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

[illegible][illegible]

See A SIMPLE MATHS BOOK on Page

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and the goals that need to be achieved. It is important to gather all relevant information and to define the scope of the problem.

2	0.000	26	0.000	26	2	0.000	26	0.000	26	2	0.000	26	0.000	26
1	0.000	26	0.000	26	1	0.000	26	0.000	26	1	0.000	26	0.000	26

De l'air

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

★ A SIMPLE 'THANK YOU'

1. *Ground Squirrel*. Page 2.

It is important to note that the results of this study are based on a cross-sectional design, which limits the ability to establish causality. Future research should employ longitudinal designs to investigate the temporal relationships between the variables studied.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the goals that need to be achieved. It is important to gather all relevant information and to define the problem clearly.

Thank you
Mr. James V. O'Connell
and children

Martha and I are about very little but a huge amount of things after dinner and we were working to this day.

[illegible]

THE ROBERTSON COMMISSION

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

1. Single side of the tape is used to hold the tape in place.

MARINA GUTIERREZ de la Cruz, 30 años, es una mujer
muy alta y rubia que se ha casado con un hombre muy alto,
con quien estuvo casada durante tres años. Su hijo más
pequeño es el único niño de los dos hijos de la pareja.

The above sources are in the public domain and are not to be used as a basis for any other work.

As signed before me

TWY 168074

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a roster or a list of participants. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and dates in the second column.



UPI Telephoto

WIDOW MRS. MARINA OSWALD
... will testify before Warren probers

Mrs. Oswald Will Bare Life of Mate

DALLAS (UPI) — The Russian-born widow of accused Hill Country presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald will go before the Warren commission early next year to help fill gaps in the commission's record of her dead husband's travels and dealings.

A source close to Mrs. Marina Oswald said she would testify before the commission which is investigating President Kennedy's assassination. Chief Justice Earl Warren heads the fact-finding committee.

For Mrs. Oswald, the past year has been a lonely and dreary one.

It is hard when she has no one to turn to for help and comfort, she has learned to accept her loneliness.

The 24-year-old widow went to a solemn funeral last month to bury her husband. She has not yet been able to get over the loss.

Mrs. Oswald and her children now make their home at an undisclosed motel. They moved to the Inn of the Six Flags shortly after President Kennedy was assassinated but have moved again.

Secret Service men still guard the woman and her children.

It was in that motel room somewhere in the Dallas-Fort Worth area that the youngest Oswald child spent her last Christmas. There was a tree, toys, and even a visit from Mrs. Oswald's brother-in-law who lives 30 miles to the north in Denton, Tex.

Reports said Mrs. Oswald would be called on to testify before the Warren commission.

Money Gifts to Tippits Near \$200,000 Mark

DALLAS (UPI)—Money kept pouring in Monday from all over the country for the widow and three children of the police officer slain trying to seize accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald. It was trickling in for Oswald's widow.

Counters and auditors worked through more sacks of mail for Mrs. Marie Tippit at police headquarters with the weekend figure at \$174,638. A running total, to be confirmed later, put the amount now received at almost \$200,000.

The Internal Revenue Service said no decisions had been made on taxation of donations. A spokesman said, however, there was one big contribution the 39-year-old Mrs. Tippit would not have to worry about. The check for more than \$12,000 sent by Walter Annenberg, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, to pay

her mortgage was free and clear to her and she will not pay taxes on it, the IRS said.

Mrs. Shirley Williamson, a Fort Worth housewife who felt compassion for the widowed Mrs. Oswald and her two babies, said the fund for the Russian-born 23-year-old widow had reached \$7,600.

Mrs. Williamson said she had received \$102 today for Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald and her babies, 6 weeks old and 22 months old, were under the protection of the Secret Service.

Mrs. Tippit and her three children, Allen, 14; Brenda, 10, and Curtis Ray, 4, were home, mourning their loss and still overwhelmed by the outpouring of gifts from grateful Americans.

The gifts continued to come in such volume that police did not refer to letters but to "sacks of mail."

Bpl Evening News

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 329

Buffalo Evening News

Dec
ember 7, 1963

Oswald's Widow Reported Hoping To Be U. S. Citizen

FT. WORTH, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Marina Oswald, widow of the suspected assassin of President Kennedy, was quoted Friday as saying she wants to become an American citizen.

Mrs. Oswald, 23, Russian-born mother of three, burst into tears when she learned that at least \$7700 had been sent to her by sympathetic Americans.

Mrs. Shirley B. Williamson, part-time private investigator and housewife, headed a drive to raise money for Lee Harvey Oswald's widow and children.

An agent, who has Mrs. Oswald and her children under guard and in hiding, was quoted by Mrs. Williamson:

"She said that she didn't believe the people in America, the people anywhere, could be this nice."

The agent reportedly said she is a "very nice, highly-intelligent woman who is enthusiastic to learn the ways of America. She wants to be an American and continue to live here."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 330

Dallas Civil Liberties Union

Affiliated with American Civil Liberties Union

P. O. BOX ~~2251~~ — Dallas, Texas

January 6, 1964

PRESIDENT
GEORGE SCHATZKI
TEL. RI 1-4886

VICE PRESIDENT
PAUL BOLLER, JR.

SECRETARY
CARL BRANNIN
TEL. TA 1-9679

TREASURER
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L. N. G. WELLS, JR.

John Thorne
202 W. College
Grand Prairie Tex

James Martin
202 W. College
Grand Prairie Tex

Mr. Corrells
Secret Service
Ervey
Dallas Tex

Mr. Lee H. Swail
1114 Commerce
Grand Prairie Tex

Federal Bureau of Investigation
1114 Commerce
Dallas Tex

The writer is responding to a letter from a story published in the New York Times of Dec 21 on the status of Mrs. Lee H. Swail since the arrest and death of her husband. The Times story centers on the theme that perhaps Mrs. Swail is being held incommunicado.

The national office of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York City has received a considerable number of inquiries about the status of Mrs. Swail. In response to this, the A.C.L.U. office contacted me as president of its Dallas affiliate, asking if I could determine the exact nature of the situation.

I called the Secret Service office and talked with a Mr. Ratterman, who assured me Mrs. Swail is free to come and go as she pleases. Asking then to see her, I was told to contact John Thorne, her attorney.

I called Mr. Thorne and obtained the substance of the Times story. He replied he was perfectly satisfied with Mrs. Swail's status.

In planning to arrange an interview with Mrs. Swail, I called Mr. Ratterman, who I had retained as a friend of Mrs. Swail's. He said to me she hasn't been in Dallas since Nov 22, has received a number of letters from her, but nothing directly in reply to several letters to her.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 331

To clear up the confusion concerning Mrs Oswald's present status, may I request a brief meeting with her. I assure I shall discuss only her present status.

I would ask too the permission for Mr Faine to accompany me as an interpreter. I suggest the interview be made as brief and as informal as possible. I want Mrs Oswald to speak as frankly as she can about her agreeing to the security measures that seem to surround her now and about her present situation generally.

I hope I make it clear there are no personal doubts about the competence of Mr Oswald's advisers. The request I make is in response to confusion about Mrs Oswald's status.

The Dallas Civil Liberties Union board of directors will meet later this week. May I hear from you no later than Thursday?

Sincerely

Greg Gius
Greg Gius
Box 364 or 1516 Timberlane
Richardson Tex
AD5-335, office
AD1-0641 home
President
Dallas Civil Liberties Union

cc: Mrs Ruth Faine
2515 W 5th
Irving Tex

American Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Ave
New York City N Y

Commission Exhibit No. 331

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 331—Continued



TRIPPLICATE

BOUNT AUDIO VIDEO, INC.
1001 W. 14TH ST. DALLAS, TEXAS 75207
(214) 342-1000

04252

DELIVER ☐ DATE 11/16/84 TIME 1:15 RENTAL PERIOD 1 day
SET UP ☐
CUSTOMER PICK UP ☒

CUSTOMER _____

ATTN. OF James H. Martin PHONE 707-0188

ADDRESS 1164 Faxon

CITY Dallas STATE _____

DELIVER TO _____ ROOM _____

ATTN. OF _____ Commission Exhibit No. 332

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS _____

OPERATOR _____ PHOTOGRAPHY ☐ TAPE RECORDING ☐

QTY	SERIAL	UNIT	Extension
1	13987		5.00
1	124		2.50
			8.50
Net 11/16/84			
Paid 1/25/85			
Paid 2/25 Additional			

We understand that this is for rental only for the period specified, that we are responsible for the safe return of the above equipment, and we will be billed for any damage to the machine other than defects caused by normal operation.

STATE TAX	18
DELIVERY PICK UP	
TOTAL \$	867

SIGNATURE X CUSTOMER TO RETURN ☒ DATE 11/16/84 TIME _____ PLACE _____
PICK UP ☐

SPARE LAMPS ARE FURNISHED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE.
YOU WILL BE CHARGED FOR LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES NOT RETURNED.



20 янв 1964г.
Dallas, TEXAS.

Уважаемый, господин Бейли!

Может быть имено право обратиться к Вам, как вдова Ли О'Свальда, которому убит Джэк Руби.

После того, как был убит мой муж, было много проблем в моей жизни. Одной из них является мысль, что Руби может быть казнен. Эта мысль не дает мне покоя, так мною руководят простые человеческие чувства и, надеюсь, Вы поймете меня. Вам еще одна человеческая жизнь уйдет, отсюда по неразумной глупости людей - это будет большой камень на моей душе. Я сама знаю как тяжело терять близких людей, а у Руби есть родственники. Слишком много слез и горя было за последние время. Я не знаю, какой человек был Джэк Руби. Возможно он совершил еще много плохих дел, за которые будет наказан. Но прошу Вас помочь мне в том, что наказание не было смертельным. Думаю, что большинство людей было



полно меня, когда он улет президент /в том
мне и я). Я также понимаю, что Джек
Руш не имеет права, разрешать такие
дела. Для этого существует суд. Этот
человек взял на себя большую миссию -
стоять за совершенное. Закон - есть
закон, это понятно. Но не считая, что
Руш он слишком ненормален в своем
поступке. Любят ли, или даже руко-
води благородные чувства, а не только
жажда мести и крови. Возможно, что
он только момент, о котором он сожа-
леет - не знаю за свой поступок вы
должны быть наказан, но прошу Вас по-
мочь мне, чтобы облегчить участь этого
человека. Думаю, что он имеет право
на жизнь. Закон за убийство очень жест-
кий, чтобы другим служило примером.
Но, если поможет Руш - это не вернет
нам жизни преждевременно ушедших
отсюда людей. Прошу Вас, также,
не передавать это письмо для печати.
Пишу его только для Вас, а не для
этого процесса. Может быть, мое письмо
поможет Джеку Рушу, чтобы он не был
наказан смертной казнью. Сделайте
пожалуйста, для меня всё, что в Ва-
ших силах.

Искренне и с уважением
Марина Освальд.

As the widow of the deceased
who was killed by Jack Ruby,
perhaps I have the right to
ask you ~~to be~~ ^{to be merciful to Jack}
Ruby.

After my husband was killed there
were many problems for me. One
of them is that Jack Ruby might
be executed. This thought will not
let me rest peacefully because I
am ruled by human feelings and
I hope you understand me.

If one more human life is
taken because of ~~a~~ unwise
human actions it would be a
great weight on my heart. -
myself know how hard it is
lose loved ones, and I know

Jack Ruby his relation. I
have seen too many cases where
buddy, already.

I do not know what sort
of human being Jack Ruby is. Maybe
there were other bad ~~and~~ ~~and~~ deeds
for which he will be punished. But
please, I beg you, do not let ~~the~~
his punishment be capital punishment.

I believe that there were many
angry people (among them was myself)
when the President was assassinated.
I also understand that Jack Ruby
had no right to do such a thing,
~~for~~ for this there is a law. This
man took on himself a great
mission to avenge the crime
committed. It seems to me, too,

a man of unbalanced mind. ...
be capable of doing what Jack
Ruby did. Maybe his feelings at the
moment were honorable ~~and~~ but
mixed with revenge.

Possibly he is very sorry for
what he did. For his deed, I know
he should be punished, but I beg
you to make his punishment
lighter. I believe he ~~should~~ should
be allowed to live. The punishment
for killing is very severe to serve as
an example to others, but at the
same time it would not bring
back the people already dead.

I beg you not to let this
letter out to the newspapers. ...
writing only to you. Please

my request and do not let
~~not~~ Jack Ruby suffer capital punishment.
Please do everything in your power.

Sincerely

Marina Oswald.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 334



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 335



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 336



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 337

F. I. C. J. A.
2/18/64

PHOTO



This remarkable picture shows Lee Harvey Oswald with the rifle he used to kill President Kennedy and wound Gov. Connally of Texas. The pistol on his hip was used to murder Officer J. D. Tippitt, who was backing him down. Oswald probably used the same rifle in an attempt to kill Maj. Gen. Edward A. Walker. This strange, bellicose cut photograph of the assassin was taken by his wife, Mrs. Marina Oswald.

By Associated Press Wirephoto — Copyright, 1964, The Detroit Free Press

Long Talked-About Oswald Picture

It was a picture that had been talked about for months, a picture that would show the assassin in a way that no one else could. It was a picture that would show the assassin in a way that no one else could. It was a picture that would show the assassin in a way that no one else could.

In his last hours, Oswald was seen in a way that no one else could. It was a picture that would show the assassin in a way that no one else could. It was a picture that would show the assassin in a way that no one else could.

THE WEATHER

St. Louis, Mo., (AP) — A cold front moving south from the north will bring a chance of rain and clouds today. High 45, low 35. Windy. Tomorrow, high 48, low 38. Windy. Wednesday, high 50, low 40. Windy. Thursday, high 52, low 42. Windy. Friday, high 54, low 44. Windy. Saturday, high 56, low 46. Windy. Sunday, high 58, low 48. Windy.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 339

The Times-Picayune

NEW ORLEANS SUNDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 21 1943

Found in Russian Born
Wife's Home

TALLAS, AP - Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry said Saturday night photographs taken in the home of T&E Harvey Oswald's roommates were linked him with the rifle used in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Carry said the pictures found in the home in suburban Irving, Tex., will be used as evidence in Oswald's murder trial.

He has been charged with murdering the President, killing a Dallas policeman and now with attempting to kill Texas Gov. John Connally.

The last charge, assault with intent to murder (unnally was filed Saturday afternoon.

The chief said:
We had the case in two
steps: first, to find out if
even stronger light could
kill.

"We are going to work on this until we have a perfect case," Josephine Card, Miss Fritz said.

Curry said the FBI has a letter in Oswald's handwriting ordering the rifle from a mail order house in Chicago. Oswald used an alias and a Dallas post office box number in the letter, he said.

The rifle cost \$12.78, Curry said.

This man killed the President.

In all probability Curry added, Oswald will not be questioned much more Saturday night. He is to be transferred to the Dallas County jail — he showed at the city jail — at 10 a.m. Sunday.

Oswald has repeatedly denied any connection with Kennedy's death.

"We have been in this business a long time," Curry said. "After you've talked to a man, you can usually tell whether or not he will sign a statement."

Cont. in Sec. 1, Page 13 Col. 1 & 2



LEE HARVEY OSWALD
From school yearbook here

Principal Students Can
Remember Him

В. А. Брусилов (1873-1937)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}^{(1)}(x) &= \int_0^x \mathcal{F}^{(0)}(t) dt = \mathcal{F}^{(0)}(x) - \mathcal{F}^{(0)}(0) \\ \mathcal{F}^{(2)}(x) &= \int_0^x \mathcal{F}^{(1)}(t) dt = \mathcal{F}^{(1)}(x) - \mathcal{F}^{(1)}(0) \\ \mathcal{F}^{(3)}(x) &= \mathcal{F}^{(2)}(x) - \mathcal{F}^{(2)}(0) \end{aligned}$$

It is not the only one. In
China, for example, the

[illegible]

"You just can't think that someone could have done something like assassinating President Kennedy. He must have been ill-adjusted, especially the way he flitted from parents to relatives."

This was a typical come-on on Lee Harvey Oswald the self-confessed Marxist who is charged in Dallas Tex with gunning down President Kennedy and wounding Texas Gov John Connally.

"Fuk," was an apt description of Oswald at least school-age.

He transferred into Beauregard Junior High School in 1954 from Public School 44 in New York, N. Y. At Beauregard, according to Orleans Parish school board records, he was a below average student.

Oswald entered Warren East-

He filled out a questionnaire under favorable subjects: he listed civics, mathematics and science. His vocational choices were biology and mechanical training.

LISTS FRIENDS 'NONE'

Under favorite pastimes, 6% said listed reading and outdoor sports, such as football.

Asked to name any close personal friends at Earton he listed none.

Despite his below average student status at Harvard, Gould scored handsomely on cooperative achievement tests administered at Easton. He scored 28 percentile in reading, an association which he apparently enjoyed, and 85 in vocabulary. In test scoring 55 percent is considered average.

According to Easton records, his mother wrote a letter dated Oct. 5 1955, saying that the family was leaving for San Diego, Calif. However, six months later Easton officials received a letter requesting his transcript from a Fort Worth, Tex., high school. Attesting to Oswald's answer

nt in Sec 1, Page 30, Col. 1 E

OSWALD LINKED TO MURDER GUN

From the New York Times, dated 11/11/64, page 1, column 1, paragraph 1, the following information was obtained:

[illegible]

When we get to death penalty, we expressed these out as we need a lot more to the other case, and there are has gone several of murder case and placing the death penalty in line. It got a lot better the other case.

As the industry's largest supplier of products to the construction industry, we are pleased to announce the addition of the following products to our line:

The first two levels of the hierarchy are the same for all three models. The third level is the only one that differs. In the first model, the third level is the same for all three models. In the second model, the third level is the same for all three models. In the third model, the third level is the same for all three models.

The second wave began in mid-October, the rain began to be heavy and continuous. The waves were riding with their waves in the previous one, but when there had stopped rain, high-

powerhouse on the sixth floor of a building overlooking the waterfront as it left downtown Dallas.

Chenard was stricken either an hour after the President died. Doctors diagnosed him with a heart attack, and he died about 10 minutes later.

[illegible][illegible]

Knew Is Not in Party--Reds

[illegible][illegible]

The *Shuf* and *Shi* again reported some 1,000 to 15,000 people, but the latter was estimated to be only 10,000. The *Shuf* had not submitted any


The *Washington Post* and *Washington Times* have both reported that the FBI is looking for a suspect in the case of the man who shot his way out of a federal prison in 1994. The man, who was shot in the back of the head, was identified as a suspect in the case of the man who shot his way out of a federal prison in 1994.

The true significance of the new black-owned press was that it was a publication which was owned and controlled by the black community. The editors pulled a lot of strings to get the paper on Chicago, but when the manager and Chicago's largest

[illegible]

and a few others, might be used to make a composite, and then the composite used in the design. The composite would be made by the person making the design, and the composite would be used in the design.

The short between Tippit's sharp officer spotlights in and leaves his headlight in the rear and tipped him in a position, causing him to fall, and the car dropped out of the frame, in front, also called for help.



Pl


the policeman's poem? at
his.
and a woman's finger
on the wall of the house. The
the officer's name was
[unclear] [unclear]

A. J. [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

...and it was not until
the late 19th century that
the first large-scale
industrial production of
artificially produced
fertilizers began. The
first artificial fertilizer was
invented by Justus von
Liebig in 1840. It was a
mixture of ammonium
sulfate and potassium
sulfate. This mixture was
used to fertilize crops
and it was found that it
increased the yield of the
crops. This was the first
artificial fertilizer and it
was the beginning of the
modern fertilizer industry.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 50 percent. In 1990, 15 percent of the population was obese, but by 2000, 25 percent of the population was obese. In 2008, the number of obese people in the United States was 65 million, or 25 percent of the population. The number of obese people in the United States is expected to increase to 80 million by 2010, or 30 percent of the population. The number of obese people in the United States is expected to increase to 100 million by 2020, or 40 percent of the population. The number of obese people in the United States is expected to increase to 120 million by 2030, or 50 percent of the population. The number of obese people in the United States is expected to increase to 140 million by 2040, or 60 percent of the population. The number of obese people in the United States is expected to increase to 160 million by 2050, or 70 percent of the population. The number of obese people in the United States is expected to increase to 180 million by 2060, or 80 percent of the population. The number of obese people in the United States is expected to increase to 200 million by 2070, or 90 percent of the population. The number of obese people in the United States is expected to increase to 220 million by 2080, or 100 percent of the population. The number of obese people in the United States is expected to increase to 240 million by 2090, or 110 percent of the population. The number of obese people in the United States is expected to increase to 260 million by 2100, or 120 percent of the population.



Continued

Oswald Is Not in Party--Reds

[illegible]

The candidates in the runoff were declared to be defeated and on their last voluntary look with the American flag.

A Commission plans expansion and will be ready to replace the existing constitution in 1990, after consulting the State and the Attorney General. After forming, the assembly would be given three consecutive 10-day sessions.

The longer, 400-page state

harm. In some of the facilities
allotment are being made to the
the important measures will be
considerable part of the work
importance of the country's
training of the country's
development of the country's
as a continuous effort
against the country.

BOB CONSIDINE AT SCENE

Violent Dallas: A New Chapter

Oswald's Identifier Also Shot

By **BOB CONSIDINE**

(Hearst Headline Service)
Special to N. Y. Journal-American

DALLAS, Feb. 22.—One of the men who put the finger on accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald after President Kennedy was killed also has been shot.

And the girl friend of a local resident who was questioned about this second shooting turned out to have been a strip-teaser in the Dallas nightspot owned by Jack Ruby, on trial now for killing Oswald.

Adding to this incredible skein of circumstances that came to light today is the revelation that the stripper has committed suicide.

These facts, placed together today—exactly three months after President Kennedy was slain—provide a strange epilogue showing that the jinx of violence continues to persist around figures involved in the assassination, one way or another.

Call it a series of coincidences, if you will. But here they are:

Last month a Dallas used-car dealer named Warren Reynolds was shot in the head. A shooting is not necessarily front-page news here, particularly if the victim lives.

There were 113 murders here last year. At one time, not long ago District Attorney Wade had five men in the death

Turn to **CONSIDINE, Page 15**

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 342

Violent Dallas— A New Chapter

By BOB CONSIDINE

Continued from First Page

house, awaiting their turn in the chair.

THIS IS DIFFERENT

But the shooting of Warren Reynolds was different.

The Reynolds Motor Co. is close to the spot where Officer J. D. Tippitt stopped Oswald as he hurried away from the scene of the assassination. Oswald reportedly shot the officer three times and killed him.

The sound of shooting brought Reynolds out of his office. He told police that he saw Oswald running away, putting new shells into a pistol as he did. He later joined with others in identifying him as the man.

Last month Reynolds was leaving up his office for the night and had pushed two of the 30 buttons which caused the lights of the establishment when a man rose from behind a filing cabinet and shot him in the temple with a .22-caliber rifle.

Mr. Reynolds has made a remarkable recovery after doctors had feared permanent loss of speech.

SUSPECT CLEARED

A local desperado named Garner was picked up by the police after the Reynolds shooting but was cleared. His girl, Betty (Mooney) McDonald, took a lie detector test that helped spring Garner. Two weeks ago she was arrested for engaging in a public brawl with her roommate. Last week she hanged herself in her cell.

Betty never won any beauty contests, but she always said she had a claim to fame.

She had worked as a stripper at a place called the Carousel.

Jack Ruby's Carousel

There is pathetically little to mark the spot at which John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated just three months ago today.

The sixth floor window of the ugly Schoolbook Depository,

the window from which briefly protruded the barrel and muzzle of the 6.55 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano, is shut now. It alone among the windows on that top floor of the building where Oswald worked, is shuttered—with a Venetian blind.

The bend around which the open car was passing is heavy with traffic, trucks and cars hammering along the one-way street on assorted errands toward the complex of overpasses just down the road. None stops. Few slow down.

There is a little rise of lawn at the place where President Kennedy's head was shattered, while he acknowledged cheers that had caused him to agree with the Governor's lady, riding on the jump seat, that Dallas certainly had turned out fine for him.

The lawn leads gently up to a concrete perula and walking gallery, part of the decor of Dealey Plaza, a bit of park provided by the publisher of the Dallas Evening News to relieve the hard features of the neighborhood.

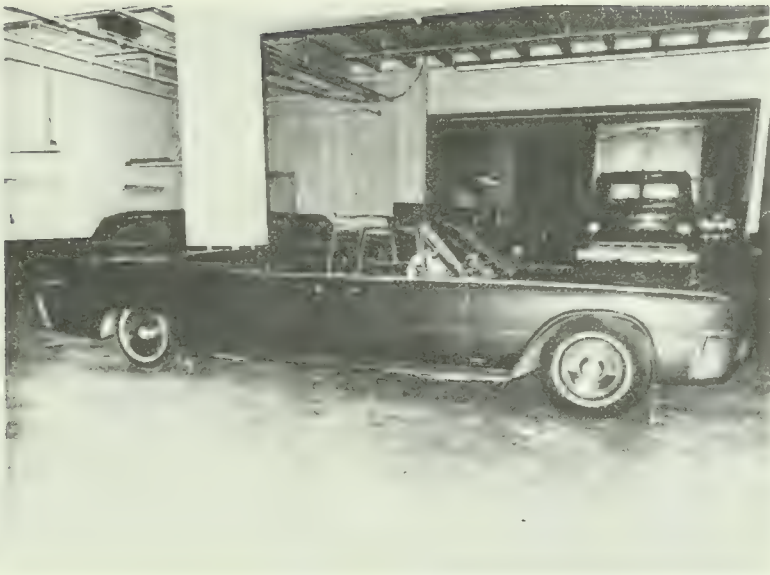
Against the wall of the gallery huddles a sad patch of wreaths, sprays and potted plants, none of them bearing either his name or the name of the donors.

A little bowl of three bright red full-blooming tulips was a relief, but not enough of one to keep the eyes off a blanket of red roses decorated with a few Christmas tree balls.

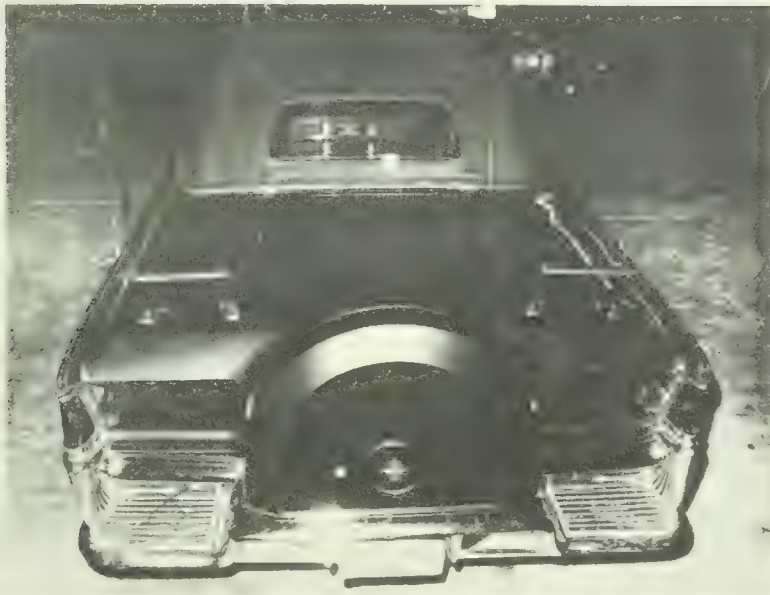
The story turns from chapter to chapter, never ending. It resounds in the sometimes thunderclap trial of the man who killed the man who killed the man. It is debated in the solemn councils of the Warren Commission in Washington. It remains "open" on the books of the FBI and the Secret Service.

And the spot where it happened. It is as forlorn as an unkept grave.

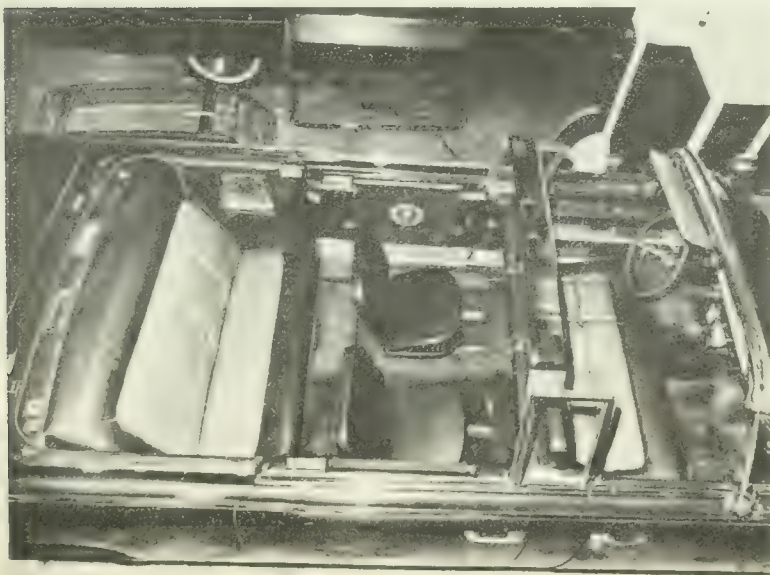
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 342—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 344



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 345



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 346



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 347



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 348

Commission Exhibit No. 349



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 349



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 350



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 351



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 352

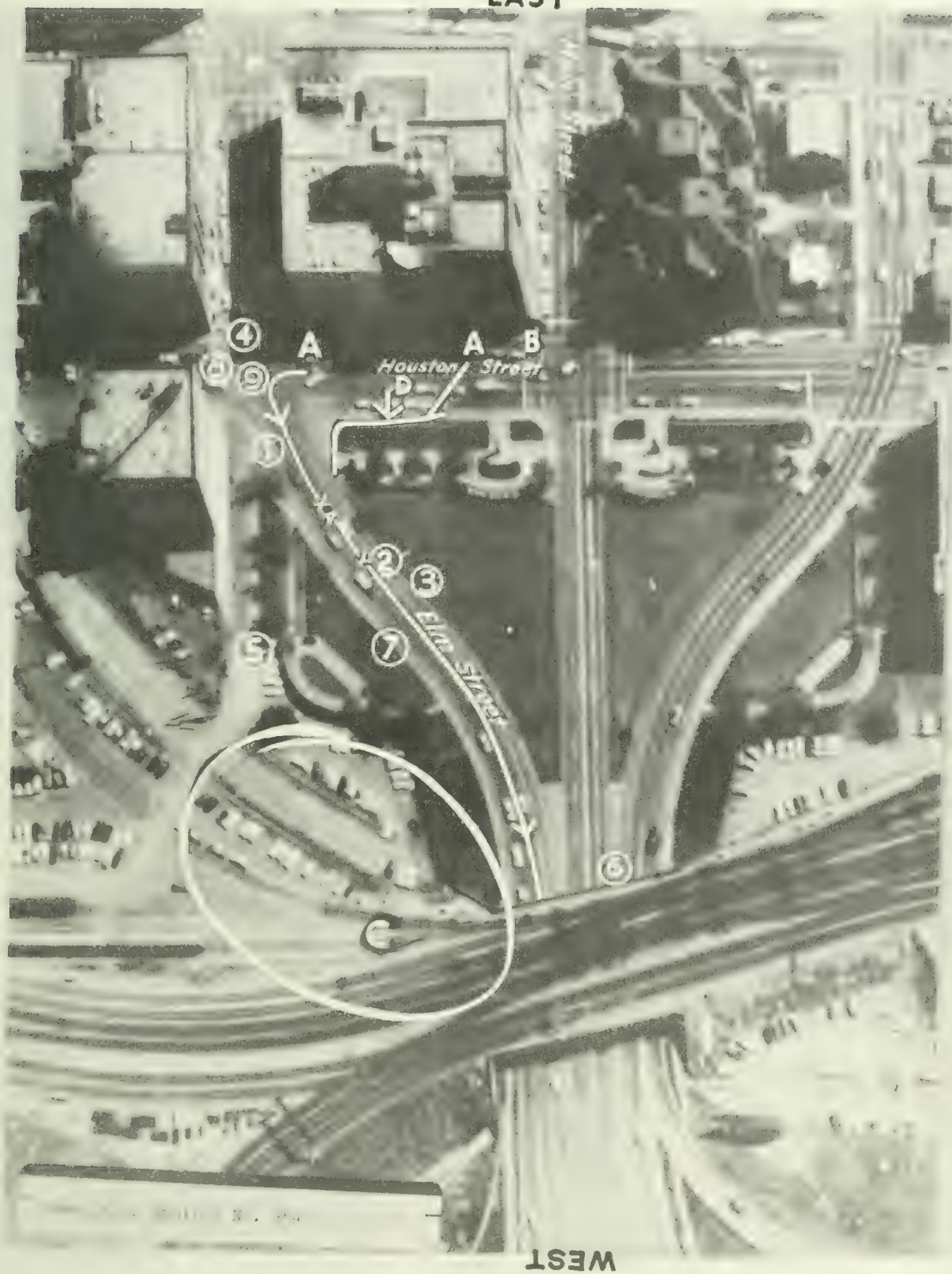


COMMISSION EXHIBIT 353

NORTH

EAST

SOUTH



This exhibit is printed herein as marked by witnesses during the course of subsequent testimony before the Commission and during depositions before members of the Commission's staff.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 354

Copy

**VICE PRESIDENT DETAIL
OFFICE 1-22**

DAILY SHIFT REPORT

Special Agent in Charge: H. Stuart Knight - Gerald A. Behn
Place at Midnight: Washington, D. C.

Friday
Date: November 22, 1963
Section: All

AGENTS	REGULAR DUTY	EXTRA DUTY
1. Youngblood, R W	- SA - with Vice President/President Johnson	
2. Johns, T L	SA - " " " " " "	
3. Taylor, W W	SA - with Mrs. Johnson and VP/President Johnson	
4. <i>Shannon</i>	SA - <i>Shannon</i> 12Mid - 8am (Texas Hotel, Fort Worth) - to Johnson City, Tex.	
5. Shannon		
6. Bechtle	SA - on Standby at Johnson City, Texas (<i>duty at ranch</i>)	
7. Bendickson	SA - on Standby at Johnson City, Tex. (<i>duty at ranch</i>)	
8. Goodenough	SA - " " " " " " (travel from Houston)	
9.		
10.	<i>(SA Goodenough and Shannon were returned to ranch for the 12-8 shift on night of 22nd)</i>	

ACTIVITY OF THE SECTION

Youngblood, and Johns making trip with Vice President Johnson, SA Taylor also but assigned to Mrs. Johnson specifically. SA Shannon worked midnight shift at Rk Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas, then traveled to Johnson City, Texas. Other SA's were on standby in Johnson City, Texas. Vice President and Mrs. Johnson were this date making a tour of Texas cities with President and Mrs. Kennedy.

- 8:25am - VP departed Texas Hotel suite and with President Kennedy walked across the street to a parking lot reception of Fort Worth citizens.
- 9:00am - VP, with President Kennedy, reentered Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, and attended Chamber of Commerce breakfast.
- 9:55am - VP and party returned to his hotel suite.
- 10:02am - VP took his sister, Mrs. Burge Alexander, to President Kennedy's suite and introduced her to the President (Kennedy).
- 10:05am - VP and Mrs. Alexander returned to the VP's suite.
- 10:37am - VP and Mrs. Johnson in Presidential motorcade departed Texas Hotel.
- 11:10am - VP and Mrs. Johnson in Pres. motorcade arrived Carswell AFB, Texas
- 11:20am - AF-2 with VP and Mrs. Johnson departed Carswell AFB, Texas (Ft Worth).
- 11:35am - AF-2 arrived Love Field, Dallas, Texas
VP and Mrs. Johnson greeted Pres & Mrs Kennedy on their arrival at 11:38am.
- 11:50am - VP and Mrs. Johnson departed Love Field in Presidential motorcade.
- 12:30pm-12:35pm - President Kennedy shot in motorcade.
- 12:40pm (approx.) - Presidential Motorcade and VP and Mrs. Johnson arrived at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas. VP and Mrs. Johnson waited in a section of the hospital.

SHIFT LEADER *Thomas L. Johns*

Thomas L. Johns

DATE COMPLETED

Dec. 2, 1963

over

Commission Exhibit No. 355

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 355

1:00pm - President Kennedy died at Parkland Hospital.

President and Mrs. Johnson departed Parkland Hospital in unmarked police cars, approx. 1:40pm, and arrived Love Field approximately 1:50pm and went aboard AF-1.

Mrs. Kennedy and body of Pres. Kennedy also came aboard.

2:30pm (approx.) - President Johnson sworn in as President aboard AF-1.

2:50pm - AF-1, with President and Mrs. Johnson departed Love Field, Dallas, Texas.

6:00pm - AF-1 arrived Andrews AFB, Md. and President Johnson made short speech/remarks, and greeted members of Cabinet and Congressional M Leaders.

6:19pm - President and Mrs. Johnson departed Andrews AFB via Helicopter. (Youngblood aboard).

6:32pm - President and Mrs. Johnson arrived White House, Washington, D C. (Mrs. Johnson taken to residence by H S Knight and Rundle). President Johnson walked to his EOB Office. (Rm 274).

9:27pm - President Johnson departed EOB Office via auto.

9:41pm - President Johnson arrived his residence, 4040 52nd St NW, and remained for the remainder of the night.

No other movements of President Johnson this date.

President Kennedy assassinated this date - full report made by Secret Service.

Commission Exhibit 355—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 356

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 19 63

personally appeared Arnold L. Rowland, Address 3026 Remmery St.,
POB: Corona Christi, Texas
 Age 33 Phone No. 7 1851 Dallas, Texas

Deposits and says:-

I am a student at Edmonson High School in Dallas, Texas. I am employed on weekends at the Plaza Inn located on West Davis Avenue in Dallas. At approximately 12:10PM today, my wife Barbara and I arrived in downtown Dallas and took position to see the President's motorcade. We took position at the west entrance of the Sheriff's Office on Houston Street. We stood there for a time talking about various things and were talking about the security measures that were being made for the president's visit in view of the recent trouble when Mr. Adalai Stevenson had been a recent visitor to Dallas. It must have been 5 or 10 minutes later when we were just looking at the surrounding buildings when I looked up at the Texas Book ~~Company~~ building and noticed that the second floor from the top had two adjoining windows which were wide open, and upon looking I saw what I thought was a man standing back about 15 feet from the windows and was holding in his arms what appeared to be a hi powered rifle because it looked as though it had a scope on it. He appeared to be holding this at a parade rest sort of position. I mentioned this to my wife and merely made the remark that it must be the secret service man. This man appeared to be a white man and appeared to have a light colored shirt on, open at the neck. He appeared to be of slender build and appeared to have dark hair. In about 15 minutes President Kennedy passed the ~~spot~~ spot where we were standing and the motorcade had just turned west on Elm heading down the hill when I heard a noise which I thought to be a back fire. In that same of the people around laughed and then in about 8 seconds I heard another report and in about 3 seconds a third report. My wife, who had ahold, of my hand, started running and dragging me across the street and I never did look up again at this window.

This statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Arnold L. Rowland

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 19 63

Lawrence Allen
 Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

Commission Exhibit No. 357

"Dallas, Texas
November 24, 1963

"I, Arnold Louis Rowland, make the following statement of my own free will to James W. Swinford and Paul E. Wulff, who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am 18 years of age, live at 3026 Hammerly, and am employed at Pizza Inn, 2841, West Davis, Dallas, Texas.

"My wife Barbara and I arrived at a point on Houston Street in Dallas between Main and Elm Streets at about 12:10 p.m., November 22, 1963, for the purpose of observing President Kennedy in the motorcade. The exact position where we were located was on the sidewalk on the west side of the Dallas County Courthouse just under the office of Sheriff Decker and a few feet to the south of the elevator shaft which comes out of the sidewalk.

"Between 12:10 p.m. and 12:15 pm. , I looked toward the Texas School Book Depository which faces the South and is located on the corner of Elm and Houston. I observed the two rectangular windows at the extreme west end of the Texas School Book Depository on the next to the top floor were open. I saw what I believed to be a man standing about 12 to 15 feet back from the window on the right. He appeared to be slender in proportion to his height, was wearing a white or light colored shirt, either collarless or open at the neck. He appeared to have dark hair. He also appeared to holding a rifle with scope attached, in a ready position or in military terminology, port arms. I saw him only momentarily and he seemed to disappear in the shadows of the room.

"I gave this no further consideration as I believed he was probably a Secret Service man. I also called this to the attention of my wife, but she did not see the man. / at the time

"About 15 or 20 minutes later the President came by, but I did not see him get shot, nor did I see any shots fired. I did hear three shots. By about 1:45 p.m. I had advised an officer of what I had seen and I was taken to the Office of Sheriff Decker.

Commission Exhibit No. 358

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 358

DL 89-43

"I would not be able to identify the person I saw due to the distance involved.

"I have read this 3-page statement which contains to my knowledge the correct truth.

"/s/ ARNOLD L. ROWLAND
11-24-63

"WITNESSES:

"/s/PAUL E. WULFF

"Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas

"/s/JAMES W. SWINFORD,

"Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas"

24

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 358—Continued



Commission Exhibit No. 359

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 359

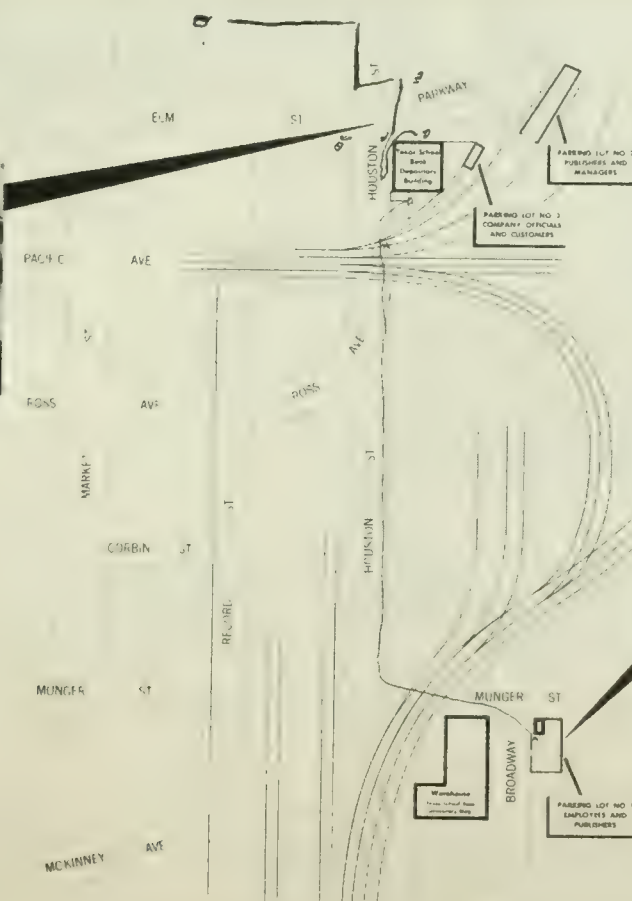


COMMISSION EXHIBIT 360

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
361



VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM INTERSECTION OF TEXAS AVENUE AND BROADWAY



VIEW LOOKING SOUTH FROM INTERSECTION OF TEXAS AVENUE AND BROADWAY

Scale in Feet
0 50 100 150 200 250 300



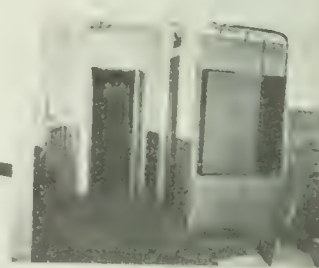
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 361

TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
FLOOR PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



ELM STREET

HOUSTON STREET



COMMISSION EXHIBIT
362

AFBI

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 362

AFFIDAVIT IN ANY FACT

THE STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF DALLAS

BEFORE ME,

Mary Rattan

a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared.

James Richard Worrell, Jr., w/m/20 of 13510 Winterhaven, CW7 2378. Thomas Jefferson High

Who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

Yesterday afternoon at approximately 12:30 pm I was standing on the sidewalk against a building on the corner of Elm and Houston streets watching the motorcade of the President. I heard loud noise like a fire cracker or gun shots. I look around to see where the noise came from. I looked up and saw the barrel of a rifle sticking out of a window over my head about 5 or 6 stories up. While I was looking at the gun it was fired again. I looked back at Mr. Kennedy and he was slumping over. I got scared and ran from the location. While I was running I heard the gun fire two more times. I ran from Elm Street to Pacific Street on Houston. When I was about 100 yards from the building I stopped to get my breath and looked back at the building. I saw a w/m, 5'8" to 5'10", dark hair, average weight for height, dark shirt or jacket open down front, no hat, didn't have anything in hands, come out of the building and run in the opposite direction from me. I then caught a bus to my home.

James Richard Worrell Jr.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 23 DAY OF November A.D. 1963

Mary Rattan
Mary Rattan
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

CPS-GF-413



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 364



Commission Exhibit No. 365

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 365



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 366

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 19 63
personally appeared Amos Leo Ewing, Address 411 Avenue F
Age 15, Phone No. WH 3-9701 Dallas, Texas

Deposes and says:- I am presently going to school at Franklin D. Roosevelt High School and am in the 9th grade. I got out of school this morning to see the President of the United States when he came to Dallas. I was standing on the corner of Elm and Houston street. From where I was standing I could look across the street and see a large red brick building. I saw the President turn the corner in front of me and I waived at him and he waived back. I watched the car on down the street and about the time the car got near the black and white sign I heard a shot. I started looking around and then I looked up in the red brick building. I saw a man in a window with a gun and I saw him shoot twice. He then stepped back behind some boxes. I could tell the gun was a rifle and it sounded like an automatic rifle the way he was shooting. I just saw a little bit of the barrel, and some of the trigger housing. This was a white man, he did not have on a hat. I just saw this man for a few seconds. As far as I know, I had never seen this man before.

Amos L. Ewing

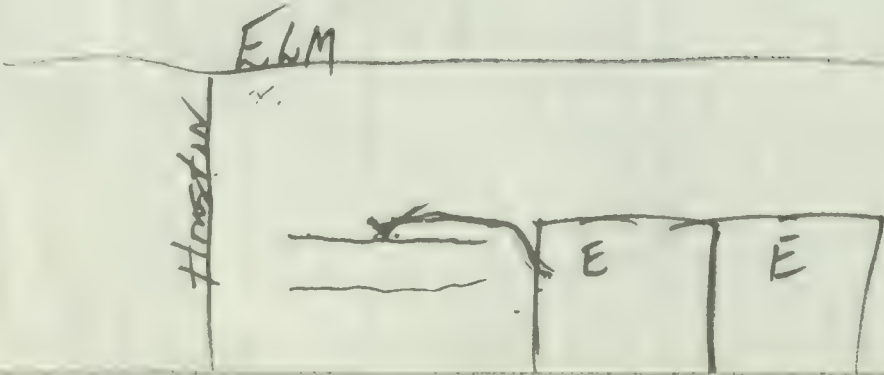
Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 19 63

E. Jones
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

Commission Exhibit No. 367

22

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 367



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 368



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 369

ALL TRAFFIC LAWS - GIVE PROPER SIGNALS - AVOID SUDDEN STARTS AND STOPS
 MILES IN 802.35 MILES OUT 802.35

SHORT DAY

Date: Nov 22 5 05 AM '63

Type	Units	Paid Miles	Total Miles	Dead Miles
In	3591	8308	1698	6011
Out	3570	8151	1636	5902
Diff	21	157	62	109

MILES OUT 802.35

TOTAL MILES

Use Only if Two Cars Are Driven or Motor Changed

Add Second Motor Readings

No.	FROM	TO	Miles	Rate	Charge	Pass	Time In	Time Out	Miles In	Miles To	AVOID ERRORS
1	4984 Belmont	Airport	175			4	600	620		44	Trip 21 9.45
2	10001 Marsh	4200 Lexington	85			1	630	700	44	54	Units 167 15.70
3	14000 Hill 2	2800 Cambridge	75			1	600	705	54	58	F.R.
4	5600 Ashmont	2000 Brighton	205			1	600	750	58	70	TOTAL 25.15
5	3200 Knight	3400 Park	15			2	610	820	70	71	Less Charges
6	3400 Hall	3200 Knight	175			1	820	845	71	77	Net Cash
7	3807 Hawthorn	5300 Thru	145			1	900	920	77	84	
8	10000 +	Dixie Hill	135			1	910	945	84	92	
9	10000 +	Pac 2 Lexington	125			1	1030	1050	92	99	Gas 57c
10	Loma Motel	3508 Ashbury	85			1	1100	1115	99	05	Oil
11	2918 Beethoven	Lin & St Paul	115			2	1115	1130	05	09	Pick Ups 8
12	Lewis Hotel	#16	55			3	1200	1215	09	11	Calls 13
13	#16	Greyhound	55			1	1215	1230	11	12	Passengers 29
14	Greyhound	500 W. Buckley	95			1	1230	1245	12	15	
15	Station	Greyhound	55			1	120	115	15	16	
16	Greyhound	1809 So. Lamar	75			1	115	130	16	19	
17	Texas	#16	55			1	130	145	19	20	
18	#16	Dal. H. Cte	345			1	145	230	20	32	
19	Honolulu	Airport	155			2	245	310	32	42	
20	3605 Roth	#16	95			1	315	330	42	45	
21	#16	405 Ann	105			1	330	345	45	49	
22											

13500122 25.15

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 370

Commission Exhibit No. 371

DALLAS STREET MAP

and map of other principal
Dallas area cities



compliments of:

REPUBLIC

NATIONAL BANK OF DALLAS

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS LARGEST IN THE SOUTH
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 371

272

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 372

Commission Exhibit No. 373

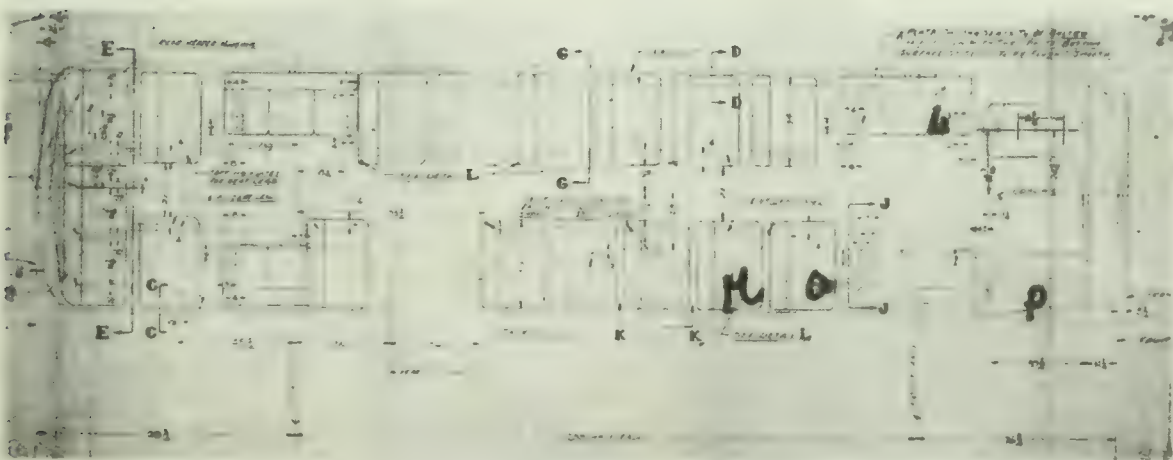


FIGURE 1. FLOOR PLAN OF BUILDING NO. 133, SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 373



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 375



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 376

BEFORE ME, PAUL COLLINS

Coast J. Mc Att no, 2503 Elgin, DUL-2407, Dallas, Texas
 and home address: Dallas Transit Company

Who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: Today, November 22, 1963 about 12:40 p.m., I was driving Marsalis Bus No. 1213. I picked up a man on the lower end of town on I-10 around Houston. I went on out Marsalis and picked up a woman. I asked her if she knew the President had been shot and she thought I was kidding. I told her if she did not believe me to ask the man behind her that he had told me the President was shot in the temple. This man was grinning and never did say anything. The woman said that it was not a grinning matter. I don't remember where I let this man off. This man looks like the #2 man I saw in a line-up tonight. The transfer #001459 is a transfer from my bus with my punch mark.

Recd J. R. Waters

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 22nd DAY OF November A.D. 1963

Datsy Collins
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

CPS-GF-413

MARSALIS-RAMONA		NO. 4600		719		RUN 1213	
ELMWOOD-MUNGER		EFF 6-4-62		HRS			
Re. R. 1152	Lv.	Arr.	Lv.	Arr.	Lv.	Arr.	Lv.
LAKESWOOD	1211		211				
ABRAMS							
WESTSHORE							
Paulus	1220		220				
Peak	1227	152					
Hall	1230	149					
St. Paul	1236	143					
LAMAR	1240	138					
Bec.-Greenbrier							
Zangs	1246	132					
Tyler							
Jefferson	1250	128					
Edgemont	1254	124					
Berkley							
Saner	1258	120					
MARSALIS		111					
RAMONA							
ELMWOOD							
TRAIN NO. 24	Arr.	Lv.	Arr.	Lv.	Arr.	Lv.	Arr.

TIME ALLOWED ON SCHEDULE
REP. & T. I. 15
TRAVEL
SPREAD
GIMME 26
TRIPPER
OVER 9:00
TOTAL 41
ACTUAL 719
PAY HOURS 800

MILES
A.M. 35.8
P.M. 73.4
Miles When School Does Not Operate
A.M.
P.M.

R 227
Turn Sign
Marsalis at
2 1/8
2:35

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 378



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 379



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 380

113780
 AFE 11-1
 NOV 22 1963
 11-22-63
 Transfer - ship take
 off Council Is. Line
 Ruckman

DALLAS, TEXAS, COMPANY		NOV 22 '63		A.M. P.M.	
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SAFETY FIRST — OBEY ALL TRAFFIC LAWS — GIVE PROPER SIGNALS — AVOID SUDDEN STARTS AND STOPS.

COURTEOUS, ALERT DRIVERS ARE SELDOM INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

Driver

H. H. Whaley

Shift

SHORT DAY

Date

Nov 26 5 35 AM '65

Car No.

METER READING

	Trips	Units	Paid Miles	Total Miles	Dead Miles
In	3591	8308	1698	6011	
Out	3570	8151	1636	5902	
Diff	21	157	62	109	
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Totals					

MILES IN

80350

MILES OUT

80235

TOTAL MILES

Use Only if Two Cars Are Driven or Meter Changed

Add Second Meter Readings

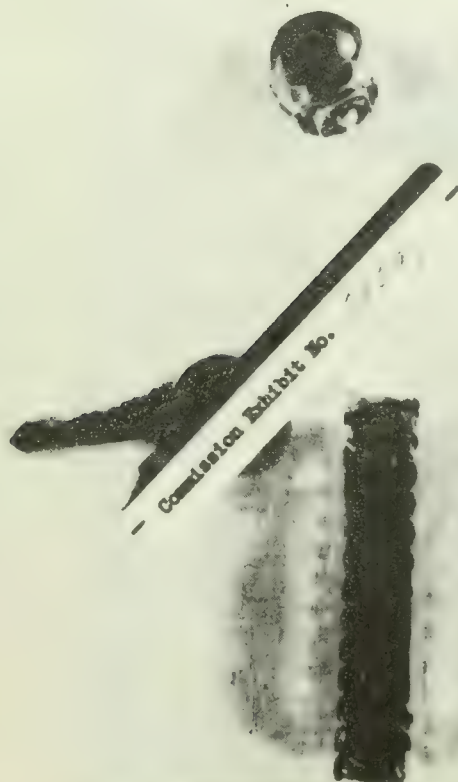
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Unit of Pickup	No.	FROM	TO	Miles	Rate	Charge	No. Pass	Time out	Time in	Miles out	Miles in	AVOID ERRORS
C	1	4924 Belmont	Airport	175			4	600	620	44	44	Trips 21 9.45
C	2	10697 March	4120 Walnut St.	85			1	630	700	44	54	Units 157 15.70
P	3	Walnut Hill 71	2304 Lombardy	75			1	700	765	54	58	F.R.
C	4	5623 Ashburn	Stoneleigh	205			1	730	750	58	70	TOTAL 25.15
C	5	3200 Knight	3403 Hall	55			2	810	820	70	71	Less Charges
P	6	3403 Hall	3210 Knight	175			1	820	845	71	77	Net Cash
C	7	3807 Hawthorne	5317 Chiles	105			1	900	915	77	84	
C	8	Melrose	Alkins Hall	125			1	915	940	84	92	
C	9	6002 Wheaton	6002 Wheaton	225			1	1030	1050	92	99	Gas 572
C	10	Leona motel	3528 Academy	85			1	1100	1115	99	05	Dr.
C	11	2918 N. Henderson	Conn & St. Paul	115			2	1115	1130	05	09	Pick Ups 8
C	12	Travis Hotel	#16	55			3	1200	1215	09	11	Extra 13
P	13	#16	Guyhound	55			1	1215	1230	11	12	Passengers 29
P	14	Guyhound	500 N. Buckley	95			1	1230	1245	12	15	
P	15	Station	Guyhound	55			1	1400	1415	15	16	
P	16	Guyhound	1809 So. Lamar	75			1	1415	1430	16	19	
C	17	Travis	#16	55			1	1430	1445	19	20	
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KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE BEHIND THE CAR AHEAD

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 382



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 383-A

June 19, 1962

"To Whom It May Concern

"This is to certify that Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald has a good knowledge of the Russian language. He acquired this knowledge during his three-year residence in the Soviet Union. In my opinion, he is capable of being an interpreter and perhaps a translator."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 384



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 385



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 386

CLINICAL RECORD		AUTOPSY PROTOCOL A63-272 (JJE:ec)			
DATE AND HOUR DIED		DATE AND HOUR AUTOPSY PERFORMED		CHECK ONE	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	FULL AUTOPSY	HEAD ONLY
22 November 1963 1300(CST)		22 November 1963 2000(EST)			
PROSECTOR (497831)		ASSISTANT (433378)			
CDR J. J. HINES, MC, USN		CDR "J" THORNTON BOSWELL, MC, USN		X	
CLINICAL DIAGNOSES (including operations)		LCOL PIERRE A. FINCK, MC, USA (04 043 322)			

Ht. - 72½ inches
Wt. - 170 pounds
Eyes - blue
Hair - Reddish brown

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSES

CAUSE OF DEATH: Gunshot wound, head.

APPROVED-SIGNATURE

J. J. HINES, CDR, MC, USN		AGE	SEX	RACE	IDENTIFICATION NO.	AUTOPSY NO.
MILITARY ORGANIZATION (When required)		46	Male	Cauc.		A63-272
PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES					REGISTER NO.	WARD NO.
PATIENT'S IDENTIFICATION (For typed or written entries give Name—last, first, middle, grade, date, hospital or medical facility)						
KENNEDY, JOHN F. NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL						

AUTOPSY PROTOCOL
Standard Form 503

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

A63-272

Page 2

CLINICAL SUMMARY:

According to available information the deceased, President John F. Kennedy, was riding in an open car in a motorcade during an official visit to Dallas, Texas on 22 November 1963. The President was sitting in the right rear seat with Mrs. Kennedy seated on the same seat to his left. Sitting directly in front of the President was Governor John B. Connolly of Texas and directly in front of Mrs. Kennedy sat Mrs. Connolly. The vehicle was moving at a slow rate of speed down an incline into an underpass that leads to a freeway route to the Dallas Trade Mart wherethe President was to deliver an address.

Three shots were heard and the President fell forward bleeding from the head. (Governor Connolly was seriously wounded by the same gunfire.) According to newspaper reports ("Washington Post" November 23, 1963) Bob Jackson, a Dallas "Times Herald" Photographer, said he looked around as he heard the shots and saw a rifle barrel disappearing into a window on an upper floor of the nearby Texas School Book Depository Building.

Shortly following the wounding of the two men the car was driven to Parkland Hospital in Dallas. In the emergency room of that hospital the President was attended by Dr. Malcolm Perry. Telephone communication with Dr. Perry on November 23, 1963 develops the following information relative to the observations made by Dr. Perry and procedures performed there prior to death.

Dr. Perry noted the massive wound of the head and a second much smaller wound of the low anterior neck in approximately the midline. A tracheostomy was performed by extending the latter wound. At this point bloody air was noted bubbling from the wound and an injury to the right lateral wall of the trachea was observed. Incisions were made in the upper anterior chest wall bilaterally to combat possible subcutaneous emphysema. Intravenous infusions of blood and saline were begun and oxygen was administered. Despite these measures cardiac arrest occurred and closed chest cardiac massage failed to re-establish cardiac action. The President was pronounced dead approximately thirty to forty minutes after receiving his wounds.

The remains were transported via the Presidential plane to Washington, D.C. and subsequently to the Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland for postmortem examination.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BODY:

The body is that of a muscular, well-developed and well nourished adult Caucasian male measuring 72½ inches and weighing approximately 170 pounds. There is beginning rigor mortis, minimal dependent livor mortis of the dorsum, and early algor mortis. The hair is reddish brown and abundant, the eyes are blue, the right pupil measuring 8 mm. in diameter, the left 4 mm. There is edema and ecchymosis of the inner canthus region of the left eyelid measuring approximately 1.5 cm. in greatest diameter. There is edema and ecchymosis diffusely over the right supra-orbital ridge with abnormal mobility of the underlying bone. (The remainder of the scalp will be described with the skull.)

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

A63-272

Page 3

There is clotted blood on the external ears but otherwise the ears, nares, and mouth are essentially unremarkable. The teeth are in excellent repair and there is some pallor of the oral mucous membrane.

Situated on the upper right posterior thorax just above the upper border of the scapula there is a 7 x 4 millimeter oval wound. This wound is measured to be 14 cm. from the tip of the right acromion process and 14 cm. below the tip of the right mastoid process.

Situated in the low anterior neck at approximately the level of the third and fourth tracheal rings is a 6.5 cm. long transverse wound with widely gaping irregular edges. (The depth and character of these wounds will be further described below.)

Situated on the anterior chest wall in the nipple line are bilateral 2 cm. long recent transverse surgical incisions into the subcutaneous tissue. The one on the left is situated 11 cm. cephalad to the nipple and the one on the right 8 cm. cephalad to the nipple. There is no hemorrhage or ecchymosis associated with these wounds. A similar clean wound measuring 2 cm. in length is situated on the antero-lateral aspect of the left mid arm. Situated on the antero-lateral aspect of each ankle is a recent 2 cm. transverse incision into the subcutaneous tissue.

There is an old well healed 8 cm. McBurney abdominal incision. Over the lumbar spine in the midline is an old, well healed 15 cm. scar. Situated on the upper antero-lateral aspect of the right thigh is an old, well healed 8 cm. scar.

MISSILE WOUNDS:

1. There is a large irregular defect of the scalp and skull on the right involving chiefly the parietal bone but extending somewhat into the temporal and occipital regions. In this region there is an actual absence of scalp and bone producing a defect which measures approximately 13 cm. in greatest diameter.

From the irregular margins of the above scalp defect tears extend in stellate fashion into the more or less intact scalp as follows:

- a. From the right inferior temporo-parietal margin anterior to the right ear to a point slightly above the tragus.
- b. From the anterior parietal margin anteriorly on the forehead to approximately 4 cm. above the right orbital ridge.
- c. From the left margin of the main defect across the midline antero-laterally for a distance of approximately 8 cm.
- d. From the same starting point as c. 10 cm. postero-laterally.

Situated in the posterior scalp approximately 2.5 cm. laterally to the right and slightly above the external occipital protuberance is a lacerated wound measuring 15 x 6 mm. In the underlying bone is a corresponding wound through the skull which exhibits beveling of the margins of the bone when viewed from the inner aspect of the skull.

Clearly visible in the above described large skull defect and exuding from it is lacerated brain tissue which on close inspection proves to represent the major portion of the right cerebral hemisphere. At this point it is noted that the falx cerebri is extensively lacerated with disruption of the superior sagittal sinus.

Upon reflecting the scalp multiple complete fracture lines are seen to radiate from both the large defect at the vertex and the smaller wound at the occiput. These vary greatly in length and direction, the longest measuring approximately 19 cm. These result in the production of numerous fragments which vary in size from a few millimeters to 10 cm. in greatest diameter.

The complexity of these fractures and the fragments thus produced tax satisfactory verbal description and are better appreciated in photographs and roentgenograms which are prepared.

The brain is removed and preserved for further study following formalin fixation.

Received as separate specimens from Dallas, Texas are three fragments of skull bone which in aggregate roughly approximate the dimensions of the large defect described above. At one angle of the largest of these fragments is a portion of the perimeter of a roughly circular wound presumably of exit which exhibits beveling of the outer aspect of the bone and is estimated to measure approximately 2.5 to 3.0 cm. in diameter. Roentgenograms of this fragment reveal minute particles of metal in the bone at this margin. Roentgenograms of the skull reveal multiple minute metallic fragments along a line corresponding with a line joining the above described small occipital wound and the right supra-orbital ridge. From the surface of the disrupted right cerebral cortex two small irregularly shaped fragments of metal are recovered. These measure 7 x 2 mm. and 3 x 1 mm. These are placed in the custody of Agents Francis X. O'Neill, Jr. and James W. Sibert, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who executed a receipt therefor (attached).

2. The second wound presumably of entry is that described above in the upper right posterior thorax. Beneath the skin there is ecchymosis of subcutaneous tissue and musculature. The missile path through the fascia and musculature cannot be easily probed. The wound presumably of exit was that described by Dr. Malcolm Perry of Dallas in the low anterior cervical region. When observed by Dr. Perry the wound measured "a few millimeters in diameter", however it was extended as a tracheostomy incision and thus its character is distorted at the time of autopsy. However, there is considerable ecchymosis of the strap muscles of the right side of the neck and of the fascia about the trachea adjacent to the line of the tracheostomy wound. The third point of reference in connecting

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

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these two wounds is in the apex (supra-clavicular portion) of the right pleural cavity. In this region there is contusion of the parietal pleura and of the extreme apical portion of the right upper lobe of the lung. In both instances the diameter of contusion and ecchymosis at the point of maximal involvement measures 5 cm. Both the visceral and parietal pleura are intact overlying these areas of trauma.

INCISIONS:

The scalp wounds are extended in the coronal plane to examine the cranial content and the customary (Y) shaped incision is used to examine the body cavities.

THORACIC CAVITY:

The bony cage is unremarkable. The thoracic organs are in their normal positions and relationships and there is no increase in free pleural fluid. The above described area of contusion in the apical portion of the right pleural cavity is noted.

LUNGS:

The lungs are of essentially similar appearance the right weighing 320 Gm., the left 290 Gm. The lungs are well aerated with smooth glistening pleural surfaces and gray-pink color. A 5 cm. diameter area of purplish red discoloration and increased firmness to palpation is situated in the apical portion of the right upper lobe. This corresponds to the similar area described in the overlying parietal pleura. Incision in this region reveals recent hemorrhage into pulmonary parenchyma.

HEART:

The pericardial cavity is smooth walled and contains approximately 10 cc. of straw-colored fluid. The heart is of essentially normal external contour and weighs 350 Gm. The pulmonary artery is opened in situ and no abnormalities are noted. The cardiac chambers contain moderate amounts of postmortem clotted blood. There are no gross abnormalities of the leaflets of any of the cardiac valves. The following are the circumferences of the cardiac valves: aortic 7.5 cm., pulmonic 7 cm., tricuspid 12 cm., mitral 11 cm. The myocardium is firm and reddish brown. The left ventricular myocardium averages 1.2 cm. in thickness, the right ventricular myocardium 0.4 cm. The coronary arteries are dissected and are of normal distribution and smooth walled and elastic throughout.

ABDOMINAL CAVITY:

The abdominal organs are in their normal positions and relationships and there is no increase in free peritoneal fluid. The vermiform appendix is surgically absent and there are a few adhesions joining the region of the cecum to the ventral abdominal wall at the above described old abdominal incisional scar.

SKELETAL SYSTEM:

Aside from the above described skull wounds there are no significant gross skeletal abnormalities.

PHOTOGRAPHY:

Black and white and color photographs depicting significant findings are exposed but not developed. These photographs were placed in the custody of Agent Roy H. Kellerman of the U. S. Secret Service, who executed a receipt therefore (attached).

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 387—Continued

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

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Page 6

ROENTGENOGRAMS:

Roentgenograms are made of the entire body and of the separately submitted three fragments of skull bone. These are developed and were placed in the custody of Agent Roy H. Kellerman of the U. S. Secret Service, who executed a receipt therefor (attached).

SUMMARY:

Based on the above observations it is our opinion that the deceased died as a result of two perforating gunshot wounds inflicted by high velocity projectiles fired by a person or persons unknown. The projectiles were fired from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased. The observations and available information do not permit a satisfactory estimate as to the sequence of the two wounds.

The fatal missile entered the skull above and to the right of the external occipital protuberance. A portion of the projectile traversed the cranial cavity in a posterior-anterior direction (see lateral skull roentgenograms) depositing minute particles along its path. A portion of the projectile made its exit through the parietal bone on the right carrying with it portions of cerebrum, skull and scalp. The two wounds of the skull combined with the force of the missile produced extensive fragmentation of the skull, laceration of the superior sagittal sinus, and of the right cerebral hemisphere.

The other missile entered the right superior posterior thorax above the scapula and traversed the soft tissues of the supra-scapular and the supra-clavicular portions of the base of the right side of the neck. This missile produced contusions of the right apical parietal pleura and of the apical portion of the right upper lobe of the lung. The missile contused the strap muscles of the right side of the neck, damaged the trachea and made its exit through the anterior surface of the neck. As far as can be ascertained this missile struck no bony structures in its path through the body.

In addition, it is our opinion that the wound of the skull produced such extensive damage to the brain as to preclude the possibility of the deceased surviving this injury.

A supplementary report will be submitted following more detailed examination of the brain and of microscopic sections. However, it is not anticipated that these examinations will materially alter the findings.

J. J. Humes

J. J. HUMES
CDR, MC, USN (497831)

"J" Thornton Boswell

"J" THORNTON BOSWELL
CDR, MC, USN (489878)

Pierre A. Finck

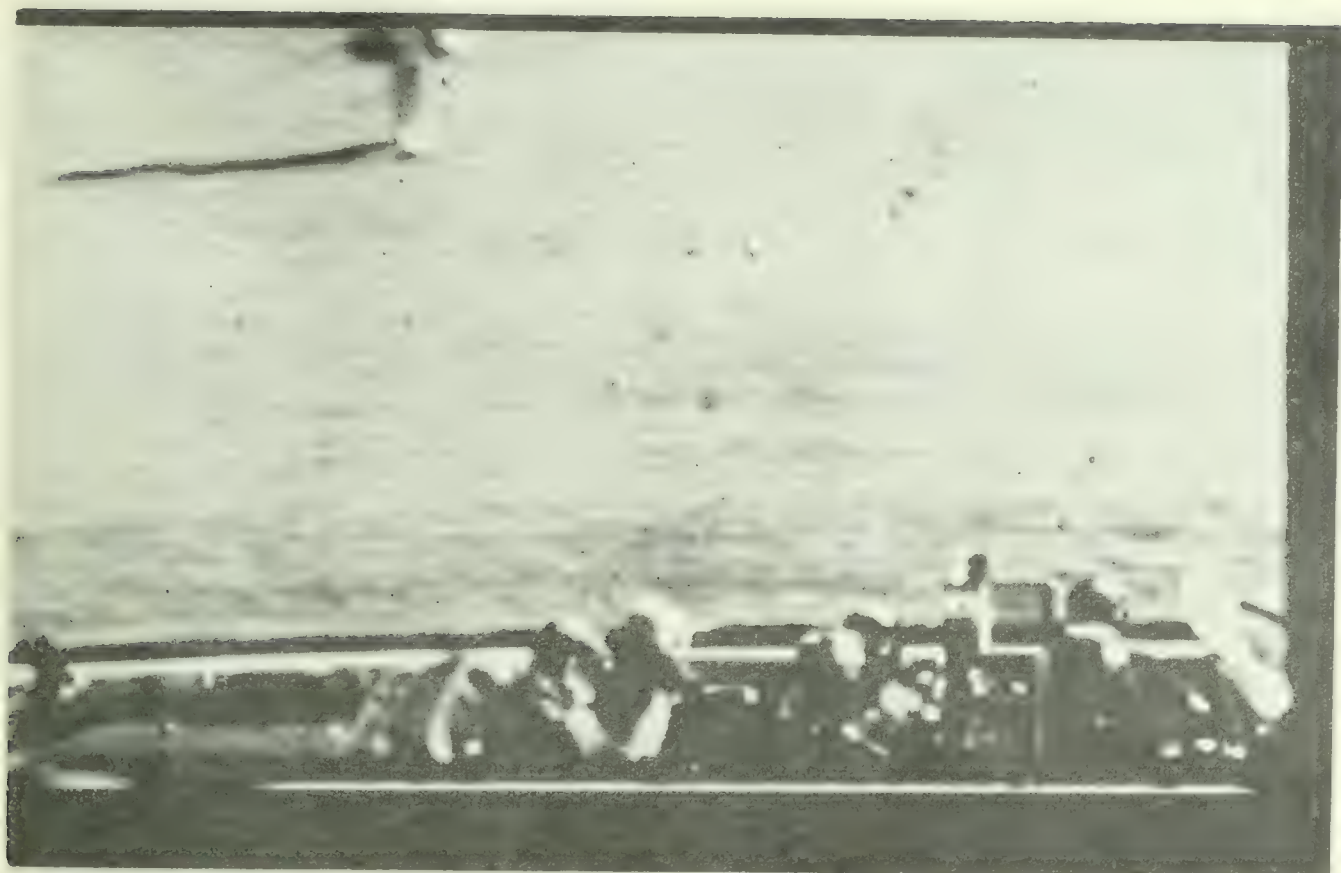
PIERRE A. FINCK
LT COL, MC, USA
(04-043-322)

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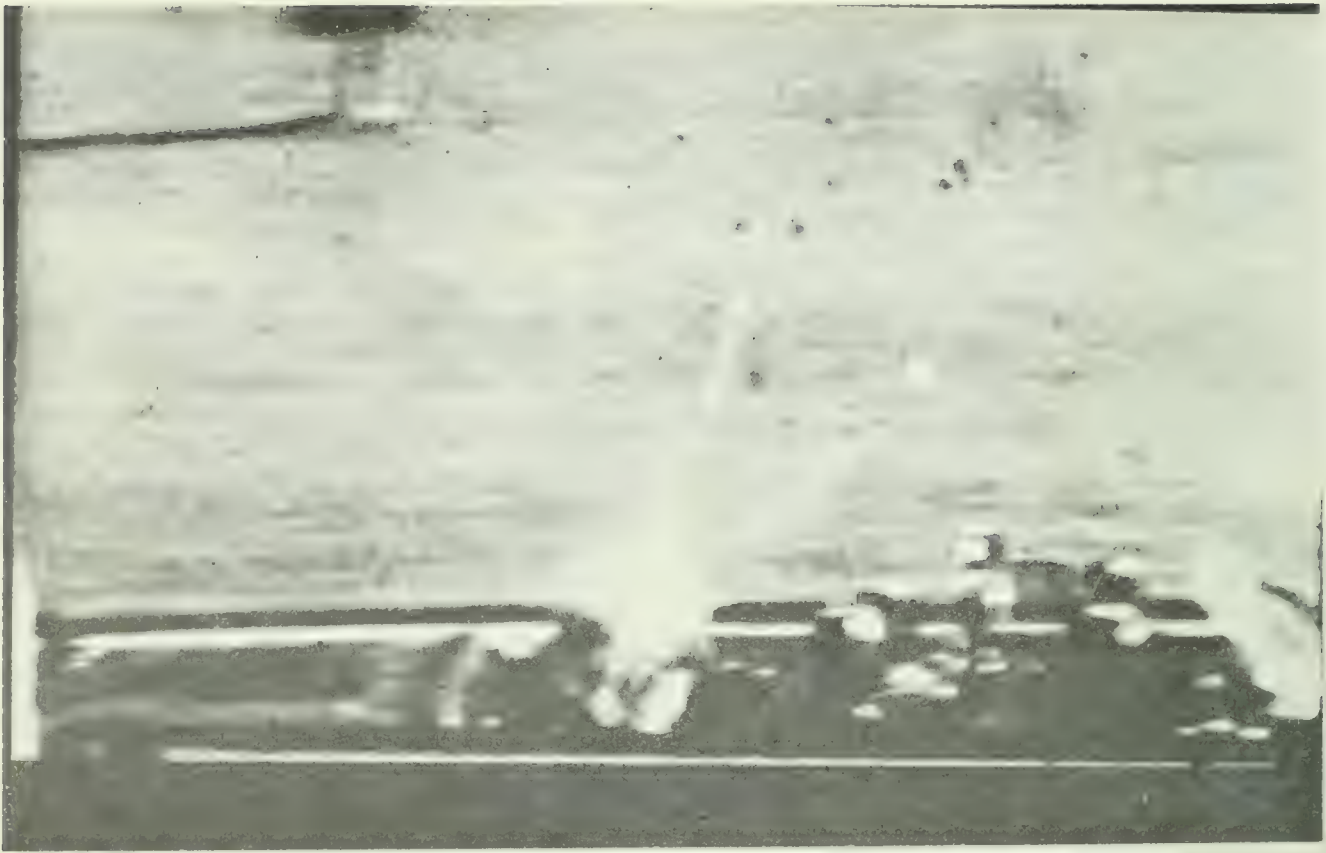
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 387—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 388



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 389



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 390

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF AUTOPSY NUMBER A63-272
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY122
12/6/62

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

No. A63-272

Page 1

GROSS DESCRIPTION OF BRAIN:

Following formalin fixation the brain weighs 1550 gms. The right cerebral hemisphere is found to be markedly disrupted. There is a longitudinal laceration of the right hemisphere which is para-sagittal in position approximately 2.5 cm. to the right of the midline which extends from the tip of the occipital lobe posteriorly to the tip of the frontal lobe anteriorly. The base of the laceration is situated approximately 4.5 cm. below the vertex in the white matter. There is considerable loss of cortical substance above the base of the laceration, particularly in the parietal lobe. The margins of this laceration are at all points jagged and irregular, with additional lacerations extending in varying directions and for varying distances from the main laceration. In addition, there is a laceration of the corpus callosum extending from the genu to the tail. Exposed in this latter laceration are the interiors of the right lateral and third ventricles.

When viewed from the vertex the left cerebral hemisphere is intact. There is marked engorgement of meningeal blood vessels of the left temporal and frontal regions with considerable associated sub-arachnoid hemorrhage. The gyri and sulci over the left hemisphere are of essentially normal size and distribution. Those on the right are too fragmented and distorted for satisfactory description.

When viewed from the basilar aspect the disruption of the right cortex is again obvious. There is a longitudinal laceration of the mid-brain through the floor of the third ventricle just behind the optic chiasm and the mammillary bodies. This laceration partially communicates with an oblique 1.5 cm. tear through the left cerebral peduncle. There are irregular superficial lacerations over the basilar aspects of the left temporal and frontal lobes.

In the interest of preserving the specimen coronal sections are not made. The following sections are taken for microscopic examination:

- a. From the margin of the laceration in the right parietal lobe.
- b. From the margin of the laceration in the corpus callosum.
- c. From the anterior portion of the laceration in the right frontal lobe.
- d. From the contused left fronto-parietal cortex.
- e. From the line of transection of the spinal cord.
- f. From the right cerebellar cortex.
- g. From the superficial laceration of the basilar aspect of the left temporal lobe.

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MEN

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Page 2

During the course of this examination seven (7) black and white and six (6) color 4x5 inch negatives are exposed but not developed (the cassettes containing these negatives have been delivered by hand to Rear Admiral George W. Burkley, MC, USN, White House Physician).

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION:BRAIN:

Multiple sections from representative areas as noted above are examined. All sections are essentially similar and show extensive disruption of brain tissue with associated hemorrhage. In none of the sections examined are there significant abnormalities other than those directly related to the recent trauma.

HEART:

Sections show a moderate amount of sub-epicardial fat. The coronary arteries, myocardial fibers, and endocardium are unremarkable.

LUNGS:

Sections through the grossly described area of contusion in the right upper lobe exhibit disruption of alveolar walls and recent hemorrhage into alveoli. Sections are otherwise essentially unremarkable.

LIVER:

Sections show the normal hepatic architecture to be well preserved. The parenchymal cells exhibit markedly granular cytoplasm indicating high glycogen content which is characteristic of the "liver biopsy pattern" of sudden death.

SPLEEN:

Sections show no significant abnormalities.

KIDNEYS:

Sections show no significant abnormalities aside from dilatation and engorgement of blood vessels of all calibers.

SKIN WOUNDS:

Sections through the wounds in the occipital and upper right posterior thoracic regions are essentially similar. In each there is loss of continuity of the epidermis with coagulation necrosis of the tissues at the wound margins. The scalp wound exhibits several small fragments of bone at its margins in the subcutaneous tissue.

FINAL SUMMARY:

This supplementary report covers in more detail the extensive degree of cerebral trauma in this case. However neither this portion of the examination nor the microscopic examinations alter the previously submitted report or add significant details to the cause of death.

J. J. Humes
J. J. HUMES
CDR, MC, USN, 497831

WJH

1221

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 391—Continued

6 December 1963

From: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Medical School
To: The White House Physician
Via: Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center

Subj: Supplementary report of Naval Medical School autopsy No. A63-272,
John F. Kennedy; forwarding of

1. All copies of the above subject final supplementary report are forwarded herewith.

J. H. STOVER, JR. *JHS*

6 December 1963

FIRST ENDORSEMENT

From: Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center
To: The White House Physician

1. Forwarded.

C. B. GALLOWAY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 391—Continued

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